

A FIRST BOOK IN OLD ENGLISH

*GRAMMAR, READER, NOTES, AND
VOCABULARY*

BY

ALBERT S. COOK

PROFESSOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
IN YALE UNIVERSITY

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TO

JAMES MORGAN HART

Author of "German Universities"

and

Scholar in Old English

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE present volume is an attempt to be of service to those who are beginning the study of our language, or who desire to acquaint themselves with a few specimens of our earliest literature. It has seemed to the author that there were two extremes to be avoided in its compilation—the treatment of Old English as though it consisted of wholly isolated phenomena, and the procedure upon a virtual assumption that the student was already acquainted with the cognate Germanic tongues and with the problems and methods of comparative philology. The former treatment robs the study of its significance and value, which, like that of most other subjects, is found in its relations; the latter repels and confounds the student at a stage when he is most in need of encouragement and attraction.

How well the author has succeeded must be left to the judgment of others—the masters whom he follows at a distance, and the students whose interests he has constantly borne in mind. Of one thing, however, he can assure such as may care to inspect his book—that he has spared no pains in treading the path which seemed to be thus marked out for him in advance. Errors there doubtless are — errors of judgment, and errors of fact; but for both he must plead the best excuse ever

offered for similar imperfections, that of King Alfred in the last sentence on page 162 of this volume.

The selections have been made with reference to giving a fairly just, though necessarily incomplete, view of the surroundings, occupations, problems, ideals, and sentiments of our English ancestors. The earlier pieces of both prose and poetry are short; the longer ones that follow either have more sustained interest, or are supported by their reference to preceding ones; but they, too, fall into natural subdivisions, partially indicated in the printing, so that they may be read as successions of short extracts.

It may be objected that Latin and Greek have been too freely used for illustration. The reply to such an objection is twofold: that the book is likely to fall into the hands of some who possess at least an elementary acquaintance with one or both of these languages, and that to these the disclosure of the relations involved in a comparison with the ancient tongues will materially increase their pleasure and their gain; and, secondly, that the book may be intelligently read, from cover to cover, without the slightest knowledge of either Greek or Latin.

The passages from Bede have been taken from Miller's edition; the portion of Ælfrie's Colloquy from the Wright-Wülker Vocabularies; the extracts from Wulfstan from Napier's edition; the selections from Beowulf and Andreas are based upon the Grein-Wülker edition of the *Bibliothek der Angelsächsischen Poesie*; that from the Judith upon my own edition. The originals of the others are either indicated, or will be patent to scholars.

The normalization of the texts to an Early West Saxon basis — Cosijn's *Altwestsächsische Grammatik* being the chief authority for norms — will doubtless be criticised by some scholars whose judgment is entitled to respect; but here again the author has had in mind the beginner, for whose especial use the book is intended. If he welcomes this introduction on account of its greater ease, and is yet not led astray by it; if he becomes solidly grounded in the elements, so that further progress is facilitated, while yet he has nothing to unlearn in the future; the author will be consoled by his approbation for the censure of those who entertain a different opinion on this head.

To the normalization of the texts exception has been made in the case of the poetry. For this there are two reasons. In spite of the greater difficulty of the poetry, the student should have had sufficient practice in reading, and particularly in parsing — the importance of which cannot be too much insisted upon — to proceed in the poetry without great obstruction from the retention of manuscript forms, especially as the cross-references of the Vocabulary will furnish him with the necessary assistance; and, secondly, the normalization of the poetry would sometimes have been attended with considerable uncertainty, an uncertainty which is decidedly less in the case of the prose. Besides, such profit as accrues to the student from the inspection of the irregular orthography of the manuscripts may, by the literal reproduction of the orthography, be gained from this part.

The device noted on page 202 is presented with some

persuasion of its utility, though frankly as an experiment on which the author would gladly take, after sufficient trial, the judgment of his colleagues.

The Grammar is the merest outline. Its condensation has been largely effected by confining the treatment almost entirely to Old English itself, excluding all references to the theoretical Primitive Germanic. This method is accompanied with some loss; but, again, it is the beginner whom the author has had in view. More doubtful, perhaps, is the expediency of an empirical classification of nouns, instead of the scientific arrangement according to stems; many of us have unquestionably found, however, that the more purely scholarly classification occasions not a little trouble in practice, and that its theoretical advantages are dearly purchased at this stage, before there is any adequate conception of comparative philology and its postulates. The author is not so clear with regard to the probable utility of paragraphs 12-14, on original and derivative vowels; criticism on this point will be especially welcome.

The Appendixes include illustrative matter for which there was no natural place elsewhere, or materials and hints for those who would prosecute their researches a little further. The first three of them carry their meaning on their face; the last is provided in order to facilitate the beginning of dialectic study. It — Appendix IV. — has cost more thought than is likely to appear on the surface. The dialects have as yet been but imperfectly discriminated; it is easier to say what is non-West Saxon than what is Mercian or Kentish; the residuum of demon-

strably pure Northumbrian forms in Cædmon's Hymn, for example, turns out to be surprisingly small.

Care has been devoted to the unification of the book — to making its parts mutually coherent; the illustrations of syntax are therefore taken from the texts printed in the Reader, and the Vocabulary contains copious references to the Grammar. It is hoped that this plan will prevent distraction on the part of the student, and conduce to a nearly absolute mastery of the matter here presented. The book ought to occupy at least a semester, and could readily be used for a longer time. The author believes that the history of the English language may most profitably begin with such a manual, studied under a competent teacher and with access to a few good reference books. Thus used, it might advantageously be introduced into the earlier part of College courses, and perhaps into the better sort of High Schools and Academies.

In conclusion, it is a pleasure to the author to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, graduate student of Yale University and American Fellow of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, who has rendered material assistance in the preparation of the Vocabulary.

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 11, 1893.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception accorded to the first edition has encouraged the author, besides correcting several small errors, to amplify Appendix I., and to add a new Appendix, numbered V. The provision of a brief bibliography has been so generally welcomed that it has seemed desirable to append a list of books of a more advanced character, while retaining the former one essentially unchanged. No attempt at completeness has been made, but perhaps not many books of primary value have been omitted. The illustration of unlaute from Gothic, suggested by a reviewer, now constitutes Appendix V.

Certain teachers having expressed a wish that the Vocabulary should give the gender of nouns, the author thinks it proper to state the principle upon which the designation of gender was omitted. This principle was that the Grammar should be in constant use. The cardinal use of a knowledge of the gender is with reference to declension; given the declension, and the gender follows. Now the references to the Grammar under nouns primarily indicate the declensions. If, then, the student recognizes the meaning of such references as **43, 47**, etc., it is a proof that he is sufficiently acquainted with the paradigms they indicate; if not, it is a clear sign that he ought to refer to them, and that a mere knowledge

of the gender would not suffice. This is the author's opinion, but he holds himself prepared to defer to the expressed wish of his colleagues, when he can believe that that wish is at all general among those who have given the book a fair trial.

The author hopes soon to issue a small companion volume of exercises in Old English, designed chiefly to facilitate drill on inflections. These exercises will consist of brief sentences for translation into Old English, based upon the successive prose selections of the Reader, together with an English-Old English Vocabulary.

A final word to those who use this book — a word based upon experience with it: *Look up carefully every foot-note, and constantly refer from the Vocabulary to the Grammar, with reference to the speedy mastery of the latter, supplementing this process by the committal to memory of paradigms.*

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 31, 1894.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN this edition Appendix I. has again been revised and amplified; Appendix VI. has been added, as Appendix IV. was in the second edition; and a few minor errors have been corrected.

Certain kindly critics have desired changes which would virtually mean the introduction of a larger element of comparative Germanics, but I have not seen my way clear to satisfy them, for the reasons stated on p. viii; such persons can always find what they desire in Sievers' *Old English Grammar*, in Bülbring's *Altenglisches Elementarbuch*, or in my *Phonological Investigation of Old English*. Any curiosity about the general appearance of the other Germanic tongues may now be gratified by a glance at Appendix VI.

The *Exercises in Old English*, based principally upon the earlier prose texts of this book, has proved its utility as a means of securing grammatical drill with a comparatively small expenditure of effort and time, and may therefore be commended to teachers with some confidence.

YALE UNIVERSITY, December 20, 1902.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

For a new impression of this book I now have the opportunity of consulting Krapp's edition of the *Andreas*, and have conformed a few readings to his, besides emending *sēce* to *sege* (216. 5).

YALE UNIVERSITY, June 28, 1906.

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GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.



Dialects and Periods.

1. Old English (sometimes called Anglo-Saxon) is the name of the Germanic language spoken in England between the middle of the fifth and the middle of the twelfth century. Its literature extends from the eighth to the twelfth century, and there are no Old English words found in documents earlier than the seventh century. The principal prose texts date from the period of King Alfred (871–901 A.D.), or from that of Abbot Ælfric (pronounced Alfrie), who flourished about the year 1000 A.D. The poetical pieces are mostly of uncertain dates, ranging from the eighth to the tenth or eleventh century.

There are four dialects of Old English, the Northumbrian, Mercian, Kentish, and West Saxon; of these the Mercian is intermediate in its characteristics between the Northumbrian and West Saxon. The Northumbrian dialect formed the basis of modern Scotch and Northern English, the Mercian of standard literary English. The literature of Old English is chiefly extant in West Saxon, though the poetry,

and some of the prose, contains forms from other dialects, chiefly from the Northumbrian.

Since the remains of the other dialects are comparatively small, West Saxon is the principal existing representative of Old English, and hence the two terms are often used interchangeably. West Saxon is divided into Early West Saxon (EWS.) and Late West Saxon (LWS.). The former is the language as written in King Alfred's time, the latter as in that of Abbot Ælfric and his successors. A hundred years made some changes in the language, but rather with respect to syntax, euphony, and style in general than to the forms of words, though these also underwent some modification.

In this work, the forms are those of Early West Saxon, which is assumed as the standard, even when the selections are from Late West Saxon.

PHONOLOGY.



Letters and Sounds.

2. Alphabet. — The Old English alphabet has the letters of Modern English, with the exception of *j*, *k*, *q*, *v*, and *z*, and with the addition of *þ* and *ƿ*, both of which represent the modern *th*. Of these, *j* and *v* are never used, being represented by *g* (or *i*) and *f*, respectively; *k*, *q*, and *z* but rarely, *k* being commonly represented by *c*, *ks(es)* by *x*, *q(u)* by *c(w)*, and *z* by *ts*. The two unfamiliar characters *þ* and *ƿ* are pronounced *eth* (*eth* in *brethren*) and *thorn*, respectively; they are used interchangeably in the manuscripts; in this book *þ* will, in general, stand for both.

3. Vowels and diphthongs. — The vowel-letters are those of Modern English, with the addition of *æ*. Modern editors employ *ē* and *œ* to denote respectively an *e* and *o* which sprang from an original *a* (but *ē* occasionally from *o*; 17, 25). The vowels may be either short or long.

The diphthongs are represented by *ea*, *eo*, and *ie*, both short and long. The second vowel sound in each diphthong is scarcely heard in pronunciation, the first element being the one which receives the stress.

The vowel of every syllable is to be pronounced, but in an unstressed syllable the sound is less distinct (23).

4. Quantity. — Long vowels and diphthongs must be carefully distinguished from short ones. In normalized texts, length is indicated by the acute accent (') or the macron (—), placed over a vowel or the first element of a diphthong. For instance, OE. *god* is Mod. Eng. *god*, but OE. *gód* or *gōd* is Mod. Eng. *good*; so *for*, *for*, but *fōr*, *went*; *bær*, *bare*, but *bāer*, *bier*; *ac*, *but*, but *āc*, *oak*; *geat*, *gate*, but *gēat*, *poured*; *is*, *is*, but *īs*, *ice*; *man*, *man*, but *mān*, *crime*; *tol*, *toll*, but *tōl*, *tool*; *wende*, *went*, but *wēnde*, *weened*. Beginners should never fail to note whether the radical vowel of each word is long or short, and should no more confound *a* with *ā* than *a* with *y*.

The length of a syllable must be distinguished from that of a vowel. Every syllable containing a long vowel is itself long, but so is also one which contains a short vowel followed by any two consonants or a double consonant. In the latter case, the syllable is said to be long by position; in the former, by nature.

5. Pronunciation of vowels and diphthongs. — 'The pronunciation of the vowels and diphthongs can only be mastered by ignoring their pronunciation in Modern English. Any modern language, or Latin or Greek as pronounced by the Continental method, would be a safer guide.

The exact pronunciation of the Old English vowels and diphthongs can be but imperfectly represented. The learner will not be far astray if he follows the pronunciation indicated in this table:—

a	as in	last (not <i>a</i> in man)	habban
ā	“	far	ān
æ	“	man	æt
ǣ	“	care	ǣr
e, ē	“	men	help, menn
ē	“	they	hē
i	“	fin	in
ī	“	machine	wīn
o, ȝ	“	broad (but shorter)	god
ō	“	tone	gōd
u	“	full	full
ū	“	rune	dūn
y	“	ȝ dūm (Germ.) ūm (less accurate)	dynn
ȳ	“	ȝ grīn (Germ.) ī green (less accurate)	hȳd
ea	=	æ + ah	eall
ēa	=	ē + ah	nēah
eo	=	e + o	eom
ēo	=	ē + o	frēond
ie	=	i + ēh	fierd
īe	=	ī + ēh	nied

NOTE.—The true sounds of **y** and **ȳ** are most readily produced by placing the lips in the position for pronouncing long *oo*, and, while retaining the lips in this position, pronouncing respectively the *i* in *it*, and the *ee* in *deem*.

6. Consonants.—The consonants are divided into —

labials, **w, m, p, b, f.**

dentals, **r, l, n, t, d, ð, s.**

gutturals (sometimes *palatals*), (**ng**), **c, g, h.**

7. Pronunciation of consonants. — **w** was pronounced as in Mod. Eng., also distinctly in the combinations **wr**, **wl**; **m**, **p**, and **b** as in Mod. Eng.; **f** as *f* and as *v* (2).

r and **l** were pronounced nearly as in Mod. Eng. (but see 21); **n**, **t**, **d**, as in Mod. Eng.; **θ** as *th* in *thin* and in *the*; **s** as *s* and as *z*.

ng was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *ng* in *finger*; when palatal (10) it resembled *ng* in *singe*. **c** was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *k*, or, when palatal, like English *ch* in *child*, and was distinctly heard as *k* in the combination **cn**; **cg** like *dy* in Mod. Eng. *bridge* (see 11). **g** was pronounced as *g* (but see 9) and as *y* (10). **h** was pronounced as in English, even in the combinations **hl**, **hn**, **hr**, **hw**; when final, and in the combinations **ht**, **hθ**, and **hh**, it had the sound of German *ch*, as in *ach* or in *ich*. **hs** was pronounced like Mod. Eng. *x* (cf. 2).

When **c** was pronounced as *k*, **g** as *g*, and **h** as German *ch* in *ach*, these letters are to be regarded as gutturals; when as *ch* in *child*, *y*, and *ch* in *ich* respectively, as palatals (10).

8. Surds and sonants. — The consonants **p**, **t**, **c**, together with **f**, **s**, **θ** when pronounced like Mod. Eng. *f*, *s*, *th* in *thin*, are called surds. All the other consonants, and all the vowels and diphthongs, are called sonants.

f, **s**, and **θ** are surds when beginning a syllable, or following a surd at the end of a syllable; they are

sonants, that is, are pronounced like *v*, *z*, and *tʰ* in *the*, when they occur between two sonants, or follow a sonant at the end of a syllable. To the foregoing rule there may be some exceptions; in case of doubt, the analogy of Modern English may be followed.

9. Spirants and stops. — Spirants are consonantal sounds producible by a continuous emission of breath. Stops are momentary or explosive. The spirants are *f*, *s*, *θ*, and *h* (properly also *g*); to *f* and *θ* correspond the surd stops *p* and *t*, and the sonant stops *b* and *d*.

10. Gutturals and palatals. — The consonants *c*, *g*, *h*, are gutturals when occurring before consonants or the vowels *a*, *ā*, *ē*, *o*, *q*, *ō*, *u*, *ū*, *y*, and *ȳ* (and sometimes *æ*). They are palatals when occurring before, and sometimes after, the palatal vowels *æ*, *e*, *ɛ*, *i*, *ī*, *ea*, *ēa*, *eo*, *ēo*, *ie*, *īe* (sometimes *æ*); *c* and *g* medially (that is, in the middle of a word), when they are or may be followed by *e* or *i*; *c* likewise in the combination *sc* (pronounced almost like *sh*); *g* in the medial combination *eg*; and *c*(*cc*, *nc*), *g*(*ng*) often medially and finally after a palatal vowel; but at least *ng* not always: *e.g.*, *engel*, *Englisc* have not *ng* = *ŋj*. For the pronunciation of these consonants as palatals see 7.

11. Double consonants. — Double consonants must not be pronounced as in Mod. Eng., except at the end of a syllable. When medial, each consonant is pro-

nounced separately: **sunnum** as *sun-num*, the *n*'s as in Mod. Eng. *penknife*.

Double **f**, when sonant, is always represented by **bb**, and double **g** is usually written **cg**. The only consonant never doubled is **w**.

Effects and Relations of Sounds.

12. Original and derivative vowels. — Of the vowels and diphthongs of Old English, some are original, in the sense of being more directly an inheritance from the Parent Germanic tongue, while others are derivative, or result from modifications of those that we call original.

The original vowels and diphthongs are the following: —

a, ā, æ, ǣ (sometimes), **e, ē** (rarely), **i** (sometimes), **ī, o, ō, u** (regularly), **ū, ēa, ēo** (sometimes).

The derivative vowels and diphthongs are: —

æ (sometimes), **ā** (sometimes), **e, ē** (usually), **i** (sometimes), **o, u** (occasionally), **y, ŷ, ea, eo, ēo** (sometimes), **ie, īe**. Though **ea, eo, ie** when short are all derivatives, **ie** may be called a derivative of the second order, since it arises from one of the two others.

13. Relation of original to derivative vowels. — The relations between original and derivative vowels may thus be shown (see 17, 18, 20, 21, 25): —

ORIGINAL.	DERIVATIVE.
a	æ, e, q, ea, ie
ā	ǣ
e	i, eo, ie, o
i	eo, u
q	e
o	e, eo
ō	ē, ēo
u	y
ū	ȳ
ēa	ie
ēo	īe

14. Relation of derivative to original vowels. — Reversing the order of the last table, we obtain : —

DERIVATIVE.	ORIGINAL.
æ	a
ǣ	ā
e	a, q, o
ē	ō
i	e
q	a
y	u
ȳ	ū
ea	a (æ)
ēa (rarely)	ǣ
eo	e, i, o
ēo	ō
ie	a (ea), e, e (eo), i (eo)
īe	ēa, ēo

Occasionally (28, 29, 30) ǣ is derived from æ, ē from e, ī from i, ō from o or a, ū from u, ȳ from y, ēa from ea, and ēo from eo. Rarely are o and u derived from e and i (26).

It must be observed that not every vowel standing in the column of derivatives belongs exclusively there. Thus i, for example, is sometimes original (12).

15. Umlaut.—Umlaut is a change effected in the vowel of a stressed syllable by the vowel of a following, usually the next following, syllable.

There are two chief kinds of umlaut, the *i*-umlaut (pron. *ih'-oom'-lowt*), and the *u*- or *o*-umlaut (*oo-* or *oh-*).

16. The i-umlaut.—*i*-umlaut is a change effected in a vowel or diphthong by palatalization, such palatalization consisting in an approximation of the unumlauted vowel or diphthong to the sound of *i* (*ih*). The cause of *i*-umlaut was in all cases an *i* or a *j* (pronounced like Mod. Eng. *y*) of a following syllable, but the *i* or *j* usually disappeared before the period of historic Old English, or was turned into *e*. When the word umlaut is used without qualification, *i*-umlaut is to be understood. See Appendix V.

17. Illustrations of i-umlaut.—The effect of *i*-umlaut will be shown by the following table:—

ORIGINAL VOWEL.	UMLAUT VOWEL.
a	e (æ)
ā	æ
e	i
ē	e
o	e
ō	ø
u	y

ORIGINAL VOWEL.	UMLAUT VOWEL.
ī	ȳ
ea (from a)	ie
ēa	īe
eo (from e)	ie
ēo	īe

Examples are: **mann** (*man*), **menn** (*men*); **lār** (*lore*), **lēran** (*teach*); **helpan** (*help*), **hīlpð** (*helps*); **menn** (*man*), **menn** (*men*); **oxa** (*ox*), **exen** (*oxen*); **dōm** (*doom*), **dēman** (*judge*); **wulle** (*wool*), **wyllen** (*woollen*); **brūcan** (*use*), **brȳcð** (*uses*); **eald** (*old*), **iieldu** (*age*); **hēah** (*high*), **hīehra** (*higher*); **weorpan** (*throw*), **wierpð** (*throws*); **hrēowan** (*rue*), **hrīewð** (*rues*).

Sometimes two words are so related that **y** seems to be **i**-umlaut of **o**, like **gold** (*gold*), **gylden** (*golden*); but in such cases the **o** came from an earlier **u**.

The umlaut of **a** is generally **e**, but in some words **æ** is found.

Strictly speaking, **i** is not the umlaut of **e**, but the phenomenon, though resulting from a somewhat different cause, is virtually the same.

18. Palatal influence.—Initial **g**, **c**, and **sc**, change **æ** (from **a**) to **ea**, **ā** to **ēa**, and **e**, **e** to **ie**; and **sc** sometimes changes **a** to **ea**, **ā** to **ēa**, **o** to **eo**, and **ō** to **ēo**. Examples: **gæf** (*gave*), **geaf**; **gāefon** (*gave*, plur.), **gēafon**; **scēppan** (*create*), **scieppan**; **gefan** (*give*), **giefan**; **scacan** (*shake*), **sceacan**; **scādan**

(*separate*), *scēadan*; *scop* (*poet*), *scop*; *scōh* (*shoe*), *scēoh*. Even *ēo* from *ū*: *scēor*, from *scūr*, *shower*.

In the following words, the *ge* represents original *j* (pron. *y*): *geoc*, *yoke* (orig. *joc*); *geond*, *through* (orig. *jond*); *geong*, *young* (orig. *jung*); *geoguð*, *youth* (orig. *juguð*); *gēomor*, *grief* (orig. *jōmor*); *gēa*, *yea* (orig. *jā*); *gēar*, *year* (orig. *jār*); *gē*, *ye* (orig. *jē*). Perhaps better *scēadan*, *gēomor*, etc.

The *i* found in the present stem of some weak verbs (116) stands for original *j* (pron. *y*), and, as *g* represents this *j* in the words just instanced, so it often appears in the endings of these weak verbs, sometimes alone, sometimes followed by *e*, sometimes in one of these two forms preceded by *i*. Thus *nērian*, *save*, occurs also as *nērgan*, *nērgan*, *nērigean*, etc.; the ind. pres. 1st sing. *nērie* as *nēрге*, *nērige*, etc.

Wherever in or just preceding the inflectional ending of a word, *e* or *g* is followed by *e* before another vowel, the *e* must be understood to indicate an original *j* (pron. *y*), and an alternative form without *e* also exists. Thus *sēcean* and *sēcan*, *seek*; *mēnigeo* and *mēnigo*, *multitude*. Similarly, the *i* and *g* in the inflectional endings of nouns like *here*, *army* (44. 2) represent original *j* (pron. *y*).

19. *y* and *ȳ* for *ie* and *īe*. — *y* and *ȳ* properly represent the *i*-umlaut of *u* and *ū*, but are also frequently found for *ie* and *īe*. Sometimes, again, the latter

are represented by **i** and **ī**. Hence, in looking for words containing these letters, it is never safe to confine the search to any one of the three. From **cald**, *old*, is formed by means of **i**-umlaut the noun **ieldu**, *age* (17); but the latter might occur in a text or glossary as **yldu**. Contrariwise, on finding **yldu** in a text or glossary, it would not be safe to conclude that the **y** represented the **i**-umlaut of **u**, since, as we have just seen, it really goes back to **ea** and **a**. Again, were the word to be found as **ildu**, it should not be inferred that the **i** is either original or derived from **e** (17), for the reason just adduced.

Remember that y or i, short or long, may stand for ie, short or long.

20. The u- or o-umlaut. — This umlaut is a change effected in the vowels **a**, **e**, or **i** by a **u** or **o** of the following syllable. By it **a** is converted to **ea**, and **e** or **i** to **eo** (sometimes **i** to **io**). Examples: **caru**, *care*, becomes **cearu**; **weruld**, *world*, becomes **weoruld**; **millic**, *milk*, becomes **meoloc** or **mioloc**. The change of vowel is, however, not invariable in these circumstances, and, on the whole, may be regarded as exceptional.

The explanation of this phenomenon is that the vowel sound of the following syllable is anticipated, as it were. The vocal organs, while pronouncing the **a** (properly **æ**) of **caru** (**cæru**), are already shaping

themselves to pronounce the **u**; hence the result is **cæuru**, very nearly, which is further modified into **cearu**. For **weoruld** the explanation is similar, but easier.

21. Breakings.—Before **r** + consonant, **l** + consonant, and **h** + consonant or **h** final, **a** is regularly converted into **ea**, and **e** or **i** frequently into **eo**. This change is called *breaking*, because the one vowel is, as it were, *broken* into two. Examples:—

a) **a** to **ea**: **arm** (*arm*), **earn**; **ald** (*old*), **cald**; **ahta** (*eight*), **eahta**.

b) **e** or **i** to **eo** (to sometimes from **i**): **eorðe** (*earth*), **eorðe**; **elh** (*ell*), **eolh**; **fehthan** (*fight*), **feohtan**; **Piht** (*Pict*), **Pioht**, **Peoht**.

It must be remembered that the sound of **e** in **ea** differs materially from that of the same letter in **eo** (5; cf. 20).

The explanation of breaking lies in the fact that the vowels which experienced breaking were formed with a position of the vocal organs quite different from that concerned in the production of **r**, **l**, and **h**, as pronounced in Old English. These consonants, at the time when they caused breaking, were gutturals; the vowels that underwent breaking were palatals (strictly speaking, when we say that **a** was broken, we should rather say that it was **æ**). In the production of these consonants, the back part of the mouth

was chiefly concerned; in that of the vowels it was the forward part. Hence, in passing from the vowel position to that of the consonant, an intermediate vowel sound or glide was produced, akin in position and sound to the consonant which it preceded. Although these consonants have at present a pronunciation which cannot be called guttural, yet it is possible to pronounce a sentence like 'What ails you?' in so drawling a manner, especially as regards 'ails,' that this word shall have nearly the sound of *ā-uls*. The obscure *ũh*-sound thus developed may be compared to the second element of the diphthong in *ea* and *eo*. Here may be adduced Shakespearian lines such as —

Strikes his breast *hard* (hah-urd), and anon he casts.

—HEN. VIII. 3. 2. 117.

Look how he makes to Cæsar, *mark* (mah-urk) him.

—JUL. CÆS. 3. 2. 18.

My *lord* (law-urd), will it please you pass along.

—RICH. III. 3. 1. 136.

In all these, metre seems to demand that the italicized words shall be pronounced as disyllabic (Abbott's *Shakespearian Grammar*, § 485).

22. Ablaut. — Ablaut (pron. *ahp^llowt*) is a prehistoric relation existing between the vowels of different tense-stems derived from the same verbal root. Thus the relation of *i*, *a*, and *u*, in the Mod. Eng. *sing*, *sang*, *sung*, is an ablaut relation, and so is the relation of

i, *o*, *i* in the Mod. Eng. *drive*, *drove*, *driven*. In Old English the tense-stems of these verbs would be *sing-*, *sang*, *sung-*, *sung-* (104); *drif-*, *drāf*, *drif-*, *drif-* (102). In the former, *i*, *a*, *u*, *u* stand in an ablaut relation; in the latter, *ī*, *ā*, *i*, *i*.

It must be observed that the verbal stems concerned sometimes appear in nouns and adjectives, as well as in verbs. Thus the vowel of the Mod. Eng. noun *song* stands in an ablaut relation with those of the tense-stems *sing* and *sung*. Again, in Old English, the *i* of the noun *bite*, *bite*, stands in an ablaut relation with the other vowels of the tense-stems of *bītan*, *bite*. The latter are *bīt-*, *bāt*, *bit-*, *bit-* (102), and hence the radical vowel of the noun is identical with that of the third and fourth stems.

Ablaut is not to be confounded with umlaut. Umlaut admits of explanation; ablaut must, so far as Old English is concerned, be merely accepted as a fact.

23. **Stress, and the vowels of unstressed syllables.**—The stressed syllable is the principal one, and usually the first one of the word, except in compounded verbs, and nouns or adjectives with the prefixes *be-*, *ge-*, and sometimes *for-*; these stress the root syllable. The laws relating to vowels hold only of stressed syllables. In unstressed syllables, especially in the second syllable of trisyllabic words, the vowel is liable to pass into a neutral sound, often represented by *e*, or to disappear

altogether. When the vowel disappears, the trisyllabic word of course becomes disyllabic: **engel**, *angel*, gen. **engles** (instead of **engeles**); **hēafod**, *head*, gen. **hēafdes** (instead of **hēafodes**). Syncope, as such disappearance is termed, is most apt to occur after a long *syllable* (4).

24. Representation of Old English vowels in Modern English.—The same Old English vowel letter is not always represented by the same Mod. Eng. letter, nor its sound by the same Mod. Eng. sound; yet there is a certain uniformity, differing in degree with different vowels, in the representation of both sound and letter. Some of the more regular correspondences are given in the subjoined table, though it must be understood that exceptions are numerous. The Mod. Eng. sound or letter that is first given is the commonest; the second is often comparatively rare. The figuration of the Mod. Eng. vowel sounds is that of Webster's Dictionary. For details, see Mayhew's *Synopsis of Old English Phonology*.

	OE. LETTERS.	MOD. E. LETTERS.	MOD. E. SOUNDS.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
	a	a	ā, ǣ	nama , name; land , land
But	ag	aw	ə	haga , haw
	ū	o, oa	ō; ȝ before r	hām , home; ār , oar
	æ	a	ā, ǣ	glæd , glad; fæder , father
But	æg	ai, ay	ā	brægn , brain; dæg , day
	ǣ	ea, ee, e	ē, ē	dæl , deal; sæd , seed; flæsc , flesh

	OE. LETTERS.	MOD. E. LETTERS.	MOD. E. SOUNDS.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
	e, ē	e, ea	ĕ, ē	feðer, feather; twelf, twelve; spere, spear
But	eg	ai, ay, a	ā	regn, rain; weg, way; ðegn, thane
	ē	ee, e	ē (seldom ĕ)	ewēn, queen; hēr, here; (blētsian, bless)
	i	i	ī; ĭ before ht, nd, ld	fise, fish; miht, might; blind, blind; cild, child
But	ig	i	ī	nigon, nine
	ī	i	ī, ĭ	rīm, rime; wisdōm, wisdom
	o, ō	o, oa	ō, ō; ô be- fore r	bodig, body; long, long; bolla, bowl; hord, hoard
	ō	oo, o	ōō, ū, ōō	hrōf, roof; oðer, other; bōc, book
But	ōw	ow	o	blōwan, blow
	u	u, o	ŭ, ōō	lufu, love; wulf, wolf
But	und	ound	ound	hund, hound
	ū	ou, ow, u	ou, ū	hlūd, loud; būr, bower; būtan, but
	y	i, u, o	ī, ū	cyning, king; byrðen, bur- then; wyrma, worm
	y	i	ī, ĭ	brȳd, bride; fȳst, fist
	ea	a	ā, ā, a	weaxan, wax; heard, hard; eall, all
But	eald	old	ōld	beald, bold
	(Anglian āld)			
	ēa	ea	ē, ĕ	bēacen, beacon; dēad, dead
But	ēaw	ew	ū	dēaw, dew
	eo	ea, e, u	ē, ū	eorðe, earth; beorg, berg; ceorl, churl
But	eor	ar, ear	ar	heorot, hart; heorte, heart
	ēo	ee, ie, e	ē, ĕ	dēop, deep; fēond, fiend; dēofol, devil
But	ēow	ew	ū	blēow, blew
	ie	e, ie	ĕ, ē	hierde, herd; gieldan, yield
	īe	See ē		

25. Influence of nasals.—The nasals **m** and **n** change a preceding **a** to **o**. Usage is not uniform; some texts have **a** in this position, and others **o**.

When a word cannot be found under a, look for it under o, and conversely.

26. Influence of w.—In cases where **e** or **i** has become **eo** or **io** (20, 21), a preceding **w** is apt to change **eo** to **o** or **u**, and **io** to **u**. For example, **weruld** (*world*) becomes **weoruld** through the influence of **u**-umlaut (20), and this may then become **woruld**. Similarly, **widuwe** (*widow*) becomes **wioduwe**, and then **wnduwe**. For the **o** and **u** thus produced, **y** is sometimes found.

When o, u, or y immediately follows w, it may be suspected, though it must not be assumed, that the vowel was once eo or io, originally e or i.

Consonantal Loss and Change.

27. Loss or vocalization of w.—Some words ending in a long vowel or diphthong originally ended in **w**, and the **w** is still found in the *oblique* cases of these words. Thus, nom. **cnēo** (*knee*), gen. **cnēowes**, etc., and occasionally in the nominative, **cnēow** (47. 3).

At the end of a word, and following a short syllable which ends in a consonant, **u** often stands for original **w**, the latter having undergone vocalization in that position. When an inflectional syllable is added

beginning with a vowel, the **w** reappears. Thus, nom. **gearu** (*ready*), gen. **gearwes**, etc. (57. 5).

There is frequent loss of initial **w** in the negative forms of the verbs **wesan**, *be*, **witan**, *know*, **willan**, *will*: **næs**, *was not*, **nāt**, *knows not*, **noðe**, *would not*, etc. It also disappears in **nā(u)ht** for **nāwiht**, *naught*, **cuc** for **cwic**, *alive*, and a few other words.

28. Loss or replacement of g. — Before **d** and **n** (and before **ð** in the word **tīðian**, *grant*), **g** is often lost, the preceding vowel being lengthened by way of compensation: **mægden** and **māden**, *maiden*; **ðegn** and **ðēn**, *thane*. Properly speaking, the palatal **g**, already in such cases pronounced almost like a vowel, becomes indistinguishable from **i** or **y** in pronunciation, and by this time its effect is simply to lengthen the vowel which precedes. In a similar manner, **ig** may be contracted into **ī**, sometimes shortened to **i**: **hungrig** and **hungri**, *hungry*; **ligeð** and **līð**, *lies* (from **liegan**); **stigrāp** and **stīrāp**, *stirrup*. The above losses are *regular* only after palatal vowels (10).

After a guttural vowel (10), after **r**, or (especially in LWS.) before **-st** and **-ð**, endings respectively of the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind., **g** frequently becomes **h**, occasionally **gh**: **genōg** and **genōh**, *enough*; **burg** and **burh**, *city*; **stīgð** and **stīhð**, *climbs*.

29. Loss of h. — Certain words ending in **h** lose the **h** before an inflectional ending beginning with a vowel,

at the same time lengthening the vowel of the stem, if short: **feorh**, *life*, gen. **fēores**; **feoh**, *property*, gen. **fēos**. There are besides a number of contract verbs (101) in which an original **h** has been lost before vowels (100); **gefēon**, *rejoice*, orig. **gefehan**.

The initial **h** of certain indefinite pronouns, and of the various forms of **habban**, *have*, is frequently lost after **ne**, *not*: **nāwðer**, **nāðer** (27) for **ne āhwæðer**, *neither*; **næfde**, *had not*.

30. Loss of m and n. — Before the spirants **f**, **s**, and **ð** there has been in some words the loss of an original **m** or **n**, with a lengthening of the preceding vowel: **ōsle**, *ousel*, orig. **amsala**; **ūs**, *us*, orig. **uns**. When the resulting vowel is **ō**, or its umlaut **ē** (17), the original vowel was **a** (q before nasal, 25): **gōs**, *goose*, orig. **gans**; **ēst**, *favor*, orig. **ansti**.

31. Metathesis of r. — In some words in which a vowel was originally preceded by **r**, the **r** has changed places with the vowel. Thus **burna**, *fountain, brook* (cf. Scottish *burn*), was originally **brun(n)a** (cf. Germ. *Brunnen*); **hors**, *horse*, orig. **hros** (cf. Germ. *Ross*).

32. Metathesis of sc. — After a vowel, **sc** frequently becomes **cs**, often represented by **hs** or **x** (2). Thus **āscian**, *ask* (cf. Germ. *(h)eischen*) becomes **ācsian**, **āhsian**, **āxian** (dial. Mod. Eng. *axe*).

33. Change of d to t.—When **d** either precedes or follows a surd (**8**) in the same word, it regularly becomes **t**. Thus from **bindan**, *bind*, the ind. pres. 2d sing. is formed by adding **-st** (though sometimes **-est**), thus, **bindst**; but, in accordance with this principle, **bindst** becomes **bintst**. So from **īecan**, *increase*, the ind. pret. 3d sing. is formed by adding **-de**, thus, **īecde**; but **īecde** becomes **īecte**.

34. Changes of ð in conjunction with other dentals.—Whenever **d** or **t** comes to stand immediately before **ð**, the combination becomes **tt**, which is sometimes simplified to **t** (**35**). Thus **bindeð**, ind. pres. 3d sing. of **bindan**, becomes **bindð** by elision of the **e** in an unstressed syllable (**23**); but **bindð** invariably appears as **bint**; **bīdð** and **bītð**, respectively from **bīdan**, *await*, and **bītan**, *bite*, both become **bītt** or **bīt**.

By a somewhat similar change, **sð** often becomes **st**. For **ðs** is usually found **ss**, which may be simplified to **s** (**35**).

Suspect that t near the end of a verb may stand for d or ð, or be the result of contraction.

35. Gemination simplified.—Double consonants are of frequent occurrence, especially before an inflectional syllable beginning with a vowel. Thus **swimman**, *swim*, **bedde**, *to a bed*, etc. But gemination is frequently simplified, or, in other words, the sec-

ond consonant is dropped, (*a*) at the end of a word, (*b*) before another consonant, (*c*) in certain other situations. Thus:—

(*a*) **mannes**, gen. sing., but **mann** or **man**, *man*, nom. sing.; (*b*) **ealles**, gen. sing. of **eal(1)**, *all*, but **ealne**, acc. sing. masc.; (*c*) **ōðer**, *other*, with gen. plur. ending **ōðerra**, but usually **ōðera**, **ōðra**.

36. Gemination pointing to original j.—In many words which contain a double consonant, especially those whose stem vowel is **e**, the stem was originally followed by **j** (pron. *y*), and the consonant was not geminated, but single: **sellan**, *give*, orig. **saljan**. This was always the case with words containing **eg**, which, it will be remembered, is the representative of **gg** (**11**): **sęgan**, *say*, orig. **sagjan**; **hrycg**, *back*, orig. **hrugjo**.

37. Grammatical change.—As between certain related words, there is an interchange of **ð** and **d**, **s** and **r**: inf. **cēosan**, *choose*, past part. **coren**; inf. **cweðan**, *say*, past part. **cweden** (cf. the noun **cwide**, *discourse*). This is technically known as grammatical change. Under similar circumstances, there is a like change between **h** and **g**, and **h** and **w**, but owing to a partial disappearance of the **h** (cf. 100) this is less noticeable: **sliehð**, *strikes* (inf. **slēan**), **slōg**, *struck*; **siehð**, *sees* (inf. **sēon**), **sāwon** (*they*) *saw*.

INFLECTION.



Declension of Nouns.

38. Gender of nouns.—Nouns are either masculine, feminine, or neuter. Names of males are masculine, and those of females feminine, except **mægden**, **māden** (28), *girl*, **wīf**, *wife*, and **bearn**, *cild*, *child*, which are neuter. The gender of most nouns must be learned from the dictionary; but all nouns ending in **-a** are masculine, and belong to the weak declension (53); all ending in **-dōm**, **-els**, **-ere**, **-hād**, and **-scipe**, and most in **-end**, with *names of persons* in **-ing** and **-ling**, are strong masculines; those ending in **-estre**, **-nes**, **-rāden**, **-ŕ(u)** (**-ŕo**), **-ung**, most in **-u**, and a few *abstracts* in **-ing**, are strong feminines.

Compound nouns take the gender of their last component; thus **wīfman**, *woman*, is masculine, because **man(n)** is masculine.

39. Strong and weak nouns.—According to their declension, all nouns are either strong or weak. The nominative of weak nouns always ends in a vowel, either **-a** or **-e**, but not all nouns ending in **-e** are weak.

40. Cases of nouns and adjectives. — Old English has six cases, though in general only four are distinguished. These four are the nominative, genitive, dative, and accusative; the two additional are the vocative, the case of direct address, and the instrumental, which is virtually indistinguishable from the dative, except in adjectives.

The nominative is used as in English. The genitive is the case denoting possessor, source, or cause; its sign is *of*. The dative denotes the indirect object of an action; its sign is *to* or *for*. The accusative denotes the direct object; it has no sign. The instrumental denotes the means by which an action is performed; its sign is *by*.

The instrumental of nouns is included in the declensions under the dative.

41. Uniform case endings. — All nouns, whatever their declension, end in **-um** in the dative plural. The genitive plural always ends in **-a**, either appended directly to the stem, or with **-en-** (rarely **-r-**) interposed (43. 6); accordingly the genitive plural, to speak more strictly, always ends in **-a** or **-ena** (very rarely **-ra**).

Instead of **-um** is occasionally found **-un**, **-on**, or **-an**, and in later Old English these endings grow common.

42. Strong masculine endings. — All strong masculines, except umlaut masculines (46) and those in **-u** (45), take the following as regular endings (for exceptions

see 43. 5-9; 44. 4), where — represents the form of the nominative singular:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. —	-as
G. -es	-a
D. -e	-um

43. Masculines ending in a consonant.—The greater number of strong masculines are declined like *fisc*, *fish*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. <i>fisc</i>	<i>fiscas</i>
G. <i>fisceas</i>	<i>fisca</i>
D. <i>fisce</i>	<i>fiscum</i>

1. A very few words ending in -eg may insert -e- before the endings of the plural: *secegas*, etc. (18).

2. If the radical vowel of the nominative is æ before a single consonant, this is changed in the plural to a: *dæg*, *day*, but plur. *dagas*, *daga*, *dagum*.

3. Nouns ending in h lose this consonant before a case ending, and in so doing lengthen the radical vowel or diphthong. Thus *fearh*, *swine*, but *fēares*, etc. (29). If the h is preceded by a vowel, the vowel of the ending is lost: *scōh*, *shoe*, but nom. plur. *scōs*, not *scōas*.

4. Disyllabic nouns generally lose the vowel of the second syllable before all endings, when the stem is long by nature or position (4, 23), if the second syllable is not long by position. Otherwise the vowel of the

second syllable is regularly preserved. Examples are as follows :—

a. Stem long by nature, and second syllable short: **ēðel**, *country*, gen. **ēðles**, not **ēðeles**.

b. Stem long by position, and second syllable long by position: **hengest**, *stallion*, dat. **hengeste**, not **hengste**.

c. Stem long by position (vowel before two consonants), and second syllable short: **dryhten**, *lord*, gen. **dryhtnes**, not **dryhtenes**.

d. Stem short by nature, and second syllable short: **heofon**, *heaven*, dat. **heofone**, not **heofne**.

Occasional exceptions are found: **dryhtenes**, **heofne**. The retention or loss of the vowel is in part dependent upon the date of the particular text.

5. In a few words there is an occasional gen. and dat. sing. and nom. plur. in **-a**: **feld**, *field*, **ford**, *ford*, **winter**, *winter*, **sumer**, *summer*, and a few others of rare occurrence.

6. Nouns in **-end**, originally present participles (143), take the gen. plur. in **-ra**, instead of **-a**, and the plur. nom. voc. acc. in **-e**, or without ending, as well as in **-as**, the latter being rare. Thus nom. plur. **hælend**, **hælende**, as well as **hælendas**; gen. **hælendra**.

7. A single word, **bearu**, *grove*, has the nom. sing. in **-u**, and takes **w** instead of the **-u** before all inflectional endings: nom. sing. **bearu**, gen. **bearwes**, etc. (27).

8. The noun **fæder**, *father*, frequently omits the terminations of the sing. gen. and dat.

9. **Hæleð**, *hero*, and **mōnað**, *month*, sometimes omit the termination of the nom. acc. plur.

44. **Masculines in -e**. — The declension of strong masculines in **-e** is almost identical with that of **fisc**. The sing. nom. acc. voc. takes **-e**; other exceptions will be noted below. **Ende**, *end*, is thus declined: —

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	ende	endas
G.	endes	enda
D.	ende	endum

1. Here belong important classes of nouns ending in **-ere** (143) and **-scipe**, besides some others. They are much less numerous, however, than those of the preceding declension.

2. The noun **here**, *army*, sometimes takes **-g-** or **-ig-** before the endings of the singular, and the same, or **-ige-**, before the endings of the plural: **her(i)ges**, etc. Two words sometimes have the gen. plur. in **-ig(e)a**, **-ia**: **wine**, *friend*, **Denc**, *Danes*, gen. plur. **winigea**, **Deniga**, **Denia** (18).

3. Nouns ending in **-ce** may retain the **-e** before the endings of the plural: **læce**, *physician*, nom. plur. **læceas**, as well as **læcas** (18).

4. A few masculine nouns in **-e** occasionally take the nom. acc. plur. in **-e**, instead of **-as**: **wine**, or

winas, *friend*. The following are found in the plural only: **lēode** (also **lēoda**), *people*, **ielde**, *men*, **ielfe**, *elves*, and the proper nouns **Engle**, *Angles*, **Seaxe**, *Saxons*, **Mierce**, *Mercians*.

45. Masculines in -u. — Here belong the words **sunu**, *son*, **wudu**, *wood*, **me(o)du**, *mead*, **magu**, *boy*, **bre(o)go**, *prince*, **hcoru**, *sword*, **lagu**, *lake*, **si(o)du**, *custom*, **spitu**, *spit*. **Sunu** is thus declined: —

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. sunu	sunā
G. sunā	sunā
D. sunā	sunum

1. The ending of the nom. sing. **-u** (sometimes **-o**) is liable to intrude everywhere except in the dat. plur. and gen. sing. and plur.

2. Besides **sunu** and **wudu**, the nouns above given are scarcely found except in the nom. acc. sing.

3. In later Old English these words begin to assume the endings of **fisc** (43): gen. **sunes**, nom. plur. **sunas**, etc.

46. Umlaut masculines. — Here belong **fōt**, *foot*, **tōð**, *tooth*; **man(u)**, *man*; **fēond**, *enemy*, **frēond**, *friend*, (142); **brōðor**, *brother*. These take umlaut of the radical vowel (17) in the dat. sing. and nom. voc. acc. plur., and have no ending in those cases. **Fōt** is thus declined: —

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A. fōt	fēt
G. fōtes	fōta
D. fēt (fōte)	fōtum

1. **Brōðor** is irregular, forming its nom. voc. acc. plur. as **brōðor** or **brōðru**, instead of **brēðer**.

2. Occasionally there is found a plur. **fōtas**, **tōðas**, instead of **fēt**, **tēð**.

3. **Fēond** and **frēond** usually have dat. sing. **fēonde**, **frēonde**, sometimes plur. **fēond**, **frēond**, or even **fēondas**, **frēondas**.

47. **Strong neuters.** — In general, the chief distinction between the declension of masculines and that of neuters is in the plur. nom. acc. Where the masculine has **-as**, the neuter, if its radical syllable be short, has **-u**, or sometimes **-o**; *if long, has no ending whatever* (cf. 23, and especially its final sentence). When the *radical syllable is short*, the paradigm accordingly is (**hof**, *dwelling*):—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A. hof	hofu
G. hofes	hofa
D. hofs	hofum

With a *long radical syllable* (4), the paradigm is (**word**, *word*):—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.A. word	word
G. wordes	worda
D. worde	wordum

1. Disyllables are sometimes without ending in the nom. acc. plur., and sometimes take **-u**: **wǣp(e)n** and **wǣpnu**, *weapons*; but usually **mǣgenu**, *forces*, **nīetenu**, *cattle*, **earfoðu**, *labors*, **wæt(e)ru**, *waters*, **hēafðu**, *heads*, **wundor**, *wonders*.

2. Occasionally the nom. acc. plur. takes **-o** or **-a** instead of **-u**.

3. **Trēo**, *tree*, and **cnēo**, *knee*, take **-w** before all case endings, and sometimes in the nom. sing.: **trēowes**, etc. (27). Nom. acc. plur. **trēowu**, **cnēowu**.

4. For a change in the radical vowel of the plural, see 43. 2: **fæt**, *vessel*, but **fatu**, **fata**, **fatum**.

5. For the loss of final **h**, see 43. 3: **feoh**, *money*, *fee*, gen. **fēos**.

6. For the loss (syncopation) of the vowel of the second syllable, see 43. 4: **hēafod**, *head*, nom. plur. **hēafðu**, not (usually) **hēafodu**; **tungol**, *star*, nom. plur. **tunglu**, not **tungolu**; **wæter**, *water*, gen. **wæteres**, not (regularly) **wætres**. Syncopation is, however, less constant in the nom. acc. plur. of neuters, in cases corresponding to 43. 4. *a*.

7. Neuters ending in **-en** and **-et** sometimes double the final consonant before a case ending: **ǣfen**, *even* (*-iny*), gen. **ǣfenes** or **ǣfennes**, etc. These nouns retain the **-e** of the second syllable.

48. Neuters in **-e**.—These are declined like **word**, except that the sing. nom. voc. acc. has **-e**, and the

plur. nom. voc. acc. has **-u**. Paradigm (**wīte**, *punishment*):—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V. A.	wīte	wītu
G.	wītes	wīta
D.	wīte	wītum

1. If the **-e** of the nom. sing. is preceded by **c** or **g**, the endings of the plural *may* be preceded by **i** (or **e**): **rīcu** or **rīciu**, **rīca** or **rīcia**, etc. (18).

49. **Neuters in -u**.—These are declined like **bearu** (43. 7), except that they take **-u** in the plur. nom. acc., instead of **-as**. There are only half a dozen in all, and these are not of common occurrence: **bealu**, *evil*, gen. **bealwes**, etc.

50. **Irregular neuters**.—The three words **lamb**, *lamb*, **cealf**, *calf*, **æg**, *egg*, and sometimes **cild**, *child*, are declined regularly in the singular, but take **r** in the plural before the endings **-u**, **-a**, **-um**: **lamb**, gen. **lambes**, but nom. plur. **lambru**.

In LWS. the regular forms, without **r**, occur.

51. **Strong feminines**.—Feminine disyllables ending in **-u**, and having a short radical syllable, belong here; monosyllables with a long radical syllable, and most disyllables, discard the **-u** of the nom. sing. Abstracts, though long, follow *a*.

a) Paradigm of the short stems, **giefu**, *gift*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. giefu , -o	giefa , -e
G. giefe	giefa (-ena)
D. giefe	giefum
A. giefe	giefa , -e

Occasionally the ending **-u** or **-o** is found in the oblique cases of the singular and in the nom. acc. plural. **Duru**, *door*, has **-a** in the gen. dat. sing., and in the whole plural except the dative. Two or three nouns in **-u** take **-w** before the ending in the oblique cases: **beadu**, *battle*, gen. **beadwe**, etc.

b) Paradigm of the long stems and polysyllables, **glōf**, *glove*:—

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V. glōf	glōfa , -e
G. glōfe	glōfa
D. glōfe	glōfum
A. glōfe	glōfa , -e

1. A few nouns discard the **-e** of the acc. sing.: **dæd**, *deed*, **tīd**, *time*, **woruld** (20, 26), *world*.

2. Only rarely does the gen. plur. of long stems take **-(e)na**.

3. Disyllables in **-ung** often have **-a** instead of **e** in the dat. sing., and sometimes in the gen. acc. sing.: **leornung**, *learning*, dat. **leornunga**. The words **hand**, *hand*, **flōr**, *floor*, and **woruld**, *world*, occasionally make the same change.

4. Disyllables syncopate the vowel of the second

syllable according to 43. 4: *sāwol*, *soul*, gen. *sāwle*, etc.

5. Polysyllables in *-nes*, *-en*, *-el*, and *-et* double the final consonant when a syllable is added, and retain the preceding *-e*: gen. dat. acc. sing. *ēaðmōðnesse*, *humility*, *byrðenne*, *burden*, etc.

52. **Umlaut feminines.** — These modify the root vowel by umlaut in the dat. sing. and nom. voc. acc. plur., and often in the gen. sing., that is, change *ā* to *ä*, *o* to *e*, *ō* to *ē*, *u* to *y*, and *ū* to *ȳ*. The gen. sing., and occasionally the dat. sing., is sometimes formed regularly, without umlaut, and with the ending *-e*. Paradigm, (*gōs*, *goose*):—

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N.V.A.	<i>gōs</i>	<i>gēs</i>
G.	<i>gēs</i> , <i>gōse</i>	<i>gōsa</i>
D.	<i>gēs</i>	<i>gōsum</i>

The principal nouns which belong here are: *āc*, *oak*, *gāt*, *goat*; *bōc*, *book*, *brōc*, *trousers*, *gōs*, *goose*, *wlōh*, *fringe*; *burg*, *castle*, *city*, *furh*, *furrow*, *sulh*, *plough*, *turf*, *turf*; *cū*, *cow*, *grūt*, *grout*, *grits*, *lūs*, *louse*, *mūs*, *mouse*, *ðrūh*, *trough*; *ēa*, *river*; *niht*, *night*.

1. The dat. (gen.) sing. of *burg* is usually *byrig*, not *byrg*.

2. *Mōdor*, *mother*, and *dohtor*, *daughter*, are declined like *brōðor* (46. 1), except that *mōdor* has only the nom. acc. plur. *mōdru*, *-a*, and both may have an umlaut gen. sing. in LWS. (but usually *mōdor*, *dohtor*).

3. **Sweostor**, *sister*, is without umlaut in any case; it remains **sweostor** in every case except the gen. plur. **sweostrā** and dat. plur. **sweostrum**.

53. **Weak nouns**. — Masculines end in **-a**, feminines and neuters in **-e**; but the neuters may be conveniently disregarded, only **ēage**, *eye*, and **ēare**, *ear*, belonging to this declension. Paradigms (**mōna**, *moon*, **tunge**, *tongue*): —

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V.	mōna	tunge
G. }	mōnan	tungan
D. }		
A. }		
Plur. N.V.A.	mōnan	tungan
G.	mōnena	tungena
D.	mōnum	tungum

1. The number of feminines thus declined is comparatively small. The commonest are perhaps **eorðe**, *earth*, **heorte**, *heart*, **lufe**, *love*, **cirice**, *church*, **tunge**, *tongue*, **hearpe**, *harp*, **sunne**, *sun*, **nādre**, *viper*, and **ælmesse**, *alms*. The masculines are, on the contrary, very numerous.

2. The declension of the neuters **ēage** and **ēare** differs from that of the feminines only in the acc. sing., which is like the nom. Their gen. plur. is often **ēagna**, **ēarna**.

3. The weak feminine **heofone**, *heaven*, should be distinguished from the strong masculine **heofon**. Besides the weak **lufe**, there is also a strong **lufu**, *love* (51. a).

54. Proper names. — Native names are declined like common nouns, except that feminines ending in **-burg** take the dative in **-e** and are without umlaut. Foreign names are sometimes naturalized, and sometimes take their original case endings, but not always with entire consistency. The words **Cēnt**, **Cert**, **Ī**, **Tēnet**, and **Wiht** are indeclinable, except that **Wiht** has the gen. **Wih̥te**.

Declension of Adjectives.

55. Weak and strong adjectives. — Adjectives are declined weak when in the comparative, and usually when in the superlative; when ordinals (except **ōðer**, *second*, **78**, **80**); when preceded by a demonstrative; when used as masculine or feminine nouns preceded by the definite article; in direct address; sometimes when preceded by a possessive pronoun; and exceptionally in poetry in place of the strong adjective. Otherwise adjectives are always used in the strong form.

56. Strong declension of adjectives. — Here it is necessary to distinguish between long monosyllables on the one hand, and short monosyllables (comparatively few) and disyllables on the other.

57. Disyllables and short monosyllables. — Paradigm, **glæd**, *glad*:—

MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V.	glæd	glæd	gladu
G.	glades		glædre

MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	FEMININE.
D.	<i>gladum</i>		<i>glædre</i>
A.	<i>glædne</i>	glæd	glæde
I.	glæde		
Plur. N. V. A.	<i>glæde</i>	glædu, -e	glæda, -e
G.		<i>glædra</i>	
D.		gladum	

1. Italicized words indicate differences from the noun declension; cf. these with the pronominal declensions (81, 84, 85).

2. When the radical vowel is æ, it is changed as in the paradigm. Otherwise it remains unchanged.

3. Disyllables take the same endings as in the paradigm, but frequently syncopate the vowel of the second syllable before an ending beginning with a vowel, as in *ĕadig*, *blessed*, gen. *ĕadges* (23; cf. 43. 4), and sometimes conform the nom. sing. fem. to the masc. and neut., and the neut. plur. nom. voc. acc. to the sing.: *hālig*, *holy*, not *hāl(i)gu*.

4. For the ending -u sometimes occurs -o, and for -um the LWS. -on, -an (cf. 41).

5. Adjectives ending in -u (-o) change the u to w before vowels (27): *gearu*, *ready*, gen. *gearwes*, etc.

58. Long monosyllables. — The only difference between the declension of the long and that of the short monosyllables is that the ending -u of the latter is dropped, and that the radical vowel always remains unchanged. Paradigm, *gōd*, *good*: —

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N. <i>gōd</i>	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōd</i>
Plur. N. <i>gōde</i>	<i>gōd</i>	<i>gōde, -a</i>

1. Adjectives ending in **h** drop the **h** in disyllabic forms, and lengthen the radical vowel or diphthong (29): *፳weorh*, *transverse*, gen. *፳wēores*; but *hēah*, *high*, often assimilates the final **h** to a following consonant: *hēanne*, *hēarra*, etc. In LWS. the **h** is often changed to **g** before a vowel: *hēagam*, etc.

2. Words ending in a double consonant usually retain this only before a vowel (35).

59. Adjectives in **-e**. — These are quite numerous. They are declined like the short monosyllables, except that *they always retain their -e when no other ending is provided, but lose it before an ending*. Paradigm, *grēne*, *green*: —

MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N. V. <i>grēne</i>	<i>grēne</i>	<i>grēnu</i>
G. <i>grēnes</i>		<i>grēnre</i>
Plur. N. V. A. <i>grēne</i>	<i>grēnu, -e</i>	<i>grēna, -e</i>

From an acc. masc. sing., like *grēnne*, *blīðne*, for example, it is therefore *not* safe to infer a dictionary form *grēn*, *blīð*.

In consulting the lexicon, care should be taken to distinguish adjectives in -e from such as end in a consonant.

60. Weak declension of adjectives. — This is the same as that of nouns, except that the gen. plur. is regularly

formed in **-ra** (only exceptionally **-a** or the regular weak ending **-ena**). Paradigm, **gōda**, *the good* : —

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.V.	gōda	gōde	gōde
G.		gōdan	
D.		gōdan	
A.	gōdan	gōde	gōdan
Plur. N.V.A.		gōdan	
G.		gōdra	
D.		gōdum	

1. In LWS. **-um** frequently becomes **-an**.

2. When, in consequence of contraction, too many **r**'s or **n**'s are brought together, one of them is rejected. Thus **gearu**, *ready*, forms a comparative **gearura**. This comparative, in turn, would form a gen. plur. **gearu-rara**. By contraction this would reduce to **gear(u)-r(a)ra**; but the three **r**'s are simplified to two, and the resulting gen. plur. stands as **gearra**.

61. **The present participle.** — The present participle in **-ende** is not to be confounded with the noun in **-end** (for which see 43. 6). It is declined like **grēne** (59). When used in the predicate as nom. or acc. it is generally uninflected. The present participle, like the adjective, is also declined weak.

62. **The past participle.** — The past participle has the double declension of the adjective, both strong and weak. When used in the predicate it is generally indeclinable, or ends like the strong masculine.

Comparison of Adjectives.

63. Regular comparison. — The comparative is formed by adding **-ra** to the stem of the positive, and the superlative by adding **-osta** (**-esta**); with the latter cf. Greek *-ιστος*. The final **-a** represents the masculine termination of the weak adjective (60), and undergoes all the replacements of the weak declension. More rarely the superlative is found in **-ost** (**-est**), which is then regarded as strong. A final **-e** of the positive is dropped in comparison (*e.g.* **ēaþe**, *easy*, comp. **īeðra**, not **īeðera**) and a radical **æ** becomes **a** in the superlative (*e.g.* **smæl**, *small*, superl. **smalost**, not **smælost**; cf. 43. 2).

64. Comparison without umlaut. — This is the usual mode: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
heard , <i>hard</i>	heardra	heardost , -esta
lēof , <i>dear</i>	lēofra	lēofost , -esta
rice , <i>powerful</i>	rīera	rīcost , -esta
smæl , <i>small</i>	smædra	smalost , -esta

65. Comparison with umlaut. — This is followed by a few adjectives. The superlative generally ends in **-esta**: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
eald , <i>old</i>	ieldra	ieldesta
lang , <i>long</i>	lēngra	lēngesta
geong , <i>young</i>	glengra	glengesta
sceort , <i>short</i>	sclertra	sclertesta
hēah , <i>high</i>	hīehra (hierra)	hīeh(e)sta
grēat , <i>great</i>	grietra	grietesta
ēaþe , <i>easy</i>	īeðra	īeðesta

1. For some of these, unumlauted forms are also found: **hēahra**, **hēahsta**, etc.

2. Syncope of **e** in the superlative occurs in LWS.: **lēngsta**, etc.; in **hiehsta** this is also EWS.

3. For **-ost** may occur **-ust**.

66. **Different stems in comparison.** — In the following the comparative and superlative are not formed from the same stem as the positive: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
gōd , <i>good</i>	{ bēt(e)ra sēlla , sēlra	bētst(a) sēlest(a)
yfel , <i>bad</i>	wiersa	wier(re)st(a)
micel , <i>great</i>	māra	māst(a)
lȳtel , <i>small</i>	lāssa	lūst(a)

67. **Comparison defective.** — In four cases the positive is wanting as an adjective, but may be supplied as an adverb or preposition: —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
(feor , <i>far</i>)	fierra	fierrest(a)
(nēah , <i>near</i>)	nēarra	nīehst(a)
(ǣr , <i>earlier</i>)	ǣrra	ǣrest(a)
(fore , <i>before</i>)	furðra	fyrst(a)

68. **Superlatives in -ma.** — Besides the superlative in **-est**, there is one in **-ma** (cf. Lat. *pri-mus*). Two examples are found: **forma**, *the first*; **hindema**, *the hindmost*.

69. **Superlatives in -ma + -esta = -mest(a).** — These double superlatives, as they may be called, are chiefly

formed from adverbs and prepositions. The comparative is peculiar in being *generally* formed in *-erra*, instead of *-ra* : —

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
(<i>sīð</i> , <i>late</i>)	<i>sīðra</i>	<i>sīðemest</i>
(<i>læt</i> , <i>late</i>)	<i>lættra</i>	<i>lættemest</i>
(<i>inne</i> , <i>within</i>)	<i>innerra</i>	<i>innemest</i>
(<i>ūte</i> , <i>without</i>)	<i>ūterra</i> , <i>ȳterra</i>	<i>ūtemest</i> , <i>ȳtemest</i>
(<i>ufan</i> , <i>above</i>)	<i>uferra</i> , <i>yferra</i>	<i>ufemest</i> , <i>yfemest</i>
(<i>niðan</i> , <i>below</i>)	<i>niðerra</i>	<i>niðemest</i>
(<i>fore</i> , <i>before</i>)	<i>furðra</i>	<i>fyrmost</i>
(<i>after</i> , <i>after</i>)	<i>æfterra</i>	<i>æftemest</i>
(<i>mid</i> , <i>mid</i>)		<i>midmest</i>
(<i>norð</i> , <i>northward</i>)	<i>norðerra</i> , <i>nyrðerra</i>	<i>norðmest</i>
(<i>sūð</i> , <i>southward</i>)	<i>sūðerra</i> , <i>sȳðerra</i>	<i>sūðmest</i>
(<i>ēast</i> , <i>eastward</i>)	<i>ēasterra</i>	<i>ēastmest</i>
(<i>west</i> , <i>westward</i>)	<i>westerra</i>	<i>westmest</i>

Formation and Comparison of Adverbs.

70. **Adverbs formed from adjectives.** — Adverbs are formed from adjectives by the addition of *-e*, *-lice*, and *-unga* or *-inga*. Examples are: *wīð*, *wide*, *wīde*, *widely*; *swīð*, *strong*, *swīðe*, *very*; *sōð*, *true*, *sōðlice*, *truly*; *eall*, *all*, *eallunga*, *eallinga*, *entirely*. Occasionally *-unga*, *-inga* is employed to form adverbs from other parts of speech.

71. **Adjectives in the genitive as adverbs.** — The ending *-es* of the gen. sing. neut. is employed to form a few adverbs from adjectives: *ealles*, *altogether*: *ðwēores* (58. 1), *perversely*, etc.

72. Adjectives in the dative plural as adverbs. — Examples are: *miclum*, *very*; *lȳtlum*, *little*.

73. Adjectives in the accusative as adverbs. — Examples are: *full*, *fully*; *genōg*, *enough*.

74. Adverbs from nouns. — From the genitive: *dæges*, *by day*; *nīedes*, *needs*; etc. From the instrumental: *sāre*, *sore*, etc. From the dative plural: *dropmælum*, *drop by drop*, etc. (cf. *piecemeal*).

75. Adverbs of place. — These are of three classes, according as they answer the question, *Where?* *Whither?* or *Whence?* Examples are: —

WHERE?	WHITHER?	WHENCE?
ſwār	ſwider	ſwuan
hwār	hwider	hwuan
hēr	hider	heonan

76. Comparison of adverbs. — Adverbs from adjectival stems are regularly compared by adding *-or* for the comparative and *-ost* for the superlative. Example: *strangor*, *more strongly*, *strangost*, *most strongly* (cf. 65).

77. Irregular comparison of adverbs. — A few adverbs have no termination in the comparative. They are always monosyllabic, and have usually undergone umlaut. Such are *bȅt*, *better*; *mā*, *mæ*, *more*; *nēar*, *nearer*; etc.

Numerals.

78. Numerals. — The numerals are as follows: —

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
1 . . . ān	forma, āresta
2 . . . twēgen, twā (tū)	ōðer, æfterra
3 . . . ðrie, ðrēo	ðrida
4 . . . fēower	fēorða
5 . . . fif	fifta
6 . . . siex	siexta
7 . . . seofon	seoforða
8 . . . eahta	eahtoða
9 . . . niġon	niġorða
10 . . . tien	tēorða
11 . . . endlefan	endleſta
12 . . . twelf	twelfta
13 . . . ðrēotiene	ðrēotēorða
14 . . . fēowertiene	fēowertēorða
15 . . . fiftiene	fiftēorða
16 . . . siextiene	siextēorða
17 . . . seofontiene	seofontēorða
18 . . . eahtatiene	eahtateorða
19 . . . niġontiene	niġonteorða
20 . . . twēntig	twentigoða
21 . . . ān and twēntig	ān and twentigoða
30 . . . ðritig	ðritigoða
40 . . . fēowertig	fēowertigoða
50 . . . fiftig	fiftigoða
60 . . . siextig	siextigoða
70 . . . hundseofontig	hundseofontigoða
80 . . . (hund)eahtatig	hundeahtigoða
90 . . . hundniġontig	hundniġontigoða
100 . . . hund, hundred, hundtēontig	
110 . . . hundendlefantig	hundendleſtigoða
120 . . . hundtwelftig	hundtwelftigoða
200 . . . twā hund, tū hund	
1000 . . . ōūsend	

1. Other ordinals for 1 are **fyresta**, **fyrresta**.

2. Another form of ordinal for 21 is **ān ēac twēntigum**.

3. **Endlefan** and **twelf** probably stand for **ānlif** and **twalif** (representing **twālif**). The **-lif** may mean *left*. After counting on the fingers up to 10, *one left* (**ānlif**) would be 11; *two left* (**twālif**), 12. The final **-an** (**-on**) of **endlefan** may have been added after the analogy of **seofon**, **nigon**, etc.

4. Fractions are usually formed by the help of **dæl**, *part*: **ðridða dæl**, *one-third*; **seofōða dæl**, *one-seventh*. For *one and a half* occurs **ōðer healf** (cf. Germ. *andert-halb*); so **ðridde healf**, *two and a half*; in other words, the OE. ordinal indicates the cardinal from which $\frac{1}{2}$ must be subtracted.

5. Interesting forms, which actually occur, are: 19, **ān lās twēntig**; 39, **ān lās fēowertig**; 59, **ānes wana siextig** (cf. Greek *ένος δέοντες είκοσι*); 450, **fiftig and fēower hund**, **fifte healf hund**; 482, **fēower hund and twā and hundeahtatig**; 100,000, **ān hund ðūsenda**; 1,500,000, **fiftiene hund ðūsend**. Note also **fiftiena sum**, *one of fifteen*, i.e. *with fourteen companions*.

79. Declension of cardinals. — **Ān** is declined like **gōd** (58), but with acc. sometimes **æenne**, inst. **æene**. When declined weak, **āna**, it signifies *alone*. **Twēgen** is declined thus: —

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
N.A.	twēgen	twā, tū	twā
G.		twēg(r)a	
D.		twāem, twām	

So also is declined **bēgen**, *both*. **ðrīe**, **ðrēo** is declined:—

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
N.A.	ðrīe	ðrēo	ðrēo
G.		ðrēora	
D.		ðrīm	

The cardinals between 3 and 20 are usually indeclinable. Those ending in **-tig** are sometimes treated as neuter nouns (in which case they are followed by a partitive genitive), sometimes as adjectives, and are sometimes uninflected. **Hund** and **ðūsēnd** are sometimes undeclined, but there is also a plural of **hund**, nom. **hundē**, dat. **hundum**; and of **ðūsēnd**, nom. **ðūsēndu**, gen. **-da, -dra**, dat. **-dum**. These numerals are always followed by the genitive.

80. Declension of ordinals.—All are declined like weak adjectives (60), except **ōðer**, *second*, which is strong.

Pronouns.

81. Personal pronouns. — .

	FIRST PERSON.	SECOND PERSON.
Sing. N.	ic	ðū
G.	mīn	ðīn
D.	mē	ðē
A.	mē	ðē

FIRST PERSON.		SECOND PERSON.	
Dual N.	wit		git
G.	uncer		incer
D.	unc		inc
A.	unc		inc
Plur. N.	wē		gē
G.	ūre		ēower
D.	ūs		ēow
A.	ūs		ēow
THIRD PERSON.			
MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	hē	hit	hēo
G.	his		hi(e)re
D.	him		hi(e)re
A.	hi(e)ne	hit	hi(e)
Plur. N.A.		hī(e)	
G.		hi(e)ra, heora	
D.		him	

1. Less common forms are: in the accusative, **mec**, **ŋec**, **ūsic**, **ēowic**; **hī(e)** for **hēo**, and conversely. **Hīo** is frequent, parallel with **hēo**, and **ūser** is found for **ūre**.

82. **Reflexive pronouns.**—In place of the reflexive, which does not exist as an independent form, is used the personal pronoun (81).

83. **Possessive pronouns.**—Two sorts of possessives must be distinguished, the declinable and the indeclinable. All of these are identical in form with the genitive of the personal pronoun, except **sīn**, which is formed from a lost reflexive. The declinable pos-

sessives are **mīn**, *my*, **ōīn**, *thy*, **ūre**, *our*, **ēower**, *your*, **sīn**, *his*, and the seldom used **uncer**, *of us two*, and **incer**, *of you two*. These follow the strong declension of adjectives (57, 58). The *indeclinables* are **his**, *his*, **hi(e)re**, *her*, and **hi(e)ra**, *their*, the genitives of the *third* personal pronoun.

84. The demonstrative 'that.'—The pronoun **se**, **sēo**, **ŋæt**, is at once the equivalent of Mod. Eng. *that* and of the article. Like *that*, it is employed in a relative as well as a demonstrative sense, and frequently does duty for the third personal pronoun. The demonstrative pronouns have an instrumental case, as does the neuter of the interrogative **hwæt**.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	se (emphatic sē)	ŋæt	sēo
G.	ŋæs		ŋære
D.	ŋæm (ŋām)		ŋære
A.	ŋone	ŋæt	ŋā
I.	ŋy , ŋon		
Plur. N.A.		ŋā	
G.		ŋāra (ŋāra)	
D.		ŋæm (ŋām)	

1. The *conjunction* **ŋæt**, and the *adverb* **ŋā** (= *there*, *then*, etc.), must not be confounded with the *pronoun*.

2. Parallel with **se**, **sēo**, is a rare **ŋe**, **ŋēo**, which eventually supplants the former.

3. **ŋæm**, **ŋām** becomes **ŋan**, **ŋon** in such words as **siðŋan**, *since* (= **sið ŋām**).

4. The forms of this pronoun should be carefully distinguished from those of the next.

85. The demonstrative 'this.'—Mod. Eng. *this* is represented by the demonstrative **ðes**, **ðēos**, **ðis**.

	MASCULINE.	NEUTER.	FEMININE.
Sing. N.	ðes	ðis	ðēos
G.	ðis(s)es		ðisse
D.	ðis(s)um		ðisse
A.	ðisne	ðis	ðūs
I.	ðys		
Plur. N.A.		ðūs	
G.		ðissa	
D.		ðis(s)um	

1. Alternative or occasional forms are nsf. **ðīos**; gsf. dsf. **ðis(se)re**; dat. **ðiosum** (20).

86. **Minor demonstratives.**—Less important demonstratives are **ilca**, *same*, which is declined weak, and **self**, *self*, which takes both declensions.

87. **Relative pronouns.**—The office of the relative is assumed:

a) by the demonstrative **se**, **sēo**, **ðæt**, the reference being rendered explicit by the case form.

b) by the demonstrative **se**, **sēo**, **ðæt**, with the particle **ðe** appended.

c) by the indeclinable **ðe**, the reference being rendered explicit by an appended personal pronoun in the proper case form.

d) by the particle **ðe** alone, representing all numbers, genders, and cases, the reference being much less explicit.

Illustrations of each of these modes would be:—

- a) **Se stān, ðone** **ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
 (*The stone, which the builders rejected.*)
- b) **Se stān, ðone ðe** **ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
- c) **Se stān, ðe hine** **ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**
- d) **Se stān, ðe** **ðā wyrhtan āwurpon.**

88. Interrogative pronouns.—The most important is **hwā**, *who?* of both genders, with its neuter **hwæt**, *what? what sort of a?*

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER.
N.	hwā		hwæt
G.		hwæs	
D.		hwām (hwām)	
A.	hwone		hwæt
I.			hwȳ, hwon

Hwile, *which?* **hwæðer**, *which of two?* and **hūlic**, *of what sort?* are declined like strong adjectives (57, 58).

89. Indefinite pronouns.—The indefinites are:—

a) **ān**, *sum, a, a certain*, **ænig**, *any*, **nān**, **nānig**, *no, none*, **ælc**, **gehwile**, *each*, **ægðer**, **āhwæðer**, *either*, **nāhwæðer**, *neither*, **oðer**, *other*, **swile**, *such*, are declined like strong adjectives.

b) **āwiht**, **oht**, *anything*, and **nāwiht**, **nōht**, *nothing*, with the compounds of **-hwega** (**hwæthwega**, *anything*, etc.) are indeclinable.

c) *hwā*, *any one* (and its compounds) is declined like the interrogative.

d) Indefinite relatives are formed from the interrogatives by *swā-swā*: *swā-hwā-swā*, *whoever*, etc.

e) *man* (originally *mann*), *one* (cf. French *on*, Ger. *man*), is used only in the nom. sing.

Verbs.

90. Classification of verbs.—Verbs are either strong (92) or weak (96); besides which there are two small classes of important verbs, called respectively preteritive presents (124 ff.) and anomalous (137 ff.). Weak verbs are in general derivative; and the stem can usually be detected as existing in some other independent word, often a noun or adjective, or the pret. sing. tense-stem of a strong verb.

91. The present stem.—The present stem of a verb is what remains after cutting off the infinitive ending *-an* or *-ian* (in contract verbs, *-n*). The radical vowel is the vowel of this stem; and the consonant or consonants which terminate the stem are, when such exist, called stem-finals. The stem as obtained above is one of the four tense-stems of strong verbs, or of the three tense-stems of weak verbs.

92. Tense-stems of strong verbs.—Strong verbs change the radical vowel to form the different tense-stems, like

the verbs called irregular in Modern English. As in Modern English the verb *drive* has the preterit *drove* and past participle *driven*, so in Old English the same verb has the pret. sing. **drāf** and past participle **drifen**. However, instead of the three tense-stems of Modern English, there are four in Old English for strong verbs, the preterit being subdivided into preterit singular and preterit plural.

The four stems of **drīfan**, *drive*, are:—

PRESENT.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PLUR.	PAST PART.
drif-	drāf	drif-	drif-

93. Forms derived from each stem.—From the present stem are formed the whole of the present indicative and optative, the imperative singular and plural, the infinitive, the gerund, and the present participle—in all seventeen forms.

From the pret. sing. stem are formed only the 1st and 3d persons singular—two forms.

From the pret. plur. stem are formed the whole pret. plur. of indicative and optative, the whole pret. sing. of the optative, and the 2d person singular indicative—ten forms.

From the past participial stem is formed only the past participle—one form.

94. Commonest forms of the verb.—From the present stem the form in commonest use is the ind. pres. 3d sing.; from the pret. sing. stem, the ind. pret. 3d sing.;

from the pret. plur. stem, the ind. pret. 3d plur. Umlaut (17) and contraction (34) are apt to obscure the origin of the first of these, but not of the other two. Thus from **standan**, *stand* — whose principal parts are **standan**, **stōd**, **stōdon**, **standen** — the ind. pret. 3d sing. is **stōd**, the ind. pret. 3d plur. **stōdon**, but the ind. pres. 3d sing. **stent** (instead of **standeð**).

95. Conjugation of a strong verb.—Types are: **bindan**, *bind*; (for contracts) **fōn**, *seize*: —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1. binde ; fō		binde ; fō
2. bind(e)st , bintst ; fēhst		binde ; fō
3. bind(e)ð , bint ; fēhð		binde ; fō
Plur. bindað , binde ; fōð		binden ; fōn
Pret. Sing. 1. band ; fēng		bunde ; fēnge
2. bunde ; fēnge		bunde ; fēnge
3. band ; fēng		bunde ; fēnge
Plur. bundon ; fēngon		bunden ; fēngen
Imper. Sing. bind ; fōh	Infinitive bindan ; fōn	
Plur. bindað , binde ; fōð	Gerund tō bindanne ; tō fōnne	
Pres. Part. bindende ; fōnde	Past Part. (ge)bunden ; (ge)fangen	

The 2d sing. pres. ind. is sometimes formed in **-sð**. The **ð** is derived from the **ðū** of the personal pronoun, the old ending having been **s**. This **s**, followed by the personal pronoun, became **sð**, which *should* regularly become **st** (34), but does not always.

NOTE. — The ind. and imper. (sometimes opt.) plur. **binde** is used when the verb is immediately followed by a pronoun as subject: **binde wē**, not **bindað wē**, *we bind*, *let us bind*; **binde gē**, not **bindað gē**, *bind ye*; similarly, **dō wē**, *no* **ndō gē**.

96. Conjugation of the weak verb. — Weak verbs form the preterit by the addition to the present stem of **-de** for the singular (ind. pret. 2d sing. **-dest**), and **-don** (**-den**) for the plural. A few verbs take **-e** before the **-de**, and many take **-o**. The vowel of the present stem is never changed before **-ede** and **-ode**, but in some verbs is changed before **-de**; a list of the latter is given in 114.

The past participle of weak verbs is formed by the addition of **-ed** (**-od**, **-d**).

The **-d** of the endings **-de**, etc., and **-ed**, is changed to **-t** after certain stem-finals (33), and is lost in other situations; for details see 113 and 114. Certain stem-finals also undergo change before the same endings; for details see 114.

97. Classes of strong verbs. — Under strong verbs are included two principal divisions, according as their tense-stems were originally formed in one manner or another. Strong verbs are accordingly divided into Ablaut Verbs and Reduplicating Verbs. This distinction is mainly historical, and for practical purposes need not be insisted on at the outset.

98. Ablaut verbs. — Of these there are six principal classes, for which see 102–107.

99. Vowels of the present stem. — To facilitate the assignment of verbs to their proper classes, the follow-

ing table may be useful, in conjunction with 101–110. The Ablaut Classes are distinguished by the Roman numerals, and the Reduplicating Verbs by Red.

SHORT RADICAL VOWEL.	CLASS.
a	VI, Red.
æ	VI
e	VI
e + r or l (also breccan)	IV
e + any single cons. but r or l	V
e + two cons.	III
i followed by nasal	III, IV
i followed by non-nasal	III, V
Q, see a	
u in cunnan	IV
u in other verbs	III
ea	VI, Red.
eo	III
ie	III, V, VI
LONG RADICAL VOWEL.	CLASS.
ā	Red.
ǣ	Red.
ē	Red.
ī	I
ō	Red.
ū	II
ēa	VI, Red.
ēo in contract verbs	I, II, V
ēo in other verbs	II

100. Contract verbs.—Contract verbs are strong verbs whose stem-final was originally **h**. This **h** was lost before vowels (29), and the preceding vowel was then

amalgamated with the following. The resultant diphthong (or vowel) is **ēo** in the case of ten verbs, **ēa** in that of four, and **ō** in that of two. The **ō**-verbs belong to the Reduplicating Class, the **ēa**-verbs to the Sixth Ablaut Class, and the **ēo**-verbs to the First, Second, and Fifth Ablaut Classes.

101. Contract verbs according to classes. — Distributed according to classes, the contract verbs are as follows:—

I. **lēon** (orig. **lihan**), *lend*; **sēon**, *sift*; **tēon**, *censure*; **ṭēon**, *thrive*; **wrēon**, *cover*.

II. **flēon** (orig. **flēohan**), *flee*; **tēon**, *draw*.

V. **gefēon** (orig. **gefehan**), *rejoice*; **plēon**, *venture*; **sēon**, *see*.

VI. **flēan** (orig. **flahan**), *flay*; **lēan**, *blame*; **slēan**, *strike*; **ṭwēan**, *wash*.

Red. **fōn** (orig. **fanhan** > **fōhan**), *seize*; **hōn**, *hang*.

Of these the most important are **tēon**, *censure*, **ṭēon**, *thrive*, **wrēon**, *cover*; **flēon**, *flee*, **tēon**, *draw*; **gefēon**, *rejoice*, **sēon**, *see*; **slēan**, *strike*, **ṭwēan**, *wash*; **fōn**, *seize*, and **hōn**, *hang*.

Tēon, *draw* (II), should be carefully distinguished from **tēon**, *censure* (I); and likewise **sēon**, *see* (V), from **sēon**, *sift* (I). The principal parts of **tēon**, *draw*, are:—

tēon	tēah	tugon	(ge)togen
-------------	-------------	--------------	-----------

of **tēon**, *censure*, are:—

tēon	tāh.	tigon	(ge)tigen
-------------	-------------	--------------	-----------

But there is a tendency on the part of contract verbs like the latter of these (I) to assume throughout the forms of the former (II).

Ċēon, *thrive* (102), has past part. **ġigen** and **ġungen**.

The imp. sing. always ends in **h**, and has a long vowel in verbs of the First, Second, and Reduplicating Classes, a short vowel in the Fifth and Sixth. Examples: (I) **tēon**, *censure*, imp. **tīh**; (II) **tēon**, *draw*, imp. **tēoh**; (V) **sēon**, *see*, imp. **seoh**; (VI) **slēan**, *strike*, imp. **sleah**; (Red.) **fōn**, *seize*, imp. **fōh**.

102. Strong verbs of the First Ablaut Class. —

Stem vowels (normally) **ī, ā, i, i**

Typical verb **drīfan**, *drive*

Four stems **drīfan** **drāf** **drifon** **drifen**

Like **drīfan** are conjugated all strong verbs with **ī** in the present stem. Here belongs any strong verb with **ā** in the first preterit stem, **i** in the second preterit stem, or **i** in the past participial stem. Among the more common are: **bīdan**, *remain*; **bītan**, *bite*; **rīdan**, *ride*; (**ā**)**rīsan**, *arise*; **scīnan**, *shine*; **slītan**, *tear*; **stīgan**, *ascend*; **swīcan**, *abandon*; (**ge**)**wītan**, *go*; **wrītan**, *write*.

Umlaut does not affect the vowel of the present stem (94).

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34): —

d-stems	bīdan	bīst , bīt(t)
t-stems	bītan	bīst , bīt(t)

s-stems	rīsan	rist, rist (risŃ)
Ń-stems	snīðan	snist, sniŃ(Ń)
Contracts (101)	wrēon	wriht, wrihŃ
Others are normal	drifan	drifst, drifŃ

The second preterit and past participial stems of the verbs **snīðan**, *cut*, **līðan**, *go*, and **scrīðan**, *proceed*, take **d** instead of **Ń** (37): **snidon**, **sniden**, etc. Other verbs in **Ń** retain the **Ń**.

103. Strong verbs of the Second Ablaut Class. —

Stem vowels	ēo or ū, ēa, u, o			
Typical verbs	bēodan , <i>offer</i> ; brūcan , <i>enjoy</i>			
Four stems	bēodan	bēad	budon	boden
	brūcan	brēac	brucon	brocen

Like **bēodan** are conjugated all strong verbs having **ēo** in the present stem, except some contracts, and like **brūcan** all having **ū**. Here belongs any strong verb having **ēa** in the first preterit stem. Among the more common are: **cēosan**, *choose*; **drēogan**, *endure*; **hrēosan**, *fall*; (for)**lēosan**, *lose*; **tēon**, *draw*, **būgan**, *bow*.

Stems in **s**, **Ń**, and contract vowel (37): —

cēosan	cēas	curon	coren
sēoðan	sēaŃ	sudon	soden
tēon (101)	tēah	tugon	togeu

Like **cēosan** are formed stems in **s**; like **sēoðan**, **ābrēoðan**, *frustrate*; like **tēon**, **flēon**, *flee*.

Umlaut changes the **ēo** of the present to **ie** (or **i**),

and **ū** of the present to **ȳ**, in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **forlīest**, **brȳeð**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	bēodan	bīetst , biet(t)
t-stems	gēotan	gietst , giet(t)
s-stems	forlēosan	forlēst , forlēst (-sð)
g-stems (28)	drēogan	driegst (-hst) , driegð (-hð)
Contracts (101)	tēon	tiehst , tiehð
Others are normal	crēopan	crīepst , crīepð

104. Strong verbs of the Third Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels various, but all short

Typical verbs **bindan**, *bind*; **helpan**, *help*; **gielðan**, *yield*; **weorpan**, *throw*; **berstan**, *burst*

Four stems	bindan	band	bundon	bunden
	helpan	healp	hulpon	holpen
	gielðan	geald	guldon	golden
	weorpan	wearp	wurpon	worpen
	berstan	bærst	burston	borsten

Like **bindan** are conjugated all strong verbs in **in** or **im** + consonant, besides **iernan**, *run*, **beornan**, *burn*, originally **rinnan**, *brinnan*.

Like **helpan** are conjugated all in **el** + consonant, besides **fēolan**, *reach*, which is irregular.

Like **gielðan** are conjugated all in **iel** + consonant.

Like **weorpan** are conjugated all in **eor** or **coh** + consonant (21. b).

Like **berstan** are conjugated **ðerscan**, *thresh*; **bregðan**, *brandish*; **stregðan**, *strew*; besides **frignan**, *in-*

quire, which resembles it in all except the vowel of the present.

The stems of **weorðan**, *become*, are (37):—

weorðan wearð wurdon worden

Bregdan and **frignan** may drop *g*, and lengthen the preceding vowel (28): **bræd**, **frīnan**.

Findan, *find*, likewise forms its 3d sing. pret. ind. as **funde**, which is indeed the usual form.

Among the more common verbs are: **drincan**, *drink*; **findan**, *find*; (**ou**)**ginnan**, *begin*; **winnan**, *strive*; **limpan**, *happen*; **belgan**, *be angry*; **hweorfan**, *turn*; **feohtan**, *fight*.

Umlaut changes the *eo* of the present to *ie* in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **wierpð**. A similar change, though not due to precisely the same cause (17), is found in presents in *e*, which is converted to *i* or *ie*: **hilpst**, **bierst**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	bindan	bintst, bint
t-stems	feohtan	fichtst, ficht
st-stems	berstan	bierst, bierst
ð-stems	weorðan	wler(ð)st, wlerð
nn-stems	winnan	winst, winð (35, b)
Others are normal	singan	singst, singð

The stems of **fēolan**, *reach*, are:—

fēolan fealh fulgon (fælon) folen

Exceptional forms are the 3d sing. pres. ind. of **bregdan** and **stregdan**: **brītt**, **strēt(t)**.

105. Strong verbs of the Fourth Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels	e	æ	ǣ	o
	i (u)	ō	ō	u
Typical verb	beran , <i>bear</i>			
Four stems	beran , bær , bāeron , boren			

Like **beran** are conjugated **teran**, *tear*; **scieran** (18), *shear*; **cwelan**, *die*; **helan**, *conceal*; **stelan**, *steal*; **hwelan**, *roul*; **breca**n, *break*.

The two irregular verbs of this class are among the most important in the language: **niman**, *take*, and **cuman**, *come*. Their stems are:—

niman	nōm	nōmon	numen
cuman	c(w)ōm	c(w)ōmon	cumen (<i>cymen</i>)

Umlaut changes the **u** of **cuman** to **y** in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **cymst**, **cymð**. A similar change, though not due to precisely the same cause (17), is found in the presents in **e**, which is changed to **i** or **ie**: **bi(e)rst**, **stilð**.

106. Strong verbs of the Fifth Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels (normally)	e, æ, ǣ, e			
Typical verbs	sprecan , <i>speak</i> ; cweðan , <i>say</i> ; giefan , <i>give</i> ; biddan , <i>request</i> ; gefēon , <i>rejoice</i>			
Four stems	sprecan	spræc	sprǣcon	sprecen
	cweðan	cwæð	cwædon (37)	cweden
	giefan (18)	geaf	gēafon	giefen

Four stems	biddan	bæd	bædon	beden
	gefēon (101)	gefeah	gefāgon	

Like **sprecan** are conjugated **etan**, *eat*; **tredan**, *tread*; **metan**, *measure*; **wrecan**, *pursue*; and a few others.

Like **cweðan** is conjugated no other verb.

Like **giefan** is conjugated **gietan**, *get* (18).

Like **biddan** are conjugated **liegan**, *lie*; **sittan**, *sit*.

Like **gefēon** is conjugated **sēon**, *see*, except that its pret. plur. is **sāwon**, and past participle **sewon**, *seen*.

Umlaut, or a change analogous to it (17), converts the **e** of the present to **i** in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **cwið**; in contracts we have **ie**, not **īe**, since the vowel of the present was originally short: **siehð**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (33, 34):—

d-stems	tredan	tritst, trit(t)
t-stems	gietan	gietst, giet(t)
ð-stems	cweðan	cwist, cwilð
g-stems (28)	liegan	ligst (list), ligð (lið)
Contracts (101)	sēon	siehst, siehð
Others are normal	sprecan	spricst, spricð

The vowel of the pret. sing. is sometimes long in verbs in **et**: **æt**, **mæt**. Imp. sing. **bide** (cf. 107).

107. Strong verbs of the Sixth Ablaut Class.—

Stem vowels (normally) **a**, **ō**, **ū**, **a**

Typical verbs **faran**, *go*; **slēan**, *strike*; **standan**, *stand*; **hebban**, *raise*

Four stems	faran	fōr	fōron	faren
	slēan (101)	slōg	slōgon (37)	slægen (slēgen)
	standan	stōd	stōdon	standen
	hebban (11)	hōf	hōfon	hafen

Like **faran** are conjugated **sacan**, *dispute*, **wacan**, *wake*, **tōse(e)acan**, *depart*, and one or two others.

Like **slēan** are conjugated **lēan**, *blame*, **ðwēan**, *wash*.

Like **standan** is conjugated no other verb.

In the main like **hebban** are conjugated the following:—

hliehhan (36), <i>laugh</i>	hlōh	hlōgon (37)	
scieppan (18), <i>create</i>	scōp (scēop)	scōpon (scēopon)	sceapen
steppan , <i>step</i>	stōp	stōpon	stapen
swērian , <i>swear</i>	swōr	swōron	sworen

Umlaut changes the **a** of the present to **æ** (æ), and the **ēa** of the present (see 101) to **ie** (not **īe**), in the 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind.: **stent**, **færst**, **slichð**.

The 2d and 3d sing. pres. ind. are thus formed (34):—

d-stems	standan	stentst , stent
b-stems	hebban	hefst , hefð
Contracts (101)	slēan	slihst , slichð
Others are normal	faran	færst , færð

The verbs like **hebban** are peculiar in having umlaut in the present stem, which causes them, in so far, to resemble the Weak Verbs of the First Class (111). Like **sellan**, etc., they have the imp. sing. in **-e**: **hefe**, **swere**, etc. (cf. 117). • The umlaut is due to the fact that the stem of this group, unlike that of

most strong verbs, was followed by a **j** (16). Thus the inf. **stæppan** stands for original **stapjan**; were it not for the unlaut-causing **-j-**, the infinitive would have been **stapan**; and so in the other four verbs.

108. Reduplicating verbs. — Stem vowels various.

A peculiarity of this class — shared, however, by a very few verbs of the Sixth Ablaut Class (107) — is that the vowels of the first and fourth stems are identical (with two or three exceptions noted below), and that those of the second and third stems are likewise identical. The vowel (diphthong) of the preterit is sometimes **eo**, less frequently **ē**.

109. Reduplicating preterits in eo. — The present stem has **ea** (rarely **a**), **ā**, **ēa**, **ō**, or **ē**.

Typical verbs **feallan**, *fall*; **bannan**, *summon*; **cnūwan**, *know*;
hēawan, *heir*; **flōwan**, *flour*; **wēpan**, *weep*

Four stems	feallan	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
	bannan	bēonn	bēonnon	bannen
	cnāwan	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
	hēawan	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
	flōwan	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
	wēpan	wēop	wēopon	wōpen

Like **feallan** are conjugated verbs in **eal** + consonant, besides **weaxan**, *grow* (originally of the Sixth Ablaut Class, 107): **healdan**, *hold*; **wealdan**, *govern*, etc.

Like **bannan** (very rare) is conjugated **gangan**, *go* (but usually as **gān**, 141).

Like **cnāwan** are conjugated verbs in **āw**, besides **swāpan**, *sweep* : — **blāwan**, *blow* ; **sāwan**, *sow*, etc.

Like **hēawan** are conjugated verbs in **ēa** : **bēatan**, *beat* ; **hlēapan**, *leap*.

Like **fīowan** are conjugated verbs in **ō** : **blōwan**, *bloom* (not to be confounded with **blāwan**, *blow*) ; **grōwan**, *grow* ; **spōwan**, *thrive* ; **rōwan**, *row*.

Like **wēpan** is conjugated no other common verb ; in **wēpan** (orig. **wōpjan**) the stem vowel of the present is derived by umlaut from **ō**, the latter reappearing in the past participle. — Umlaut as in 94.

110. Reduplicating preterits in ē. — The present stem has **ā**, **æ**, or **ō**. Umlaut as in 94.

Typical verbs **lāetan**, *let* ; **hātan**, *call* ; **fōn**, *seize*

Four stems	lāetan	lēt	lēton	lāeten
	hātan	hēt	hēton	hāten
	fōn (101)	fēng	fēngon	fungen

Like **lāetan** are conjugated **drāedan**, *dread* ; **rāedan**, *consult*, *read* (usually weak) ; **slāepan**, *sleep*.

Like **hātan** is conjugated **lācan**, *jump* ; **scādan**, **scēadan** (18), *separate*.

Like **fōn** is conjugated **hōn**, *hang* (3d sing. **fēhō**, **hēhō**).

111. Weak verbs of the First Class. — The stem vowel of the present always has umlaut (except that **ēo** sometimes persists, *i.e.*, does not become **īe**). The infinitive ends in **-an** or **-ian**, the latter being infrequent.

112. Weak infinitives in -an. — These take the preterit either (113, 114) in **-de (-te)** or (115) in **-ede**, the past participle in **-ed** or in **-d (-t)**.

113. Weak preterits in -de (-te), with retention of the stem vowel. — Here belong verbs whose stem vowel is long by nature (4), and a number in which the stem syllable is long by position as a result of gemination (36). The past participle is formed in **-ed**, contraction taking place in **t-** and **d-** stems. The infinitive always ends in **-an**. Simplified gemination by 35.

Three stems	hieran , <i>hear</i>	hierde	(ge)hiered
	fyllan , <i>fill</i>	fylde (35)	(ge)fyll(ed)
	cyssan , <i>kiss</i>	cyste (33, 35)	(ge)cysse(d)
	settan , <i>set</i>	sette (33)	(ge)sett
	sendan , <i>send</i>	sende	(ge)send(ed)
	lædan , <i>lead</i>	lædde	(ge)læd(ed)
	iecan , <i>increase</i>	iecte (33)	(ge)ieced
	ēhtan , <i>persecute</i>	ēhte	(ge)eht
	mētan , <i>find</i>	mētte	(ge)met(t)
	glerwan , <i>prepare</i>	glerede	(ge)gier(w)ee

Like **hieran** are conjugated all verbs not belonging to any of the following divisions.

Like **fyllan** are conjugated stems ending in a double consonant, excepting those like **cyssan** and **settan**, and under 114 and 115.

Like **cyssan** are conjugated stems ending in **ff**, **pp**, and **ss**.

Like **settan** are conjugated stems ending in **tt** (imp. sing. **sete**),

Like **sędan** are conjugated stems ending in a consonant + **d**.

Like **lādan** are conjugated stems ending in a vowel + **d**.

Like **īecan** are conjugated stems ending in **c**, **p**, and **x**.

Like **ēhtan** are conjugated stems ending in a consonant + **t**.

Like **mētan** are conjugated stems ending in a vowel + **t**.

Like **gierwan** are conjugated stems ending in **rw** and **lw**. The forms of the present sometimes retain the **w**, sometimes not.

114. Irregular preterits and past participles.—Certain verbs, in other respects like those of the last paragraph, and whose stems end in **ll**, **cc**, **c** (**nc**, **rc**), or **g** (**cg**, **ng**), form their preterits and past participles from a stem without umlaut. In the case of the **ll**-, **cc**-, and simple **c**-verbs, to determine, from the present stem, what form the past stem will assume, find the original vowel corresponding to the umlaut vowel of the present, and consider what changes, if any, will be caused by breaking (21). The **l**-verbs take **-de** and **-d**, the **c**- and **g**-verbs **-te** and **-t**. The **c**- and **g**-verbs often insert **-e** before the infinitive ending (18). Stems ending in **c** and **g** change these consonants to **h** before the **t** of the ending.

The list is as follows:—

ll-verbs	cwellan , <i>kill</i>	cwealde	(ge)cweald
	dwellan , <i>deceive</i>		
	sellan , <i>give</i>		
	stellan , <i>place</i>		
	tellan , <i>count</i>		
cc-verbs	cwecc(e)an , <i>shake</i>	cweahte	(ge)cweaht
	drecc(e)an , <i>vex</i>		
	lecc(e)an , <i>moisten</i>		
	recc(e)an , <i>expound</i>		
	strecc(e)an , <i>stretch</i>		
	þrecc(e)an , <i>cover</i>		
	w(r)recc(e)an , <i>wake</i>		
	læcc(e)an , <i>seize</i>	læhte	(ge)l æ ht
c-verbs	ræc(e)an , <i>reach</i>	ræhte	(ge)r æ ht
	tæc(e)an , <i>teach</i>	tæhte	(ge)t æ ht
	rēc(e)an , rece(e)an , <i>reck</i>	rōhte	(ge)r ō ht
	sēc(e)an , <i>seek</i>	sōhte	(ge)s ō ht
	þrenc(e)an , <i>think</i>	þōhte	(ge)þ ō ht
nc-verbs	þync(e)an , <i>seem</i>	þūhte	(ge)þ ū ht
rc-verb	wyrc(e)an , <i>work</i>	worhte	(ge)worht
cg-verb	bycg(e)an , <i>buy</i>	bohte	(ge)boht
ng-verb	bringan , <i>bring</i>	brōhte	(ge)br ō ht

The preterit and past participle of **ræc(e)an** and **tæc(e)an** should properly have **ā**: **rāhte**, etc. This does, indeed, sometimes occur, but is much less common than the **æ**.

115. Infinitives in -an, with preterit in -ede.—Here belong two groups of verbs whose infinitives end in **-an** (exceptionally **-ian**).

(a) The first group comprises the following verbs with stems ending in a double consonant (cf. 11);

frēmman, *perform*; **grēmman**, *provoke*; **trymman**, *confirm*; **ðennan**, *extend*; **wennan**, *accustom*; **dynnan**, *hlynnan*, *resound*; **cnysan**, *beat*; **scēððan**, *injure* (sometimes strong); **swēbban**, *quiet*; **wēc(e)an**, *agitate*; **ðic(e)an**, *receive* (sometimes strong). Occasionally these verbs take an infinitive in **-ian** (116).

(b) The second group comprises stems ending in a consonant + either **l**, **n**, or **r**. This group is somewhat irregular, occasionally having preterits like **hyngerde**, instead of the more regular **hyngrede**, **nēnede** for **nēnn(e)de**, *named*, and **ēfnede** for **ēfnede**, *performed*.

Typical verbs (a) **frēmman**, *perform* **frēmede** (ge)frēmed
 (b) **hyngnan**, *hunger* **hyngrede** (ge)hyngred

NOTE. — **Lēc(e)an**, *lay*, is irregular in the preterit and past part.: **lēgde** (**lēde**), (ge)**lēgd** (**-lēd**), instead of **lēgede**, (ge)**lēged**.

116. Infinitives in -ian with preterit in -ede. — Here belong a few weak verbs of the First Class. They have a short stem ending in **r**, or occasionally in **l**, **m**, **n**, or one of the spirants. The vowel of the stem is usually **e** (**ie**) or **y**. Examples are: **nērian**, *save*; **hērian**, *praise*; **byrian**, *pertain*; **hēlian**, *conceal*; **trymian**, *confirm* (see 115. a).

Three stems **nērian** **nērede** (ge)nēred

117. Paradigms of the First Class. — For the conjugation of weak verbs of the First Class we may

choose: **hīeran**, *hear* (113); **sellan**, *give* (114, 36);
frēmman, *perform* (115); **nērian**, *save* (116).

PRESENT.

INDICATIVE.

Sing. 1. hīere	seġle	frēmme	nērie
2. hīerst (23)	seġ(e)st	frēmest	nērest
3. hīerð	seġ(e)ð	frēmeð	nēreð
Plur. hīerað	seġlað	frēmmað	nēriað

OPTATIVE.

Sing. hīere	seġle	frēmme	nērie
Plur. hīeren	seġlen	frēmmen	nērien

IMPERATIVE.

Sing. hīer (23)	seġe	frēme	nēre
Plur. hīerað	seġlað	frēmmað	nēriað

INFINITIVE.

hīeran	seġlan	frēmman	nērian
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PARTICIPLE.

hīerende	seġlende	frēmmente	nēriende
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PRETERIT.

INDICATIVE.

Sing. 1. hīerde	sealde	frēmede	nērede
2. hīerdest	sealdeſt	frēmedeſt	nēredeſt
3. hīerde	sealde	frēmede	nērede
Plur. hīerdon	sealdon	frēmedon	nēredon

OPTATIVE.

Sing. hīerde	sealde	frēmede	nērede
Plur. hīerden	sealden	frēmeden	nēreden

PARTICIPLE.

Sing. hīered	seald	frēmed	nēred
Plur. hīer(e)de	sealde	frēmede	nērede

118. Weak verbs of the Second Class. — These are very numerous. Many are formed from nouns and adjectives (cf. 90). The infinitive always ends in **-ian**, or its equivalent **-ig(e)an** (18). Though the **i** of an ending usually causes umlaut, it does not in these verbs, because of its comparatively late origin, the older termination having been **-ōjon** (that is, **-ō-yon**), which was incapable of causing umlaut, since it was **-ō-**, rather than **-j-** (that is, **-y-**), which immediately followed the stem.

Hence it is easy to distinguish verbs of this Class from verbs in **-ian** of the First Class (116):—

1. Of those verbs there are but few; of these, many.
2. Of those the vowels are always unlauteu (usually **e** or **y**); of these, rarely, and only when the verb was formed from a noun or adjective whose vowel was already unlauteu.
3. Of those the stem usually ends in **r**; of these, in any consonant or consonant combination.

119. Paradigm of the Second Class. — As a typical verb we may select **lufian**, *love*.

		PRESENT.	
INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	IMPERATIVE.
Sing. 1.	lufie	lufie	Sing. lufa
2.	lufast		Plur. lufiað
3.	lufað		
Plur.	lufiað	lufen	
Infm.	lufian		Part. lufende

	INDICATIVE.	PRETERIT.	OPTATIVE.
Sing. 1.	lufode		
2.	lufodeſt		
3.	lufode		lufode
Plur.	lufodon, -odon		lufoden, -eden
Part.	(ge)lufod		

In the endings, **ig(e)** or **g** is frequently found for **i** (18).

Sometimes, instead of **-ode**, the ending is **-ade**, **-ude**, or even **-cde**; but **-ode** is normal.

120. Weak verbs of the Third Class.—These comprise **habban**, *have*; **libban** (*lifian*), *live*; **sęcg(e)an**, *say*; **hycg(e)an**, *think*. These are conjugated partly according to the First Class (117), and partly according to the Second (119).

121. Conjugation of habban, have.—**Habban**, *have*; **nabban**, *have not* (29).

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	hæbbe	hæbbe
2.	hæfst (hafast)	hæbbe
3.	hæfð (hafað)	hæbbe
Plur.	habbað (hæbbað)	hæbben
Pret. Sing.	hæfde, etc.	hæfde
Plur.	hæfdon	hæfden
Imper. Sing.	hafa	
Plur.	habbað	Inf. habban
Pres. Part.	hæbbende	Past Part. (ge)hæfd

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	næbbe	næbbe
2.	næfst (nafast)	næbbe
3.	næfð' (nafuð')	næbbe
Plur.	nabbað	næbben
Pret. Sing.	næfde, etc.	næfle
Plur.	næfdon	næfden
Imper. Sing.	nafa	Infin. nabban
Plur.	nabbað	
Pres. Part.	næbbende	Past Part. (ge)næfd

122. Conjugation of libban, *live*. —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	libbe	libbe, lifle, etc.
2.	leofast (20)	
3.	leofað	
Plur.	libbað, lifiað	libben, liflen
Pret. Sing.	lifde, etc.	lifde
Plur.	lifdon	lifden
Imper. Sing.	leofa (20)	Infin. libban, lifian
Plur.	libbað, lifiað	
Pres. Part.	libbende, lifiende	Past Part. (ge)lifd

123. Conjugation of sæcg(e)an, *say*. —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	sægce	sægce, etc.
2.	sægst, sægst, sagast	
3.	sægð', sægð', sagað'	
Plur.	sæg(e)að	sæggen
Pret. Sing.	sægde, sǣde (28), etc.	sægde, sǣde
Plur.	sægdon, sǣdon	sægden, sǣden
Imper. Sing.	saga, sæge	Infin. sæcg(e)an
Plur.	sæg(e)að	
Pres. Part.	sægende	Past Part. (ge)sægd, (ge)sǣd

124. Conjugation of *hyeg(e)an*, *think*. —

	INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1.	hyege	hyege , etc.
2.	hygst , hogast	
3.	hygð , hogað	
Plur.	hyeg(e)að	hyegen
Pret. Sing.	hog(o)de , etc.	hog(o)de
Plur.	hog(o)don	hog(o)den
Imper. Sing.	hoga	
Plur.	hyeg(e)að	Infim. hyeg(e)an
Pres. Part.	hyegende	Past Part. (ge)hog(o)d

PRETERITIVE PRESENTS.

125. Preteritive presents. — A small group of verbs have strong preterits with present meaning (the old presents being lost), and form new weak preterits from these. They are: **witan**, *know*; **āgan**, *own*; **dugan**, *avail*; **unnan**, *grant*; **cunnan**, *know*; **ðurfan**, *need*; **durran** (?), *dare*; **seulan**, *shall*; **munan**, *intend*; **mugan** (?), *can*; **nugan** (?), *suffice*; **mōtan** (?), *may*.

126. Conjugation of **witan**, *know*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. **wāt**, 2. **wāst**; plur. **wi(e)ton**; pret. **wiste** (**wisse**), etc. Opt. pres. **wi(e)te**, etc.; pret. **wiste** (**wisse**), etc. Imper. **wite**. Infim. **wi(e)tan**. Pres. part. **witende**; past part. **(ge)witen**.

For **wi(e)tan**, etc., is found **wiotan**, etc.

Like **witan** is conjugated **nytan**, *not to know*: **nāt**, etc. Wherever, in the forms of **witan**, **i** (**ie**, **io**) occurs, **y** is here to be substituted.

127. Conjugation of āgan, possess. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. āh, 2. āht; plur. āgon; pret. āhte, etc. Opt. pres. āge, etc.; pret. āhte. Imper. āge. Infin. āgan. Pres. part. āgende; past part. āgen, *own (adj.)*.

So nāgan, *not to possess*.

128. Conjugation of dugan, avail. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. dēah; plur. dugon; pret. dohte, etc. Opt. pres. dyge, dugē, etc. Infin. dugan. Pres. part. dugende.

129. Conjugation of unnan, grant. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. an(n); plur. unnon; pret. ūðe. Opt. pres. unne, etc.; pret. ūðe, etc. Imper. unne. Infin. unnan. Pres. part. unnende; past part. (ge)unnen.

130. Conjugation of cunnan, know. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. can(n), canst; plur. cunnon; pret. cūðe, etc. Opt. pres. cunne, etc.; pret. cūðe, cȳðe, etc. Infin. cunnan. Past part. (ge)cunnen, and cūð (*adj.*).

131. Conjugation of ðurfan, need. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. ðearf, 2. ðearft; plur. ðurfon; pret. ðorfte, etc. Opt. pres. ðyrfe, ðurfe, etc.; pret. ðorfte, etc. Infin. ðurfan. Pres. part. ðearfende.

132. Conjugation of durran, dare. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. dearr, 2. dearest; plur. durren; pret. dorste, etc. Opt. pres. dyrre, durre, etc.

133. Conjugation of *sculan*, *shall*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *sceal*, 2. *scealt*; plur. *sculon*; pret. *sc(e)olde*, etc. Opt. pres. *scyle*, *scule*, etc. Infin. *sculan*.

134. Conjugation of *munan*, *intend*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *man*, 2. *manst*; plur. *munon* (*munað*); pret. *munde*. Opt. pres. *myne*, *mune*, etc. Imper. sing. *mun*; plur. *munað*. Infin. *munan*. Pres. part. *munende*; past part. (*ge*)*munen*.

135. Conjugation of *magan*, *can*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *mæg*, 2. *meaht*; plur. *magon*; pret. *meahte*, etc. Opt. pres. *mæge*, etc.

136. Conjugation of *nugan*, *suffice*. — Ind. pres. sing. 3. *neah*; plur. *nugon*; pret. *nohte*, etc. Opt. pres. *nuge*, etc.

137. Conjugation of *mōtan*, *may*. — Ind. pres. sing. 1. 3. *mōt*, 2. *mōst*; plur. *mōton*; pret. *mōste*, etc. Opt. pres. *mōte*, etc.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

138. Conjugation of *wesan*, *bēon*, *be*. —

INDICATIVE.	OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1. <i>eom</i> ; <i>bēo</i>	<i>sie</i> ; <i>bēo</i> , etc.
2. <i>eart</i> ; <i>bist</i>	
3. <i>is</i> ; <i>bið</i> ; neg. <i>nis</i>	
Plur. <i>sind</i> , <i>-t</i> ; <i>sindon</i> ; <i>bēoð</i>	<i>sien</i> ; <i>bēon</i>

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pret. Sing. 1.	wæs ; neg. næs		wāre ; neg. nāre
	wāre ; neg. nāre		wāre ; neg. nāre
	wæs ; neg. næs		wāre ; neg. nāre
	wæron ; neg. næron		wāren ; neg. nāren
Imper. Sing.	wes ; bēo	Infin.	wesan ; bēon
Plur.	wesað ; bēoð	Pres. Part.	wesende ; bēonde

139. Conjugation of *willan*, *will*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pres. Sing. 1.	wil(1)e ; neg. ne(1)le , ny(1)le	{	wille , etc. ; neg. nelle , nylle , etc.
2.	wilt ; neg. nelt , nylt		
3.	wil(1)e ; neg. nel(1)e , nyl(1)e		
Plur.	willað ; neg. nellað , nyllað	{	willen ; neg. nellen , nyllen
Pret. Sing.	wolde , etc. ; neg. nołde , etc.		wolde ; neg. nołde
Plur.	woldon ; neg. noldon		wolden ; neg. nolden
Imper. Plur.	neg. nellað , nyllað	Infin.	willan
Pres. Part.	willende		

140. Conjugation of *dōn*, *do*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.	
Pres. Sing. 1.	dō		dō , etc.
2.	dēst		
3.	dēð		
Plur.	dōð		dōn
Pret. Sing.	dyde , dydest , dyde		dyde
Plur.	dydon		dyden
Imper. Sing.	dō	Infin.	dōn
Plur.	dōð		
Pres. Part.	dōnde	Past Part.	(ge)dōn

141. Conjugation of *gān*, *go*. —

INDICATIVE.		OPTATIVE.
Pres. Sing. 1. <i>gā</i>		<i>gā</i> , etc.
2. <i>gāst</i>		
3. <i>gāṣ</i>		
Plur. <i>gāṣ</i>		<i>gān</i>
Pret. Sing. <i>ēode</i> , etc.		<i>ēode</i>
Plur. <i>ēodon</i>		<i>ēoden</i>
Imper. Sing. <i>gā</i>		Infm. <i>gān</i>
Plur. <i>gāṣ</i>		
Pres. Part. <i>gūnde</i>	Past Part. (<i>ge</i>) <i>gān</i>	

FORMATION OF WORDS.

142. Prefixes.—Many Old English prefixes are self-explanatory. Others, with their meanings, are as follows:—

ā- (1) = ‘up,’ ‘out’ (Ger. *er-*): *āfyllan*, *fill up*, *āscēotan*, *shoot out*.

(2) representing **on**: *āweg* = **on weg**, *away*.

(3) = ‘any’: *āhwær*, *anywhere*.

(4) practically meaningless: *ābīdan*, *await*.

æf-, see **of-**.

ægh- = ‘any,’ ‘each’: *æghwā*, *any one*.

æt- (1) = ‘at,’ ‘to’ (Lat. *ad-*): *ætwiȝan*, *twit*, *ætgedere*, *together*.

(2) = ‘from,’ ‘away’: *ætwindan*, *escape from*.

and-, **ond-** is found as the prefix of a few nouns; for its meaning see **on-**.

be- (Ger. *be-*):

(1) = ‘about’: *besorgian*, *be anxious about*.

(2) makes an intransitive verb transitive: *behyegan*, *think about*, *consider*.

(3) privative: *beniman*, *take from*, *deprive*, *behēafdan*, *behead*.

(4) practically meaningless : **bebōdan**, *command*.

ed- (1) = 'counter-,' 're-' (Lat. *re-*): **edlēan**, *recompense*.

(2) occasionally for *æt-*: **edwītan**, *twit*.

for- (Ger. *ver-*, *für-*, *vor-*):

(1) = 'away,' 'up,' 'utterly,' 'very,' denoting destruction effected by the action of the simple verb: **fordōn**, *destroy*.

(2) negative: **forbōdan**, *forbid*.

(3) = 'falsely': **forswērian**, *forswear*.

(4) = 'down upon': **forsēon**, *despise*.

(5) = 'in behalf of': **forstandan**, *stand up for*.

(6) = 'fore-': **forsecāwian**, *foresee*.

fore- = 'fore-' (Lat. *præ-*): **foresēon**, *foresee, provide*.

ge- (Ger. *ge-*, Lat. *con-*):

(1) = 'together': **gefēra**, *companion*.

(2) = 'attain by' the action of the simple verb: thus, **winnan**, *fight*, but **gewinnan**, *gain by fighting, conquer*.

(3) usual sign of past participle, when the verb lacks any other prefix: **gegān**, *gone*.

(4) practically meaningless: **gebed**, *prayer*.

mis- = 'mis-': **miswēndan**, *pervert*.

n- (for *ne-*) = 'not': **nā** (= *ne* + *ā*, *not ever*), *not at all*:
nis, *is not*.

of- (1) = 'off,' 'from' (Lat. *de-*, *ab-*, *pro-*, *ex-*): **ofspring**, *offspring*.

(2) = 'upon': **ofsittan**, *sit upon, oppress.*

(3) denoting offence, injury, death (Lat. ob-):
ofðyncan, *displease*, **ofstingan**, *stab to death.*

(4) = 'attain by' the action of the simple verb:
offaran, *catch up with*, **ofāscian**, *learn by asking.*

(5) intensive: **ofhyngrod**, *very hungry.*

ofer- (1) = 'over': **oferbrædan**, *overspread.*

(2) negative: **ofergietan**, *forget.*

on- (1) = 'on,' 'of': **ondrincan**, *drink of.*

(2) = 'from,' 'out of': **onspringan**, *burst forth.*

(3) = 'un-': **onlūcan**, *unlock.*

(4) intensive: **onstyrian**, *agitate.*

or- = 'without': **orsorg**, *without anxiety*, **orwēne**, *without hope, desperate.*

ōð- = 'away' (Lat. ex-, ab-, de-): **ōðflēon**, *flee away.*

tō- (1) = 'to': **tōcyme**, *advent.*

(2) = 'asunder' (Ger. zer-, Lat. dis-): **tōteran**,
tear apart, **tōcnāwan**, *discern.*

un- (1) = 'un-': **unforht**, *fearless*, **unrīm** (*unnumber*), *multitude.*

(2) = 'bad': **undæd**, *ill deed.*

wiðer- (1) = 'again': **wiðertrod**, *return.*

(2) = 'against': **wiðersaca**, *adversary.*

ymb- = 'around' (Lat. circum-): **ymbgang**, *circuit*,
yumbsittan, *besiege.*

143. Suffixes of masculine nouns.—The more important are **-end**, **-ere**, **-ing**, **-ling**, besides the originally independent words **-dōm**, **-hād**, and **-scipe**. The first four denote persons; the last three, qualities or abstractions. Besides these, there is a masculine suffix **-els**, denoting things.

-end (orig. **-ende**, forming present participles) = ‘-er,’ ‘-or’: **scieppend**, *creator*. Contract nouns with this ending are **fēond**, *enemy*, **frēond**, *friend*.

-ere = ‘-er’: **hearpere**, *harper*, **bōcere**, *scribe*.

-ing (1) = ‘son of’: **Æðelwulfing**, *son of Athelwulf*, **Adaming**, *son of Adam*.

(2) more generally: **Cęnting**, *inhabitant of Kent*, **cýning**, *king*, **pęning**, *penny*. The **i** sometimes causes umlaut, sometimes not.

-ling: **geongling**, *youngling*, **hýrling**, *hireling*.

-dōm (Ger. **-thum**) = ‘-dom,’ ‘-ity,’ ‘-ism,’ ‘-ship,’ ‘-acy’: **Crīstendōm**, *Christianity*, **cýnedōm**, *kingship*.

-hād (Ger. **-heit**, **-keit**) = ‘-hood,’ ‘-head,’ ‘-ity’: **cildhād**, *childhood*, **mægdenhād**, *virginity*.

-scipe (Ger. **-schaft**) = ‘-ship,’ ‘-hood,’ ‘-ness,’ ‘-ity’: **frēondscipe**, *friendship*, **fēondscipe**, *enmity*.

-els: **byrgels**, *tomb*, **rādel**, *riddle*.

144. Suffixes of feminine nouns.—The chief are **-estre**, **-nes**, **-Ń**, **-Ńu** (**-Ńo**), **-ung** (**-ing**), and the originally independent **-rāeden**.

-estre = ‘-tress’: **lārestre**, *instructress*.

-nes (Ger. **-nis**) = ‘-ness,’ ‘-ity,’ forms abstracts from the present and past participial stems of verbs, but especially from adjectives: **ēhtnes**, *persecution*, **forsewennes**, *contempt*, **hālignes**, *holiness*.

-ð, -ðu, -ðo = ‘-th’: **hældð**, *health*, **strengðu**, *strength*.

This ending was originally **-iða**, the **-i** of which caused umlaut.

-ung (occasionally **-ing**) = ‘-ing,’ ‘-ation,’ forms nouns from the present stem of (usually weak) verbs: **blētsung**, *blessing*, **costung**, *temptation*.

-ræden = ‘-red,’ ‘-ship,’ ‘-ity’: **hierdræden**, *guardianship*, *guard*.

145. Suffixes of neuter nouns.—The two principal, **-lāc** and **-rīce**, were originally independent words:—

-lāc (Mod. Eng. **-lock, -ledge**): **brýðlāc**, *wedding*.

-rīce = ‘rule,’ ‘realm,’ ‘region’: **biscoprice**, *bishopric*, **heofonrice**, *kingdom of heaven*.

146. Adjective suffixes.—The principal are **-en, -ig, -iht, -isc**, and **-ol**, besides the originally independent **-bære, -cund, -fæst, -feald, -full, -lēas, -lic, -mōd, -sum, -weard, -wende, -weorð, -wierðe, and -wīs**. The first four sometimes cause umlaut, sometimes not.

-en (Lat. **-inus**) = ‘-en’: **līnen**, *linen*, **gylden**, *golden*.

-ig (Ger. **-ig**) = ‘-y’: **ēadig**, *blessed*, **grædig**, *greedy*.

-iht (Ger. **-icht**) = ‘-y’: **hræodihht**, *reedy*, **stæniht**, *stān-iht*, *stony*.

-isc (Ger. *-isch*) = ‘-ish’: forms adjectives from common, but especially from proper nouns: *hæðenisc*, *heathenish*, *Ænglisc*, *English*.

-ol (Lat. *-ulus*) = ‘disposed to’: *swicol*, *deceitful*.

-bære (Ger. *-bar*, Lat. *-ferus*, *-fer*, *-ger*): *ewealmbære*, *deadly*, *lustbære*, *agreeable*.

-cund = ‘-ly’: *heofondcund*, *heavenly*.

-fæst (Ger. *-fest*) = ‘possessing,’ ‘firm in’: *stedefæst*, *possessing*, *or firm in*, *one’s place*, *steadfast*, *ārfæst*, *merciful*, *pious*.

-feald (Ger. *-falt*) = ‘-fold’: *fēowerfeald*, *fourfold*.

-full (Ger. *-voll*) = ‘-ful’: *gelēaffull*, *faithful*, *synfull*, *sinful*.

-lēas (Ger. *-los*) = ‘-less’: *ārlēas* (Ger. *ehrlos*), *infamous*.

-lic (Ger. *-lich*) = ‘-ly,’ ‘-al’: *cynelic*, *royal*, *eorðlic*, *terrestrial*.

-mōd (cf. Ger. *-müthig*) = ‘-minded’: *ānmōd* (cf. Ger. *einmüthig*), *unanimous*, *ēaðmōd*, *humble*.

-sum (Ger. *-sam*) = ‘-full,’ ‘-some,’ ‘-able’: *lufsum*, *lovable*, *wynsum*, *winsome*.

-weard (cf. Ger. *-wärts*) = ‘-ward’: *hāmweard*, *homeward*, *on the way home*, *andweard*, *present*.

-wende = ‘-ary’: *hālwende*, *salutary*.

-weorð, **-wurð** = ‘-worthy’: *ārweorð*, *ārwurð*, *venerable*.

-wierðe, **-wyrðe** (cf. Ger. *-würdig*) = ‘-worthy’: *nyt-wierðe*, *useful*.

-wis = ‘-wise’: *gescēadwis*, *intelligent*, *rihtwis*, *righteous*.

147. Composition. — Compounds are numerous in Old English. In this respect it resembles German and Greek, while Modern English has allowed this power of forming compounds to fall into disuse, largely through the influence of Latin and French. For this reason it would often be easier to make an idiomatic translation into Old English from Greek than from Latin; in its plastic and pictorial quality a page of Old English poetry suggests Homer or Pindar rather than Virgil or Horace, and among Roman poets the earlier, such as Lucretius.

The relation of the first element of compounds to the second should always be noted. The first limits or defines the second, and for this reason takes the stress; but the precise relation of the two elements is now of one sort, now of another. Sometimes it may be expressed by a preposition, sometimes by the sign of a case, sometimes by an adjective: **gærs-hoppa**, **gærs-stapa**, *grasshopper*, *hopper in or through the grass*; **han-crēd**, *cock's-crowing*; **hēah-engel**, *high-angel*, *arch-angel*; **gim-stān**, *gem-stone*, *jewel*.

Although compounds should be studied with reference to the meaning and relation of their components, they should frequently be translated by a simple Modern English word. Thus **gærshoppa** may sometimes be translated by *locust*; **gimstān** should never be translated *gemstone*; and **hēahfæder** should always be rendered by *patriarch* or *father*.

SYNTAX.

148. Object of this sketch. — The object of the present sketch is not to present a complete view of Old English syntax, even in outline, but rather to call attention to such peculiarities as are most likely to cause difficulty. Many constructions common to all the cultivated European languages, especially to the inflected ones, will either be passed over without notice or but briefly touched upon.

Nouns.

149. Subject. — The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case. For that of an infinitive, see 169.

150. Predicate nominative. — A predicate noun (or adjective), denoting the same person or thing as its subject, agrees with it in case. Examples: *ic eom Apollonius*; *ðæt ic gewurde wādla*.

151. Apposition. — A noun annexed to another noun, and denoting the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. Examples: *and wēnde ðæt hēo Diana wære, sēo gyden*; *Arcestrates (gen.) dohtor ðæs cyninges*.

Note *hīe sume* = *some of them*.

152. Vocative. — The vocative, which is identical in form with the nominative, is used in direct address. It may be preceded by an interjection, the second personal pronoun, or a possessive pronoun; this possessive pronoun, when followed by an adjective, usually takes before the latter the demonstrative pronoun *se*. Examples: *ðū sǣ Neptune; mīn se lēofesta fæder.*

153. Genitive with nouns. — The genitive is distinctively an adnominal case; that is, its principal function is to limit the meaning of a noun. Its sign is *of*. It denotes various relations, not all of which can be strictly defined.

a) Relationship: *ūre ealra mōdor.*

b) Source: *sunnan and mōnan lēoman; ðære hearpan swēg; frēmdra ðēoda ungeðwærnes.*

c) Subject. The noun in the genitive stands for the *author* of the action denoted by the noun upon which the genitive is dependent. Example: *ðīnra halgena earnungum.*

d) Object. This may be known by the possibility of turning the noun upon which it is dependent into a cognate verb, when the noun in the genitive will become the *object* of that verb; for example, in *Frēan egesan*, *Frēan* is an obj. gen., because, if we substitute for the noun *eges*, *fear*, the verb *fear*, the noun *Lord* becomes the object of the verb. Examples: *ðæs dāges līhtinge; līfes tilungum; unsceððigra beswicend; lāswe scēapa and nēata; hyht hāle.*

e) Cause (denoted by *for*): **lēan ðissa swāes-enda.**

f) Characteristic: **meregreotan ælces hīwes; trēowum missenlicra cynna; setl his mag-enðrymnesse.** Here, perhaps, belongs: **werhādes and wīfhādes hē gescēop hīc.**

g) Specification of time: **ānes mōnðes fierst.**

h) Specification of place: **gārseegeƿes īgland** (Latin influence).

i) Unclassified: **ðære nēowolnesse brādnes; ðæt mægen lufe; ðære sprāce ende.**

154. Partitive genitive. — The genitive denotes the whole, with words denoting a part.

a) With nouns: **unrīm ceastra; fela gēara; līthwōn cwicera cynna.**

b) With pronouns: **manna ænigne; hiera nān; hwile ēower; gumena gehwane; hwaethwugu swilces; sē manna.** Note the peculiar **ānra gehwile, each one.**

c) With numerals: **eahta fōta; fēower hund wintra.**

d) With superlatives: **bēacna beorhtost.** Similarly, with a cognate noun, to denote eminence: **dryhtna Dryhten.**

155. Genitive with adjectives. — The genitive is used to define an adjective with respect to the part or relation in which the quality is conceived. Such

adjectives are frequently akin to verbs which take the genitive (156), and sometimes correspond to Latin adjectives of inclination in *-ax*. They may be roughly classified as follows:—

a) Want: **dǣllēas mīnes rēnes; īdel and unnyt gōda** (154. *b)* **gehwilces.**

b) Fulness: **berende** (Lat. *ferax*) **missenlicra fugla.**

c) Desire: **ǣtes georn.**

d) Retentiveness: **fæsthafol** (Lat. *tenax*) **mīnra gōda.**

e) Knowledge: **wordes wīs.**

156. Genitive with verbs.—The genitive is used with many verbs, mostly such as denote mental action, but also with those of cessation and refusal, and some others. Frequently the underlying notion is a *partitive* one; that is, the object is conceived as affected *in part*.

a) Desire: **friðes wilnedon.**

b) Request: **biddende mīnra gōda.**

c) Rejoicing: **pæs se hlanca gefeah.**

d) Experiment: **wæda cunnedan.**

e) Use: **eardes brūcað.**

f) Care: **giemden ðæs dæges.**

g) Supposition or belief: **nōhtes elles wēndon; ðæs geliefan.**

- h) Fear: **ne ondræd ðū ðē æniges ðinges.**
- i) Granting: **āra unnan.**
- j) Refusal: **tīðe forwierndest.**
- k) Cessation: **geswāc his weorces.**
- l) Awaiting: **ðæs wordes bād.**
- m) Approaching: **cēoles nēosan.**
- n) Producing: **gāsta strēonan.**

157. Adverbial genitive.—Certain adverbial relations may be expressed by the genitive (cf. 71). Example: **hine gewende ðæs weges.**

1. The demonstrative **ðæt** is frequently used in the genitive in various adverbial senses. Thus of time, **ðæs (ðe) = from the time that, after, afterwards;** of manner, **= as far as, as;** of cause, **= for this, because;** etc.

158. Genitive with prepositions.—The genitive is occasionally used with certain prepositions, such as **wið, tō, and wana.** Examples: **wið ðæs fæstengeates; tō ðæs; ānes wana siextig (78. 5).**

159. Genitive with other cases.—Verbs which take a genitive denoting the thing, may also take a dative or accusative of the person.

a) With dative (including reflexives, 184): **him (164. a) ne ūðe (156. i) God lēngran līfes; nolde gē mē (dat.) wæda tīðian (156. i); gē mē (dat.) ætes forwierndon (156. j); Apollonius**

hiere (164. c) *ṭæs ṭancode*; *ne ondræd* (156. h) *ṭū ṭē* (161. l) *æniges ṭinges*.

b) With accusative (including impersonals, 190): *ṭē* (acc.) *ōhtes āxian*; *hine fultumes bādon*; *ṭē twēonie ṭære spræce*; *mærelīṭendum* (161) *miltsa biddan wuldres Āldor* (acc.); *ṭegnas ṭearle gelyste* (190) *gārgewinnes*.

160. Dative in general. — The dative denotes the indirect object, usually the person *to* or *for* or *with reference to* whom something is done. When used with verbs (164), the general notion of the verb may often be regarded as implying some sort of *giving* (or its opposite), if this term be employed in its widest sense.

1. The dative is sometimes used for the instrumental (174): *cleopode micelre stefne*.

161. Dative of benefit or interest. — The sign of this dative is *for*. Examples: *scipu ēow eallum ic wyree*. Perhaps also: *ṭīnre eorṭan ne rīnṭ*.

1. Akin to this is the *reflexive dative* (184): *ṭæt hīe him* (*for themselves*) *wāpnū worhten*.

2. Similar, too, is the *dative of possession*, which, without much change in the sense, might be replaced by the genitive: *him fēollon tēaras of ṭām ēagum* (so Ger. *ihm fielen Thränen von den Augen*); *him mōn feaht on lāst*; *wulfum tō willan*.

162. Dative of deprivation. — Some verbs of deprivation (cf. 177) take the dative of the object removed sometimes with an accusative of the person *from whom*. Examples: **hē hine unscrȳdde ðāem healf-an sceicce**; **ðingum ongierede and genacodode**.

163. Dative of resemblance or approach. — This is self-explanatory.

a) With verbs: **geflit cymð ðāem behealdendum**.

b) With adjectives (cf. 165): **fugole gelicost**.

164. Dative with various verbs. — Such are verbs of (160) —

a) Giving or imparting: **ðearfum dēlan**.

b) Speaking: **hiere āreahte; him geeyðan**.

c) Thanking: **Gode ðanciende**.

d) Promising: **behēt mīnum lārēowe**.

e) Serving and benefiting: **hē him ðēnode; fremme gehwile oðrum; him fēng God on fultum; manigum genyhtsumian**.

f) Obeying and following: **gehīersumian mīnum willan; ðe hiere folgode**.

g) Pitying: **gemiltsa mē**.

h) Requiting: **forgieldan āghwileum**.

i) Ruling: **ðēodum racian**. Similarly, **ȳðum stilde**.

j) Receiving: **onfēng ðære wununge**.

k) Pleasing and suiting: **him eallum hīcode; ðē gedafenað.**

l) Seeming: **mē ðyncð.**

m) Opposing: **worulde wiðsacan.**

n) Betraying or deserting: **swīcað ðē.**

o) Using (rare): **notað cræfte minum.**

165. Dative with adjectives. — The dative is chiefly employed with adjectives signifying *dear, generous, useful, obedient*, etc., and their opposites. Examples: **lidwērigum ēste; Gode ðone lēofan fæder** (*the father dear to (God)*); **behēfe ic com cyninge; folcum fracod.**

1. The dative of want or deprivation (cf. 162) is also found here: **Gode orfeorme.**

166. Dative with prepositions. — The dative is by far the commonest case with prepositions. Examples would be superfluous.

1. After the preposition **on** (*in*), certain adjectives, like **mid** and **ufanweard**, agree with the following noun, instead of being treated like nouns governing it in the genitive, as are their counterparts in Mod. Eng. Examples: **on midre ðære sǣ** (so Lat. *in medio mari*, but Mod. Eng. *in the midst of the sea*); **on ðǣm fæstene ufanweardum.**

167. Dative absolute. — A noun and a participle, not involved in the main construction of the sentence,

may stand by themselves in the dative, and constitute an adverbial clause, most frequently of time. This construction is imitated from the Latin ablative absolute. Examples: **onfangenre his blōtsunge; ƿisum eallum ƿus gedōnum.**

168. Accusative after transitive verbs. — The direct object of a transitive verb is put in the accusative. Examples: **hē swang ƿone top; ealne norðdæl genōmon.**

1. A special case of the foregoing is the cognate accusative, in which the object is etymologically akin to the verb: **libbað hiera līf.**

169. Subject accusative. — The subject of an infinitive is put in the accusative. Examples: **geseah hē sumne fiscere gān; hē gehīerde ƿone blissesang ūpāstīgan.**

170. Accusative of extent. — The accusative may denote extent of time or space. Example: **was se storm ealne ƿone dæg swiðe micel and strang.**

171. Accusative after impersonals. — Impersonals (190) of appetite or passion govern an accusative of the person suffering. Example: **mē hyngrede.**

172. Accusative after prepositions. — Some prepositions always govern the accusative, others only under

certain circumstances. Those of the former class are **geond**, **ōð**, **ðurh**, and **ymb(e)**; of the latter, a large number that more frequently take the dative (166).

1. Of the second class, **on** (**in**) is perhaps the commonest representative, taking the *dative* when denoting *rest in*, the *accusative* when denoting *motion towards*; this distinction, however, is not invariably observed. Examples of accusative: **inēode on ðæt bæð**; **in ðæt mynster ēode**.

Exceptions to the rule are: **on ðone seofodan dæg**; **mid ðone bisceop**.

173. Two accusatives.— Verbs signifying *to make*, *to name*, *to regard*, and the like, may take a predicate accusative besides the object accusative. Examples: **God hine (obj. acc.) geworhte wundorlicne and fægerne**; **God gecīegde ðā drȳgnesse (obj. acc.) eorðan**; **hwonne gesāwon wē ðē (obj. acc.) hungrigne?**

174. Instrumental in general.— The instrumental, which in form is sometimes (especially in the plural) indistinguishable from the dative (see 160. 1), denotes *manner*, *means*, *instrument*, or *material*. Its sign is *by* or *with*. Examples: **geseah blīðum andwlitan**; **gestaðolade strangum mihtum**; **gefæstnade folmum**; **gefrætwade foldan scēatas leomum and lēafum**.

This case is more common in poetry than in prose, where its place is often taken by **mid** with the dative; even in poetry, the simple instrumental sometimes alternates with the dative accompanied by **mid**, *e.g.* (*Andreas*, 320) **sārewide** occurs in the same construction as **mid oferhygdum**. Occasionally the instrumental is employed where Modern English would use an accusative: **mundum brugdon**, *they waved (with) their hands*.

The instrumental being one of the more difficult cases to master, a few of its regular combinations are separately appended:—

a) With verbs of journeying and transporting, where its sign may almost be regarded as *in*: **eōlum lifan**; **fæðmum fērian**; **sīðe gesōhte**. So with **libban**: **drēamum lifdon**.

b) With verbs of speaking, to indicate voice or language (see also 160. 1): **wordum cwæð**; **ondsweorodon gēncwidum**.

c) With past participles, generally preceding the latter (common in poetry): **sweordum gehēawen**; **hilde gesæged**; **dōme gedȳrsod**.

d) With adjectives (generally in poetry), to denote *in what respect*, or sometimes *instrumentality*: **feðrum hrēmig**; **ęegum gecoste**; **mundum frēorig**; **synnum wunde**. These last two afford the metrical combinations exhibited in 217. 1—among the commonest in Old English.

175. Instrumental with prepositions. — *Mid*, which frequently takes the dative, is sometimes found with the instrumental, especially in the Anglian dialect; so occasionally *for*. Examples: *mid ealle*; *mid micle siges*; *mid ƿ̅y rēadestan gōdwebbe*; *for hw̅y*.

176. Adverbial instrumental. — The instrumental may denote adverbial relations, especially *time when*. Examples: *sume dæge*; *ƿ̅y sefoðan dæge*; *ælc geare*; *word stunde āhōf*.

1. It may also denote the *number of times*: *siextiēne siðum*.

2. The instrumental may denote *the way*: *ƿ̅y ilcan wege*.

177. Instrumental of deprivation. — Some verbs of deprivation may take an object *of which* in the instrumental (cf. 162). Examples: *māðmum bedæled*; *æhtum benæmde*.

178. Instrumental of difference. — The instrumental denotes the measure of difference. Examples: *micle lēngan*; *ƿ̅y bealdan*; *pon cymlicor*; *strengre callum ƿ̅æm ærgedonum*.

Adjectives.

179. Agreement of adjectives. — Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case. This applies also to demonstrative, possessive, and indefinite pro-

nouns, and to participles, when used as adjectives. When used predicatively, however, participles may be uninflected.

180. Strong and weak adjectives. — For the distinction in the use of strong and weak adjectives, see 55.

181. Adjectives as nouns. — An adjective may be used as a noun (see 55). Examples: *ðā ȳmbsittendan; hwā giefð ðām uncūðan lifes fultum.*

Adverbs.

182. Use of adverbs. — Adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

183. Two negatives. — Two or more negatives strengthen the negation, instead of making an affirmative. Example: *ðīn nis nān wiht.*

Pronouns.

184. Reflexive pronouns. — The reflexive pronoun (82), in the dative (161. 1; cf. 159) or accusative, is used with certain verbs whose counterparts in Mod. Eng. would not necessarily require it.

a) Dative: *worhton him hōcas; bār him eaxe on handa; him land curon; gewāt him; far ðē; cierde wē ūs.*

b) Accusative: *hē geręste hine; ðæt trēow bræt hit; bewęnde hine; hine gemęngde; ēow fýsan.*

185. Relative pronouns. — For these see 87.

Verbs.

186. Forms of the verb. — Old English verbs are either transitive or intransitive. They have two voices, — active and passive; three moods, — indicative, optative, and imperative — besides the infinitive, gerund, and participles; and five tenses, — present, preterit, perfect, pluperfect, and future. The uses of these forms correspond, in general, to those of the same forms in other languages.

187. Voices. — The forms of the active voice are given in 95; those of the passive are formed by adding the past participle to the appropriate tense of *wesan* (*bēon*), *be*, or *weorðan*, *become*.

188. Tenses. — Only two independent tenses are distinguished by their stems, — the present and the preterit. The present may also be used for the future; the preterit, for any of the three past tenses. Otherwise the distinctions of tense are indicated by means of auxiliaries, as in Modern English: the future being formed by the infinitive with *sculan*, *shall* (133), and

willan, *will* (139); the perfect and pluperfect, by the past participles with the appropriate tenses of **habban**, *have* (121), in the case of transitive verbs, and of **wesan**, *be* (138), in the case of intransitives.

189. Agreement.—A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person. Exceptions are: -

1. When the subject consists of two nouns denoting essentially the same thing, united by a conjunction, the verb in agreement may be in the singular: **sīe sibb and geðwāernes betweenh ūs**.

2. A collective noun may take a verb in the plural: **sēo cnēoris wāgon and lāddon**.

3. A plural verb, with a predicate in the plural, may be introduced by a neuter singular: **ðæt wāron engla gāstas; hit ðonne wāron mine wateru**.

NOTE.—The subject is sometimes to be supplied (cf. 190) **het** *ðæt lēoht Dæg*.

190. Impersonals.—Impersonal verbs are those whose subject is an implied **hit**, *it*. They are often transitive, taking an object in the dative or accusative (164. *k, l*; 171). Examples: **mē ðyncð; mē hyngrede; swā gesælde iu; hū hyre at beaduwe gespēow**. Sometimes they take two cases: **pegnas gelyste gārgewinnes** (159. *b*).

191. Indicative.—The indicative has the functions common to it in most languages.

192. Optative in general. — The optative, sometimes called the subjunctive, is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind. It is employed either in independent sentences or in subordinate clauses. Of these subordinate clauses there are two principal kinds, — substantive or noun clauses, and adverbial clauses. Of these, the noun clauses, generally introduced by *ðæt*, are the more important. Whenever the conjunction *ðæt* can be translated *in order that* or *so that*, it introduces an adverbial clause; otherwise, a noun clause. Other adverbial clauses are those of *place*, *time*, and *manner*. Less frequent are *adjective clauses*, introduced by *or* implying a *relative pronoun*.

193. Optative in independent clauses. — Under this head falls the use of the optative (*a*) to express a command or an emphatic wish; (*b*) in doubtful questions implying a negative answer; and (*c*) in hypothetical sentences.

a) Command: **bēo nū lēoht; ādl ðē fornime; gān wē sēccan.**

b) Question: **hwæt ðonne mē frēmede gedeorf mīn?**

c) Hypothesis: **sīe ðæt ðū sīe.**

194. Optative in noun clauses. — The noun clause takes the place either of the subject (or predicate nominative) or of the object of a principal clause.

The object clause is commonest after verbs of knowledge, affirmation, command, and desire, such as *know*, *say*, *order*, *wish*, etc.

a) Subject clause: *hēað ðē ðæt Apollonius ðus heonan fare; wēn is ðæt ðū gemēte sumne.*

b) Object clause: *gewite hwæt se geonga mann sīe; ne meahte findan hwile hiera forliden wære; ic ðē bebēode ðæt ðū ðæt nānigum mēnn cȳðe; ic wȳsce ðæt ic eft forlidenesse gefare.*

NOTE.—Certainty is rendered by the indicative: *ic onemawe ðæt ðū eart wel gelēred.*

195. Optative by attraction.—This is a name given to the optative found in clauses following another optative. Examples: *sprytte (193. a) sēo eorðe trēow, ðæs sād sīe on him selfum; wēn is ðæt ðū gemēte (194. a) sumne ðæt ðē gemiltsie; ðæs-ðe ðū geara forwite (196. f) hwām ðū gemiltsie; ðæt sum gestrēon ic mē begiete (196. f), ðanan ic mē āfōde.*

196. Optative in adverbial clauses.—These are clauses of place (*where*), of time (*before, until, when, while*), of manner (*as if*), conditional (*if*), concessive (*though*), final (*in order that*), and consecutive (*so that*). Hypothetical or indefinite character in some measure attaches to the optative in each.

a) Place: *ðæt ðū wer gecēose ðær ðū self wille.*

b) Time: *ær se dæg cume; bið oð-ðæt hē cume.*

c) Manner: *swilce hē cuma wære.*

d) Conditional: *gif ðū ne finde nænne, wend ðonne hider ongēan; swā hit ðē ne mislicie.*
But sometimes indicative: *gif ðū mē geliefst.*

e) Concessive: *ðeah ðū stille sīe.*

f) Final: *and gesette hīe on ðære heofonan, ðæt hīe seinen ofer eorðan.* So with *ðæs-ðe*: *ðæs-ðe ðū geare forwite.* Negative: *ðy-læs-ðe ðē twēonic.*

g) Consecutive: *ādī ðē fornime, ðæt ðū ne bēo hāl.*

197. Optative in adjective clauses. — Whenever a sentence introduced by an actual or virtual relative implies an element of doubt, it may take the optative. Examples: *gecēose ænne, hwilene ðū wille* (*hwilene* is a virtual relative); *swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille.*

198. Imperative. — The imperative is used in commands, sometimes with the second personal pronoun, sometimes without. Examples: *bēo blīðe mid ūs; wite ðū; gē ƿfthwērfað tō circean*

199. Infinitive. — The infinitive is construed as a neuter noun, the subject or object of a finite verb.

When the object, it may itself have a subject noun or pronoun in the accusative (169).

a) Subject (or pred. nom., 150): *mīcel hīenð and secamu hit is nellan*.

b) Object: *nellan wesan; hēt hyre ðīnenne hēafod onwriðan*.

1. An object infinitive is sometimes used for purposes of specification. With verbs of motion this may often be translated by the present participle, occasionally by the infinitive of purpose (= *in order to*). Examples: *eōmon līðan; gewāt him gangan; fēran gāsta strēonan* (purpose).

200. *Gerund.* — The gerund may usually be translated by the Mod. Eng. infinitive, in a variety of senses. Examples: *eōmon mīnre dohtor tō bid-danne; land swīðe feorr tō gesēccanne; ðā ēstas him beforan lēgde ðe hē him tō bēodanne hāfde*.

Prepositions.

201. *Cases governed.* — For the cases governed by prepositions, see 158, 166, 172, 175.

1. The preposition sometimes follows its object, or immediately precedes the verb, and at times is difficult to distinguish from an adverb, or a prefix of the verb. Examples: *ðe* (87. c) *ðū æfter āxodest; ðe ðū swā wel wið gedēst*.

Conjunctions.

202. **Correlatives.**—Some of the more common correlatives are the following:—

- a) ge. ge, both and.
 b) ðe. ðe, whether . . . or.
 c) nē. nē, neither. . . . nor.
 d) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ðā-ðā. ðā} \\ \text{ðā. ðā} \\ \text{ðonne ðonne} \end{array} \right\}, \text{ when. (then).}$
 e) ðēah ðēah, though (yet).
 f) swā-swā swā, so as.
 g) swā swā, the the.

PROSODY.

203. Old English verse stichic.—Old English verse is rarely strophic, but almost without exception stichic; that is, consists of ungrouped lines, following each other as in Modern English blank verse.

204. The line and the hemistich.—The line of poetry consists of two hemistichs, separated by the caesura. Example:—

bord and brād swyrd, brūne helmas.

The hemistich may be either normal or expanded. A normal hemistich contains two metrical feet. Example:—

cēne under cumbum.

An expanded hemistich contains three metrical feet. Example:—

swiðmōd sinces āhte.

205. The foot.—A metrical foot is a portion of a line containing one primary stress. The syllable receiving the primary stress may or may not be followed or preceded by one or more lighter or slurred syllables.

Of the lighter syllables following or preceding a primary stress, one may, under certain circumstances, receive a secondary stress (23). A syllable which receives neither primary nor secondary stress is called unstressed.

206. Stressed and unstressed syllables.—The primary stress nearly always falls upon a long syllable; this long syllable may, however, be represented by two syllables, of which the first is short, and the second so light as to admit of syncopation. The substitution of two such short syllables for a single long one is called resolution.

A long syllable is one which contains a long vowel or diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants. A short syllable is one which contains a short vowel followed by a single consonant (4). Long and short syllables, when stressed, are represented in metrical schemes by the macron, —, and the breve, ˘, respectively. Stressed syllables are indicated by the acute or grave accent, according as the stress is primary or secondary. Unstressed syllables, whether short or long, are represented by the oblique cross, ×.

The syllable which receives the primary stress is usually the root syllable of a word, while the lighter or slurred syllables comprise the terminations, enclitics, and proclitics; occasionally, however, the second element of a compound word is reckoned as a slurred syllable, though usually it takes a secondary stress.

207. Classification of feet.—The terms *iambic*, *trochaic*, etc., are used analogically, with reference to stress, and not, as in Greek and Latin prosody, with primary reference to quantity. This being understood, Old English metrical feet may be classified as follows:—

1. **Monosyllabic:** The monosyllabic foot regularly consists of a long syllable under the primary stress, \angle . This foot is never found except in conjunction with one of the dactylic type having a secondary stress (1. *h* to 1. *k*, 216).

2. **Disyllabic:** The disyllabic foot may be either trochaic, $\angle \times$, or iambic, $\times \angle$. In the trochaic foot, the unstressed syllable may be replaced by a long syllable under the secondary stress. The dactyl formed by the resolution of the trochee may be called the light dactyl, to distinguish it from the heavy or normal dactyl, in which the first syllable is long.

3. **Trisyllabic:** The trisyllabic foot is either dactylic, $\angle \times \times$, or anapaestic, $\times \times \angle$. If dactylic, either the second or third syllable has in some cases secondary stress.

4. **Polysyllabic:** If tetrasyllabic, this foot resembles either a first pæon, $\angle \times \times \times$, or a fourth pæon, $\angle \times \times \angle$. If it contains a greater number of syllables, it is still essentially dactylic or anapaestic in effect, $\angle \times \times \times \dots$, or $\dots \times \times \times \angle$.

In any of the foregoing feet, resolution may take place, thus apparently increasing the number of typical syllables.

208. Anacrusis. — Before hemistichs beginning with a primary stress, one or more unstressed syllables may occur. These unstressed syllables constitute what is known as the anacrusis. It is rare at the beginning of the second hemistich, but more frequent before the first.

209. Expanded hemistichs. — These are formed by prefixing a foot of the form $\angle \times \dots$ (less frequently \angle , and rarely in the first hemistich $\times \angle$) to a regular hemistich of two stresses. Expanded lines are employed in passages of peculiar elevation and solemnity, or expressive of unwonted agitation. The expanded hemistich has three stresses, instead of the normal two, since the prefixed portion differs from the anacrusis in having a primary stress. As a rule, the first and second stresses of the first hemistich, when expanded, take alliteration, while in the second hemistich the place of the alliterative syllable is unchanged, coinciding normally with the (new) second stress. Example:—

bēaga and beorhtra māðma, hi þæt þære beorhtan idese.

210. Alliteration. — Alliteration is a poetical ornament which is a distinctive feature of Old English verse. It consists in the employment of the same or similar sounds at the beginning of two or more syllables which receive the primary stress. The second hemistich contains one such alliterative syllable, as a rule that which

has the first primary stress; the first hemistich has regularly two, though frequently only one. The alliterative sound must be the same throughout, if consonantal; if vocalic, it is usually different in the three syllables. Examples are: —

- a) *grame gūðfreca, gāras sendon.*
- b) *on ðæt ðægred sylf, ðyncedan scildas.*
- c) *eārn ætes georn, ærigfeðera.*

In expanded lines, the additional foot frequently takes alliteration, thus removing it from one of its normal positions.

211. Alliteration in relation to stress. — The accentual principles observed by Old English poets in their management of alliteration virtually reduce themselves to one: that the most important syllables of the most important words should receive primary stress. It must be borne in mind, however, that the stress is sometimes rhetorical, that is, depends not so much upon the intrinsic weight of the word as upon that which belongs to it in virtue of its relation to other words in the same sentence. For example, a preposition might be expected to have less intrinsic weight than a following noun, yet instances occur where the preposition alliterates.

One general rule is that if a noun and a verb are found in the same hemistich, it is the noun that alliterates.

212. Difference between the two hemistichs.—The first hemistich frequently differs from the second, not only in the number of its alliterative syllables, but also in that of the unstressed syllables admitted between two primary stresses, or in the form of anacrusis.

213. Rime.—Rime and various forms of assonance are occasionally employed by Old English poets, sometimes for the purpose of uniting more closely the two halves of the same line, less frequently to associate the second half of a line with the first or second half of the following line, rarely in formulas or compounds within the same hemistich.

214. Masculine and feminine rime.—Masculine or monosyllabic rime is perfect when the riming vowels are identical, and are followed by the same consonants or consonant combinations. Example (from *Bēowulf*):—

ēode yrremōd : him of ēagum stōd.

Feminine or polysyllabic (usually disyllabic) rime is perfect when the first riming syllables are perfect masculine rimes and the following syllables are identical. Example:—

scildburh scāron, scēotend wāron.

There are also various sorts of imperfect rime.

215. Kennings.—A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general,

are the kennings. This term, which is of Norse origin, designates those synonyms or periphrastic phrases which are employed to diversify the expression of a thought, or to avoid the repetition of the same word, usually a noun. Many of these are striking metaphors, but by no means all; some, though metaphorical in their origin, were undoubtedly so familiar to the poet and audience that their peculiar significance was overlooked, and they were regarded as stereotyped and convenient synonyms. Examples of kennings for God are: *ārfæst Cyning*, *mihtig Dryhten*, *Metod*, *Frēa ælmihtig*.

216. Ordinary sequences of long and short syllables.¹—

Before proceeding to examine the metrical constitution of the hemistich, it is desirable to consider the ordinary sequences of long and short syllables in Old English, and particularly in Old English poetry.

1. Long syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be followed:

a) by a derivative or inflectional syllable: *scūras* ˘ x

b) by a monosyllabic proclitic: *eft tō* ˘ x

c) by a monosyllabic prefix: *mōd ā(rēted)* ˘ x

d) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic: *cēnra tō* ˘ x x

e) by a disyllabic proclitic or prefix: *fýnd ofer(wunnen)* ˘ x x

¹This section is designed only for reference.

f) by a monosyllabic proclitic + a monosyllabic prefix: **forð on ge(rihte)** $\angle \times \times$

g) by two monosyllabic words: **him ðā se** $\angle \times \times$

h) by two syllables, derivative or inflectional: **mōð-igre** $\angle \underline{\angle} \times$

i) by the second element of a compound word, with or without a derivative syllable interposed: —

(*a*) **scīrmæled** $\angle \underline{\angle} \times$

(*β*) **hildelēoð** $\angle \times \underline{\angle}$

j) by a disyllabic word, with the stress upon its second syllable: **nēar ætstōp** (*Bēow.*) $\angle \times \underline{\angle}$

k) by a derivative or inflectional syllable + a monosyllabic word: **ēaðe mæg** $\angle \times \underline{\angle}$

2. Long syllables preceded by short or slurred syllables. A long stressed syllable may be preceded: —

a) by a monosyllabic prefix: **gefēoll** $\times \angle$

b) by a monosyllabic proclitic: **ðurh mīn(e)** $\times \angle$

c) by a derivative or inflectional syllable: **(frym)ða God** $\times \angle$

d) by a derivative or inflectional ending + a monosyllabic prefix or proclitic: **(hlanc)a gefeah** $\times \times \angle$

e) by a disyllabic ending: **(lār)ena gōd** (*Bēow.*) $\times \times \angle$

f) by a disyllabic proclitic: **syððan frymð(e)** $\times \times \angle$

g) by two monosyllabic words: **ða ðe hwil(e)** $\times \times \angle$

3. Long syllables followed by long or stressed syllables. In addition to the cases instanced under 1. *h* and *i*, which belong under the head of secondary stress,

stressed syllables proper are here to be considered. A long syllable may be followed:—

a) by a monosyllabic word: **brād swyrd** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

b) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **dōm āg(on)** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

c) when a monosyllable, by the first syllable of a trisyllabic word: **sang hild(e)lōð** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

d) when the second syllable of a disyllabic word, by the first syllable of a disyllabic word: **(ge)gān hæfd(on)** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

e) when the first syllable of a polysyllabic word (often a compound), by the second syllable of the same word: **nīðheard, burhlōd(um)** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

4. Short stressed syllables followed by short or slurred syllables. A short, stressed syllable may be followed:—

a) by a single unstressed syllable, forming with it two metrical syllables: **cynig** $\angle \angle$

b) by an unstressed syllable, forming with it the metrical equivalent of a single long syllable, and capable of being substituted for the latter in every position: **æðe(le)** $\angle \angle (\angle \angle)$

Compounds are metrically regarded, for the most part, as composed of two independent words, but their length, taken in connection with the invariability of their typical forms, restricts the employment of certain compounds to particular metrical schemes. Thus, compounds like **hildensēdran** are adapted to hemistichs of the trochaic

type, $\angle \times | \angle \times$; those like **burhlēodum** to the type $\angle | \angle \times \times$.

217. Constitution of the hemistich. — There are five normal types of the hemistich, which may be called respectively (cf. 207) the 1) trochaic (dactylic), 2) the iambic (anapaestic), 3) the iambic-trochaic, 4) the monosyllabic-bacchic (or -cretic), and the 5) bacchic-monosyllabic. Types 4 and 5 occasionally become trochaic-bacchic and bacchic-trochaic respectively.

Every hemistich ends either in a stressed syllable, or in a stressed syllable followed by a single short syllable (exceptionally by two short syllables, as in 216. 4. *b*).

Occasionally a greater number of unstressed syllables than three occur together, but without destroying the character of the verse as belonging to one of the foregoing types.

218. Constitution of the various types. — 1. The first or trochaic (dactylic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* above. Thus: —

biddan wylle	$\angle \times \angle \times$
ewicera cynna	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$
calde ge geonge	$\angle \times \times \angle \times$

With anacrusis (208): —

oððe sundoryrfes	$\times \times \angle \times \angle \times$
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Occasionally, by the introduction of two consecutive long syllables, as in 3. *e*, there occur hemistichs of these forms: —

scildburh scæron	∠ ∠ ∠ ×
helmas and hupscax	∠ × × ∠ ∠

A short stressed syllable is rare:—

ārfæst cyning	∠ × ∠ ×
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2. The second or iambic (anapaestic) type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 2. *a* to 2. *g* above. Thus:—

se hȳhsta dæl	× × × ∠
berað līnde forð	× × ∠ × ∠
nū ic gumena gehwene	× × ∠ × × ∠ ∠

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot (207. 4):—

þæt hē in þæt būrgeteld	× × × × ∠ ∠ ∠
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3. The third or iambic-trochaic type is formed by the union of two feet like those found in 1. *a* to 1. *g* and 2. *a* to 2. *g* respectively. Thus:—

and cōmpwige	∠ ∠ ∠ ×
and ge dōm āgon	∠ × ∠ ∠ ×
on ðām sigewonge	× × ∠ ∠ ∠ ×

Rarely a short stressed syllable:—

of hornbogan	× ∠ ∠ ×
æt ðām aseplogan	× × ∠ ∠ ×

With extra unstressed syllables in the *first* foot:—

þe hīc ofercuman mīhton	× × × × ∠ ∠ ∠ ×
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It will be observed that where two long syllables meet in the middle of the hemistich there is such a sequence as in 3. *a* to 3. *e*.

4. The fourth or monosyllabic-bacchic type is formed by the union of a monosyllabic foot with such as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*). Thus: —

mægð mōdigre	∠ ∠ ∼ ×
hæleð higerōfe	∠ × ∠ × ∼ ×

Similarly, the monosyllabic-cretic takes groups like 1. *i* (*β*), 1. *j*, and 1. *k* for the second foot: —

sang hildelēoð	∠ ∠ × ∼
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An example of the trochaic-bacchic type (found only in first hemistichs) is: —

stōpon styrmōde	∠ × ∠ ∼ ×
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Where two long syllables belonging to different feet come together in the pure type, we have various cases under 3, the one above being under *c*.

5. The fifth or bacchic-monosyllabic type is formed by the union of such feet as are found in 1. *h* and 1. *i* (*a*) with a monosyllabic foot. Thus: —

scīrmæled swyrd	∠ ∼ × ∠
sigerōfe hæleð	∠ × ∼ × ∠ ×

219. Frequency of the various types. — The relative frequency of the various types is indicated by their order in the last paragraph, though Types 2 and 3 are not far from equal. Thus, in the poem of *Judith*, the percentages are, in round numbers, as follows, not counting expanded lines, which mostly belong to Type 1 (209): —

	FIRST HEMISTICH	SECOND HEMISTICH
TYPE 1	47	47
TYPE 2	14	26
TYPE 3	19	19
TYPE 4	15	5
TYPE 5	5	3

220. A specimen of scansion.—The following passage (*Judith* 164–175), accompanied by the scheme of its scansion, will serve to illustrate the metrical principles contained in the foregoing paragraphs:—

Ɔrēatum and Ɔrymmum þrunƆon and urnon
ongēan Ɔā þēodnes mægð þūsendmālum,
ealde ge geonge; āghwyleum wearð
men on Ɔære medobyrig mōd āreted,
syððan hie ongēaton þæt was lūðith eumen
eft tō ēðle, and Ɔā ofostlice
hie mīd ēaŷmēdum in forlēton.
þā sēo glēawe hēt, Ɔolde gefretewod,
hyre Ɔinerne þancolmōde
þæs herewæðan hēafod onwriðan,
and hyt tō bēhðe blōðlig ætŷwan
þām burhlēodum, hū hyre æt beađuwe gespeow.

1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x x x ∠		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠	5.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x x ∠ x		x x x x x x	2.
1.	∠ x ∠ x		x x x x x	3.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
2.	x x ∠ x ∠		∠ x x ∠ x x	1.
3.	x x ∠ ∠ x		∠ x ∠ x	1.
3.	x x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
1.	∠ x x ∠ x		∠ x x ∠ x	1.
3.	x ∠ ∠ x		x x x x x x x x	2.

READER.

I.

THE CREATION OF THE WORLD.

(Ælfrie's Translation of Genesis, I.-II. 3.)

[In the earlier pages, references will be made to the forms of words as they occur in the Vocabulary, whenever there might be difficulty in discovering the latter. Other references are self-explanatory.

The student should by all means be familiar, before beginning this first selection, with the declension of the third personal pronoun (81), the demonstrative *se* (84), the first seven ordinals (78), the conjugation of *wesan* (138) and *weorðan* (95, 104), the prepositions *after*, *buƿan*, *fram*, *ofer*, *on*, *tō*, and *under*, the particle *ðe* (87. *d*), and the distinction between the two *ðā*'s (84. 1) and the two *ðæt*'s.]

On anginne gescēop ¹ God ² heofonan ³ and eorðan. Sēo ⁴ eorðe sōðlice ⁵ wæs ⁶ ðlū and æmtigu; and ðiestru ⁷ wæron ⁶ ofer ⁸ ðāre ⁴ nēowolnesse ⁹ brādnesse ¹⁰; and Godes gāst wæs ⁶ gefēred ¹¹ ofer wæteru. ¹² God cwæð ¹³ ðā, "Geweorðe ¹⁴ lēht"; and lēht wearð ¹⁵ geworht. ¹⁶ God geseah ¹⁷ ðā ðæt hit ¹⁸ gōd

¹ See gescieppan, and 18.

² The order is probably determined by the Latin: *creavit Deus*.

³ 53. 3.

⁴ See *se*.

⁵ Lat. *autem*.

⁶ See *wesan*.

⁷ Plural, like Lat. *tenebræ*.

⁸ Governs *brādnesse*.

⁹ Genitive, dependent on *brādnesse* (153. *t*).

¹⁰ See 166.

¹¹ *wæs gefēred* = Lat. *ferebatur*. See *gefērian*.

¹² See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

¹³ See *cwæðan*.

¹⁴ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

¹⁵ See *weorðan*.

¹⁶ *Wearð geworht* = *facta est*. See *gewyrcean*.

¹⁷ See *geseon*.

¹⁸ See *hē*.

was¹; and hē gedælde² ðæt³ lēoht fram ðēm⁴ ðiestrum.⁴
And hēt⁵ ðæt³ lēoht Dæg, and ðā³ ðiestru⁴ Niht. Ða was¹
geworden⁶ æfen and morgen ān dæg.⁷

God cwað⁸ ðā eft,⁹ “Geweorðe¹⁰ nū fastnes tomidde
5 ðēm³ wæterum,¹¹ and tōtwāme¹² ðā³ wæteru¹¹ fram ðām
wæterum.” And God geworhte ðā fastnesse, and totwāme
ðā wæteru ðe¹³ wæron under ðære fastnesse fram ðām ðe¹³
wæron bufan ðære fastnesse; hit was ðā swā gedōn.¹⁴ And
God hēt ðā fastnesse Heofonan.¹⁵ And was ða geworden
10 æfen and morgen oðer¹⁶ dæg.

God ðā sōðlice¹⁷ cwað, “Bēon¹⁸ gegaderode¹⁹ ðā wæteru
ðe¹³ sind¹ under ðære heofonan, and ætceowie²⁰ drygnes²¹”;
hit was ðā swā gedōn. And God geciegeð²² ða drygnesse
Eorðan²³; and ðēra²⁴ wæteru gegaderunga²⁴ hē hēt Sēs²⁵;
15 God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd²⁶ was. And cwað,²⁷ “Sprytte²⁸
sēo eorðe grōwende²⁹ giers,³⁰ and sād wyrcende,³¹ and aappel-

¹ See *wesan*. ² See *gedālan*.

¹⁹ See *gegaderian*, and 62.

³ See *se*. ⁴ See p. 123, note 7.

²⁰ See *ætceowian*.

⁵ See *hūtan*, and 189, note.

²¹ Lat. *arida*, Gr. *ξηρὰ*.

⁶ **Was geworden** = *factum*

²² See *gecegan*.

est. See *geweorðan*.

²³ See 173.

⁷ Lat. *dies unus*.

²⁴ Acc. plur.

⁸ See *cweðan*.

²⁵ Acc. plur.; see *sā*.

⁹ Lat. *quoque*.

²⁶ See 4.

¹⁰ See *geweorðan*, and 193. *a*.

²⁷ Cf. Mod. Eng. *quoth*.

¹¹ See *wæter*, and 47. 1, 6.

²⁸ See *sprytan*, and 193. *a*.

¹² See *tōtwāman*.

Lat. *germinat*.

¹³ See 87. *d*.

²⁹ See *grōwan*, and 61.

¹⁴ Past part. of *gedōn*.

³⁰ See 31.

¹⁵ See 173.

³¹ See *wyrcan*, and 61. *Grō-*

¹⁶ Lat. *secundus*.

wende giers and sād wyrcende
= *herbam virentem et facientem*
semen.

¹⁷ Lat. *vero*.

¹⁸ See 193. *a*.

bære¹ trēow, wāstm² wyrcende æfter his cynne,³ ðæs sǣd
 sīe⁴ on him⁵ selfum⁶ ofer eorðan⁷; hit wæs ðā swā gedōn.
 And sēo corðe forðātēah⁷ grōwende wyrt and sǣd berende⁸
 be hiere⁹ cyme, and trēow wāstm wyrcende, and gehwile¹⁰
 sǣd¹¹ hæbbende æfter his hīwe¹²; God geseah ðā ðæt hit
 gōd wæs. And wæs geworden æfen and mērgen¹³ se ðrida¹⁴
 dæg.

God cwæð ðā sōðlice,¹⁵ “Bēon nū lēoht on¹⁶ ðære heofonan¹⁷
 fæstnesse, and tōdǣlen¹⁸ dæg and niht, and bēon tō¹⁶ tǣc-
 num,¹⁹ and tō tīdum,²⁰ and tō dagum,²¹ and tō gēarum.²² And
 hīe scēnen²³ on ðære heofonan fæstnesse, and aliehten ðā
 eorðan⁷; hit wæs ðā swā geworden. And God geworhte
 twā²⁴ miclu²⁵ lēoht; ðæt mǣre²⁶ lēoht tō ðæs dæges lieht-
 inge,²⁷ and ðæt lāsse lēoht tō ðære niht²⁸ liehtinge; and
 steorran hē geworhte. And gesette²⁹ hīe on ðære heofonan,

¹ Lat. *pomiferum*, Gr. *κάρ-
 πιμον*. See 146.

² Acc. sing., after **wyrcende**.

³ See **cynn**.

⁴ See 195.

⁵ Dat. sing.

⁶ See **self**.

⁷ Lat. *protulit*.

⁸ Agrees with **wyrt**. See
beran.

⁹ Why **hiere**, instead of **his**?

¹⁰ Nom. sing.

¹¹ Acc. sing.

¹² Lat. *speciem*. See **hīw**.

¹³ Note the different form,—
mērgen instead of **morgen**.

¹⁴ See 78.

¹⁵ Lat. *autem*.

¹⁶ See 166.

¹⁷ Gen. sing.

¹⁸ See **tōdǣlan**.

¹⁹ See **tācen**, and 24.

²⁰ See **tīd**, and 24.

²¹ See **dæg**, and 24.

²² See **gēar**, and 24.

²³ See 193. *a*. Write the opt.
 pret. plur. of this verb.

²⁴ See **twēgen**.

²⁵ See **micel**.

²⁶ See 66.

²⁷ What is the relation of the
 stem-vowel to that of **lēoht**?

²⁸ For **niht**, instead of **nieht**,
 see 19. See 153. *d*.

²⁹ See **gesette**, and 189, note.

ðæt hīe seinen¹ ofer eorðan, and gīemden ðas dages² and ðīere niht, and tōcēlden lēoht and ðiestru; God geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd was. And was geworden āfen and mergen se fēorða³ dag.

- 5 God cwæð ēac swilce,⁴ "Tēon nū ðā wætern forð⁵ swim-
mendu cym cūc⁶ on līfe,⁷ and flēogendu⁸ cymn ofer eorðan
under ðīere heofonan fēstnesse." And God geseop ða⁹ ðā
miclan hwæls,¹⁰ and eall libbendu fīsc-cym and styriend-
liu,¹¹ ðe¹² ðā¹³ wætern tugin¹⁴ forð¹⁵ on hīera hīwum, and
10 eall flēogendu cymn æfter hīera cymne; God geseah ðā ðæt
hit gōd was. And blētsole¹⁶ hīe, ðus cweðende,¹⁷ "Wearað,¹⁸
and bēoð gemanigfelde,¹⁹ and gefyllað²⁰ ðīere sē wætern, and
ðā fuglas bēon²¹ gemanigfelde ofer eorðan." And ðā was
geworden āfen and mergen se fīfta dag.

- 15 God cwæð ēac swilce, "Læde²² seo eorðe forð²³ cūc ni-
enu²⁴ on hīera cymne, and crēopendu²⁵ cymn and dēor æfter
hīera hīwum"; hit was ðā swā geworden. And God geworhte
ðīere eorðan dēor æfter hīera hīwum, and ða niemen and eall
crēopendu cymn on hīera cymne; God geseah ða ðæt hit gōd

¹ Opt. pret. = Lat. *lucrent*.
What would be the opt. pres.?

² See 156. f.

³ See 78.

⁴ *Ēac swilce* = *etiam*.

⁵ *Producunt* = *tēon* . . . *forð*.

⁶ See *cūc*.

⁷ See 11f.

⁸ See *flēogan*, and 61.

⁹ Adverb; see 84. 1.

¹⁰ See *hwæl*.

¹¹ Lat. *notabilem*.

¹² Acc.

¹³ Nom. plur.

¹⁴ See *tēon*.

¹⁵ *Tugin forð* = *producerunt*.

¹⁶ See *blētstan*, and 33.

¹⁷ See *cweðan*.

¹⁸ See *wearað*, and 24.

¹⁹ Past part. in nom. plur.

²⁰ See *gefyllan*.

²¹ See 193. a.

²² See *lædan*.

²³ *Læde* . . . *forð* = *producat*.

²⁴ See *niēn*.

²⁵ See *crēopan*.

wæs. And cwæð, “Uton¹ wyrcean mann tō andlīcnesse and tō ūrre² gelīcnesse, and hē sīe³ ofer ðā fiscas,⁴ and ofer ðā fuglas, and ofer ðā dēor, and ofer ealle gesceafta,⁵ and ofer eall ðā crēopendan ðe styriað⁶ ofer eorðan.” God gescēop ðā mann tō his andlīcnesse, tō Godes andlīcnesse hē gescēop 5
hine; werhādes⁷ and wifhādes hē gescēop hīe.

And God hīe blētsode, and cwæð, “Weaxað, and bēoð gemanigfīelde, and gefyllað ðā eorðan and gewieldað⁸ hīe, and habbað⁹ on ēowrum¹⁰ gewealde ðære sē fiscas, and ðære lyfte fuglas, and eall nīetenu ðe styriað ofer eorðan.” God 10
cwæð ðā, “Efne ic forgeaf¹¹ ēow¹² eall gars and wyrta sǣd¹³ berenda ofer eorðan, and eall trēowu, ðā-ðe^{13a} habbað sǣd on him selfum hiera āgnes cynnes, ðæt hīe bēon ēow¹⁴ tō mēte; and eallum nīetenum and eallum fugolecynne and eallum ðām ðe styriað on eorðan, on ðām-ðe¹⁵ is lib- 15
bende¹⁶ lif,¹⁷ ðæt hīe hæbben him tō¹⁸ gereordianne”; hit wæs ðā swī gedōn. And God geseah eall ðā ðing¹⁹ ðe hē geworhte, and hīe wāeron swīðe gōd. Wæs²⁰ ðā geworden æfen and mērgen se siexta dæg.

¹ = *Let us*.

² See 83. Ūrre properly belongs to both nouns; Lat. *ad imaginem et similitudinem nostram*.

³ See *wesan*.

⁴ See *fisc*.

⁵ See *gesceaft*.

⁶ See *styrian*.

⁷ See 153. *f*.

⁸ What is the relation of the stem diphthong to that of *geweald*?

⁹ See *habban*.

¹⁰ See 83.

¹¹ See *forgiefan*.

¹² See 85, and 164. *a*.

¹³ See 24. ^{13a} See 87. *b*.

¹⁴ See 161. 2. Auth. Vers.: ‘to you it shall be for meat.’

¹⁵ = *whom*.

¹⁶ See *libban*.

¹⁷ *Libbende lif* = *anima viva*.

¹⁸ See *gereordian*, and 200.

¹⁹ Acc. plur. Why like the singular?

²⁰ See 189. 1.

Eornostlice¹ ðā wūron fullfrēmede² heofonas and eorðe and eall hiera frætwing.³ And God ðā gefylde⁴ on ðone scofoðan dæg⁵ his weore⁶ ðe hē geworhte, and hē gereste⁷ hine⁸ on ðone scofoðan dæg fram eallum ðē̃m weorce ðe hā
 5 gefrēmede. And God geblētsode ðone scofoðan dæg and hine gehālgode,⁹ for-ðon-ðe hē on ðone dæg geswāc¹⁰ his weorces¹¹ ðe hē geseōp¹² tō wyrcenne.¹³

¹ Lat. *igitur*.

² See **fullfrēman**. Lat. *perfecti*.

³ Lat. *ornatus*, Gr. *κόσμος*; *array*, or *splendid array*, would perhaps express the original sense.

⁴ Lat. *complevit*.

⁵ Acc. where we should expect dat.; Lat. *die septimo*. See 172. l.

⁶ Sing., as the Latin shows.

⁷ See **gerestan**. Why but one **t** in the preterit?

⁸ See 184. *h*.

⁹ See **gehalgian**. From *hālgig*;

for loss of **i** see 23. The root is **hal**; after unblat of the stem vowel, what would this syllable become, and in what words is it found?

¹⁰ See **geswican**.

¹¹ His **weorces** = *ab omni opere suo*. See 156. *k*.

¹² **geseop to wyrcenne** = *creavit ut faceret*; Marc. of Auth. Vers., 'created to make.' See 200.

¹³ **Wyre** not unkind of **weore**. The relation here is an ablaut one (22): **were** and **wure** (**wore**); cf. Gr. *ἔργον* and *ἐργάρον*.

II.

TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

(From Ælfrie's Colloquy, probably prepared, like his Grammar, for the instruction of English youths in Latin. There are two MSS.—one in the British Museum, the other at Oxford. The Oxford MS. has the rubric: *Hanc sententiam Latini sermonis olim Alfricus abbas composuit, qui meus fuit magister, sed tamen ego, Ælfrie Bata, nullus postea huic addidi appendices.* This is virtually Ælfrie Bata's sole title to fame. The Old English, like the Latin, is probably of the late tenth century.)

The Merchant and his Merchandise.

Teacher. Hwæt sægst¹ ðū, mangere²?

Merchant. Ic seȝge ðæt behēfe³ ic eom ge⁴ cynninge⁵ and ealdormannum,⁶ and weligum, and eallum folce.

¹ See 123.

² Lat. *mercator*. Other Old English terms for *merchant* are *cīepa* and *cīepmann*. From a collateral form of the latter, *cēapmann*, without unlaunt, is derived Mod. Eng. *chapman*. How is *chap*-related to *cheap*? See the *New English Dictionary* (*New Eng. Dict.*) under these words.

³ Lat. *utilis*. Cf. the Mod. Eng. noun *behoof*.

⁴ *ge . . . and* = Lat. *et . . . et*.

⁵ Carlyle (*Sartor Resartus*, Bk. 3, Chap. 7) has the following:

"*König* (King), anciently *Könning*, means Ken-ning (Cunning), or which is the same thing, Can-ning. Ever must the Sovereign of Mankind be fitly entitled King." On the other hand Gummere (*Germanic Origins*, p. 270): "At the head of the family we found, of course, the father; and at the head of the state we naturally look for the king. The word 'king' means the child or son of the tribe, its representative or even creation; man of race, man of rank. Gradually the king ceases to be re-

⁶ Lat. *ducibus*.

Teacher. And hū ?

Merchant. Ic āstige mīn scip mid hlæstum¹ mīnum, and rōwe² ofer sēlice³ dēlas,⁴ and ciepe⁵ mīn ðing, and byege ðing⁶ dēorwierðu,⁶ ðā on ðisum lande ne bēoð æcennede, and
 5 ic hit tōgelēde⁷ ēow hider mid miclum plihte⁸ ofer sē, and hwilum forlidenesse ic ðolie mid lyre ealra ðinga mīnra, unēaðe⁹ cwic⁹ ætbersteude.⁹

Teacher. Hwile ðing gelætst ðū ūs ?

Merchant. Pællas¹⁰ and sīdan,¹¹ dēorwierðe gimmas and
 10 gold, seldcūð¹² rēaf¹³ and wrytgemang,¹⁴ wīn and ġle, elpes¹⁵ bān¹⁵ and mæsling,¹⁶ ær¹⁷ and tin, swefel and glæs, and ðyllices¹⁸ fela.

garded as a creation of his race; his ancestry is pushed back to the gods, and his right is quite above all sanctions of popular choice or approval." Which of these views is confirmed by etymology ?

¹ Lat. *mercibus*.

² Lat. *navigo*.

³ Lat. *marinas*.

⁴ Lat. *partes*.

⁵ Lat. *vendo*.

⁶ Lat. *res pretiosas*.

⁷ Lat. *adluco*.

⁸ Lat. *periculo*. Mod. Eng. form of **pliht** ?

⁹ Lat. *nix vivus evadens*. Note the love for alliteration, even in the Latin.

¹⁰ Lat. *purpurum*. Cf. Spenser (*F. Q.* 2. 9. 37): "In a long *purple pall*."

¹¹ Lat. *sericum*. From this Latin word (indicating what country?) comes OE. **seol(o)c**. What Mod. Eng. word from the latter (or the equivalent Old Norse (ON.) *silki*)? Cf. Skeat's *Principles of English Etymology* (I.), p. 440 (Skeat, *Prin.*). Other words in which Eng. *l* = Lat. *r* (through OE.) are *plum* = Lat. *prunus*; *purple* = Lat. *purpura*; *turtle* = Lat. *turtur*.

¹² Lat. *varias*, but this looks like a mistake. *Varius* usually = **mis(sen)lic** or **manigfeald**.

¹³ Lat. *vestes*.

¹⁴ Lat. *pigmenta*. Translate, *spice*.

¹⁵ Lat. *ebur*.

¹⁶ Lat. *aurichalcum*.

¹⁷ Lat. *aes*.

¹⁸ See 154. a.

Teacher. Wilt¹ ðū sællan ðing ðin hēr eall² swā² ðū hīe gebolhtest ðær ?

Merchant. Ic nelle. Hwæt ðonne mē frēmede³ gedeorf⁴ mīn ? Ac ic wille hīe cīepan hēr luflicor⁵ ðonne ic gebycge ðær, ðret⁶ sum gestreōn⁷ mē⁸ ic begiete,⁹ ðanan ic mē āfēde,¹⁰ 5 and mīn wīf, and mīnne sunu.

The Choice of Occupations.

Teacher. Hwæt sægst ðū, wīsa ? Hwile cræft¹¹ ðē is¹² geðūht¹³ betweox ðās furðra¹⁴ wesan ?

Counsellor. Ic sēcge ðē, mē is¹⁵ geðūht¹⁵ Godes ðēowdōm¹⁶ betweoh ðās cræftas ealdorscipe¹⁷ healdan, swā-swā hit is¹² 10 geræd on godspelle, “Fyrrest sēceað rice Godes, and riht-wisnesse¹⁸ his, and ðās ðing eall bēoð tōgefeacte¹⁹ ēow.”

Teacher. And hwile ðē is¹² geðūht betweox woruldcraeftas²⁰ healdan ealdordōm ?¹⁷

Counsellor. Eorðtilð,²¹ for-ðām se ierðling²² ūs ealle fēt.²³ 15

¹ See 139.

² = *just as*.

³ See 193. *b*.

⁴ Lat. *labor*.

⁵ Lat. *carinus*. Possibly mis-written for *lēoflicor*. A literal translation, not regarding the sense; *dēorra* or *dīerra*, from *dēore* or *diere*, *dear*, would be more normal.

⁶ See 84. 1.

⁷ Lat. *lucrum*. Acc. sing.

⁸ See 161. 1.

⁹ Lat. *alquīram*. See 196. *f*.

¹⁰ See 195.

¹¹ Lat. *ars*.

¹² Conjectural; not in the MSS.

¹³ See *ðyncean*.

¹⁴ Lat. *prior*. Nom. sing.

¹⁵ Lat. *videtur*.

¹⁶ See 143 and 149.

¹⁷ Lat. *primatum*.

¹⁸ See 144.

¹⁹ Lat. *adjucentur*. See *tōge-īecan*, and 62.

²⁰ Lat. *artes seculares*. MS. *cræftas woruld*.

²¹ Lat. *agricultura*. See 147.

²² Lat. *arator*.

²³ See *fēdan*.

Se smið sægð :

Hwanan ðæm ierðlinge sulhsear¹ oððe culter,² ðe nā gāde³ hæfð būtan of cræfte mīnum ? Hwanan fiscere⁴ angel, oððe scēowyrhtan æl, oððe sēanere nāeðl ? Nis hit of mīnum
5 geweorce ?

Se geðeultend⁵ andsrarað :

Sōð, witodlice, sægst ðū⁶; æc eallum ūs lēofre is wīcian⁷ mid ðæm ierðlinge ðonne mid ðæ, for-ðām se ierðling selest ūs hlāf⁸ and drenc. Ðū, hwæt selest ðū⁶ ūs on smiððan
10 ðinre būtan iserne⁹ fýrspearcan,⁹ and swēginga¹⁰ bēatendra¹¹ slægea¹² and blāwendra belga ?

Se trēowwyrhta¹³ sægð :

Hwile ēower¹⁴ ne notað¹⁵ cræfte¹⁶ mīnum — ðonne hūs,¹⁷ and mislicen fatu, and scipu ēow¹⁸ eallum ic wyree¹⁹ ?

15 *Se smið²⁰ andhwyt :*

Ēalā trēowwyrhta, for²¹ hwȳ²¹ swā spriest ðū, ðonne²²

¹ MS. *sylanssear*.

² Lat. *culter*.

³ See 24.

⁴ See 161.

⁵ Lat. *consiliarius*.

⁶ Not in MS.

⁷ Lat. *hospitari*; see 199. a.

⁸ Lat. *panem*. **Brēad**, which is found in Old English, scarcely has any other sense than that of 1) *fragment*, 2) *broken bread*. Later it acquires its modern meaning. See *New Eng. Dict.*, s.v. *bread*.

⁹ Lat. *ferreas scintillas*.

¹⁰ Lat. *sonitus*.

¹¹ Lat. *tudentium*.

¹² Lat. *malleorum*.

¹³ Lat. *lignarius*. See 147.

¹⁴ See 154. b.

¹⁵ Lat. *utitur*.

¹⁶ See 164. o.

¹⁷ Lat. *domos*.

¹⁸ See 161.

¹⁹ Lat. *fabrico*.

²⁰ Lat. *ferrarius*. MS. **gol-smið** (*sic*).

²¹ Lat. *cur*; see 175.

²² Lat. *cum*. Other temporal conjunctions used to denote cause are **nū** and **ſā**. Has Mod. Eng. any similar idiom ?

ne furðum¹ ān ðýrel bûtan cræfte mīnum ðū ne² meaht³
dōn⁴?

Se geðeahtend sægð :

Ēalā, gefēran⁵ and gōde wyrhtan! Uton tōweorpan
hwætlicor⁶ ðās geflitu,⁷ and sīe⁸ sibb and geðwāernes⁹ be- 5
tweoh ūs, and frēmme¹⁰ ānra¹¹ gehwile¹² oðrum¹³ on cræfte
his, and geðwārien¹⁴ simle mid ðām ierðlinge, ðær¹⁵ wē
bigleofan¹⁶ ūs, and fōdor horsum ūrum habbað. And ðis
geðeaht ic selle eallum wyrhtum, ðæt ānra¹⁷ gehwile cræft
his geornlice begange,¹⁸ for-ðām sē, ðe cræft¹⁹ his forlæt, hē²⁰ 10
bið forlæten fram ðām cræfte. Swā-hwæðer²¹ ðū sīe — swā²²
mæsseprēost,²³ swā munuc,²⁴ swā ceorl,²⁵ swā cempa²⁶ — begā²⁷
ðē selfne on ðisum, and bēo ðæt ðū eart; for-ðām micel hīenð²⁸
and sceamu hit is mēnn nellan²⁹ wesan ðæt hē is and ðæt hē
wesan sceal.³⁰ 15

¹ Lat. *saltem*.

² See 183.

³ Lat. *ualet*.

⁴ Lat. *facere*.

⁵ Lat. *socii*; see 152.

⁶ Lat. *citius*; used almost in the sense of the positive; see 76.

⁷ Lat. *contentiones*.

⁸ See 189. 1.

⁹ Lat. *concordia*.

¹⁰ Lat. *prosit*.

¹¹ Lat. *unusquisque*. MS. *urum*

gehwyrcum.

¹² See 160.

¹³ Lat. *conueniamus*.

¹⁴ Lat. *ubi*.

¹⁵ Lat. *victum*.

¹⁶ See 154. b.

¹⁷ See 194. b.

¹⁸ Acc. sing.

¹⁹ Lat. *ipse*.

²⁰ Lat. *sive*.

²¹ Swā . . . swā = Lat. *sive* . . . *seu*.

²² Lat. *sacerdos*.

²³ Lat. *monachus*, from which the OE. word is derived. For the u cf. OE. *munt* = Lat. *montem*.

²⁴ Lat. *laicus*.

²⁵ Lat. *miles*.

²⁶ MS. *bega oþþe behwyrf* Lat. *exercee*.

²⁷ Lat. *damnum*.

²⁸ MS. *nelle*. See 199. a.

²⁹ Lat. *debet*.

III.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.

(From Ælfric's Homilies, vol. 2, pp. 106-108; being a paraphrase of Matt. 25:31-46.)

Witodlice¹ Mannes Bearn cymð² on his mægenðrymme, and ealle englas³ samod mid him tō ðæm miclan⁴ dōme.⁵ Ðonne sitt⁶ hē on ðæm setle his mægenðrymnesse,⁷ and bēoð gegaderode ætforan him ealle ðeoda,⁸ and hē tōscætet⁹ hīe on twū, swā-swā scēaphierde¹⁰ tōscætet scēap¹¹ fram gātum.¹² Ðonne gelōgað hē ðā scēap on his swiðran¹³ hand, and ðā gæt¹⁴ on his winstran. Ðonne cwið¹⁵ se Cyning Crīst tō ðæm ðe on his swiðran hand standað, "Cumað gē blētsode¹⁶ mīnes Fæder,¹⁷ and geāgniað ðæt

¹ Lat. *autem*.

² See **cuman**.

³ See **engel**. What is the history of this word before it entered Old English?

⁴ See 55.

⁵ In what modern compound does this meaning of **dōm** persist?

⁶ See **sittan**.

⁷ See 153. *f*.

⁸ Nom. plur.

⁹ See **tōscēadan**. Account for the vowel **æ**.

¹⁰ In compound words, the vowel of the first syllable is apt

to be shortened in Mod. Eng., the more general principle being that shortening is apt to occur before an accumulation of consonants. Besides **scēaphierde**, *shepherd*, note *e.g.* **wisdōm**, *wisdom*.

¹¹ Plural; account for the form.

¹² See 24.

¹³ See **swið**.

¹⁴ See 52.

¹⁵ See **cweðan**. What is the ind. pret. 3d sing.?

¹⁶ Past part. in nom. plur.

¹⁷ See 43. 8.

rice¹ ðe ðow² gegearcod wæs fram frymðe middangeardes.
 Mē³ hyngrede,⁴ and gē mē gereordedon; mē⁵ ðyrste, and gē
 mē⁶ sceȳcton; ic wæs cuma,⁶ and gē mē underfēngon⁷ on
 ēowrum giesthūsum; ic wæs nacod, and gē mē scrȳddon⁸;
 ic wæs geuntrumod, and gē mē genēosedon; ic wæs on 5
 cwearterne, and gē cōmon tō mē and mē gefrēfredon.⁹”
 Ðonne andswariað ðū rihtwisan¹⁰ Crīste¹¹ and cweðað,
 “Dryhten, hwonne gesāwe¹² wē ðe hungrigne, and wē ðe
 gereordedon? oððe ðurstigne, and wē ðe sceȳcton? oððe 10
 hwonne wære ðū cuma,¹³ and wē ðe underfēngon? oððe
 hwonne gesāwe^{13a} wē ðe untrumme oððe on cwearterne, and
 wē ðe genēosedon?” Ðonne andwyrst se Cyning ðiēm
 rihtwisum ðisum wordum,¹⁴ “Sōð¹⁵ ic ðow seȳge, swā¹⁶
 lange swā¹⁷ gē dydon ānum, ðisum lāestan,¹⁸ on mīnum

¹ Still found as the last syllable of *bishopric*.

² See 81.

³ See 190.

⁴ What is the relation of the stem-vowel to that of **hungrig**? See 90.

⁵ Dat.

⁶ Lat. *hospes*.

⁷ See **underfōn**.

⁸ What peculiar senses has the verb *shroud* in Spenser, Shakespeare, or Milton? What form would **scrȳdan** most naturally assume in Mod. Eng. (24)? How can the Mod. Eng. form of the verb *shroud* be accounted for?

⁹ What is the relation of the

stem-vowel to that of **frōfor**? See 90.

¹⁰ Nom. plur. See 181.

¹¹ Dat.

¹² See **gesēon**.

¹³ See 150. ^{13a} See 95, note.

¹⁴ See 174. *b*.

¹⁵ Lat. *amen*, Eng. *verily*.

¹⁶ = *so*.

¹⁷ = *as*. Notice this early use of *so long as* (= Lat. *quandiu*) in the sense of *inasmuch as*.

¹⁸ The WS. translation of the Gospel has **ānum of ðisum mīnum lāestum gebrōðrum**, which is much more literal. In Ælfrie's version we must understand **lāestan** to be in apposition with **ānum**. See 66.

naman, gē hit dydon mē selfum.¹” Ðonne cwið hē eft
 tō ðæm synfullum, ðe on his winstran healfe standað,
 “Gewitað fram mē, gē āwiergdan, intō ðæm ēcean fyre,
 ðe is gegearcod ðæm dēofle² and his āwiergdum gāstum.
 5 Mē hyngrede, and gē mē ātes³ forwierndon; mē ðyrste,
 and gē mē drincan ne sealdon; ic wæs cuma, and gē mē
 underfōn noldon; ic wæs nacod, nolde⁴ gē mē wāda⁵
 tīðian⁶; ic wæs untrum and on cwearterne, nolde⁴ gē
 mē genēosian.” Ðonne andswariað⁷ ðā unrihtwisan mǎn-
 10 fullan,⁸ “Lā lēof, hwonne gesāwe⁴ wē ðē hungrigne,⁹ oððe
 ðurstigne, oððe cuman, oððe nacoðne, oððe geuntrumodne,
 oððe on cwearterne, and wē ðē noldon ðenian⁶”? Ðonne
 andwyrte se Cyning him, and cwið, “Sōð ic ēow secge,
 swā lange swā gē forwierndon ānum of ðisum lýtum,
 15 and noldon¹⁰ him on mīnum naman tīðian, swā lange¹¹
 gē mē selfum his³ forwierndon.” Ðonne farað ðā uncyst-
 gan¹² and ðā unrihtwisan intō ēcre cwicsūsle, mid dēofle
 and his āwiergdum englum; and ðā rihtwisan gecierrað
 fram ðæm dōme intō ðæm ēcean life.

¹ Not = *myself*; *self* agrees with *mē*. The Latin has no original here for *self*; Ælfric adds it to strengthen the expression.

² See 161.

³ See 159.

⁴ See 95, note.

⁵ See 159. What is the Mod. Eng. form of this word?

⁶ See 28; 164. *e*.

⁷ How is the *and-* of this word related to the *anti-* of Eng. *antiphon*?

⁸ See 4.

⁹ See 173.

¹⁰ See 139.

¹¹ Correlative with the *swā lange swā* of the preceding clause.

¹² See 55; 57. 3; 181.

IV.

BEDE'S DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN.

(Ecc. Hist., Bk. I., Chap. I.)

[Ælfrie testifies to a translation of Bede's History having been made by Alfred, and so does William of Malmesbury; besides, the MS. of the Cambridge University Library twice has this couplet,—

Historicus quondam fecit me Beda latinum,
Ælfred rex Saxo transtulit ille pius.

On the other hand, it has such undoubted Anglian peculiarities that it has been suggested (by Miller, its latest editor) that "the version may have been executed by Mercian scholars under orders from the king," and that it was possibly made at Lichfield.

The distinction between English idiom and imitation of the Latin should be remarked, wherever possible. Moberly's edition of the Ecclesiastical History, which contains scholarly and interesting notes, may profitably be compared.]

Breoton¹ is gārsecges² īgland, ðæt wæs iū gēara Albion bāten. . . . Hit is welig—ðis īgland—on wāestmum and on trēowum missenlicra cynna,³ and hit is gescrepe on lāswe sceāpa⁴ and nēata⁵; and on sumum stōwum wīngeardas

Britannia oceani insula, cui quondam Albion nomen fuit. . . . Opima frugibus atque arboribus insula, et alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis; vineas etiam quibusdam in locis germinans: sed et avium ferax terra marique gene-

¹ Moberly says: "This description of Britain is pieced from the accounts of Plinius, Solinus, Orosius, Dio Cassius, and Gildas."

² See 153. *h*.

³ See 153. *f*.

⁴ See 153. *z*.

⁵ What Mod. Eng. word represents this? What OE. noun-stem contains the unlaut of this one?

grōwað. Swilce ēac ðeos eorðe is berende missenlicra
 fugla¹ and sēwilita. . . . And hēr bēoð oft fangene^{2a}
 sēolas, and hranas, and mēreswīn; and hēr bēoð oft
 numene² missenlicra³ cýna weolocscielle⁴ and muscule,
 5 and on ðēm bēoð oft gemette⁵ ðā bēstan⁶ meregrecotan⁷
 ælces hīwes. And hēr bēoð swiðe genyhtsume weolocas,
 of ðēm bið geworlit se weolocreāda tēlg, ðone ne mæg
 sunne blācan⁸ nū ne regn⁹ wierdan; ac, swā hē bið
 ieldra,¹⁰ swā hē fægerra bið. Hit hæfð¹¹ ēac — ðis land
 10 — sealtsēaðas; and hit hæfð hāt wæter, and hāt baðu,¹²
 ælcere ielde¹³ and hāde, ðurh tōðæleda stōwa,¹⁴ gescrepe.

ris diversi. . . . Capiuntur autem sæpissime et vituli
 marini, et delphines, necnon et ballenæ: exceptis vario-
 rum generibus conchyliorum; in quibus sunt et musculæ,
 quibus inclusam sæpe margaritam, omnis quidem coloris
 optinam inveniunt. . . . Sunt et cochleæ satis superque
 abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur,
 cujus rubor pulcherrimus nullo unquam solis ardore, nulla
 valet pluviarum injuria pallescere; sed quo vetustior est,
 eo solet esse venustior. Habet fontes salinarum, habet et
 fontes calidos, et ex eis fluvios balnearum calidarum,
 omni ætati et sexui, per distincta loca, juxta suum cui-

¹ This genitive after a present participle is exceptional; cf. the Latin for an explanation (155).

^{2a} See **fōn**.

² See **niman**.

³ See p. 130, n. 12. ⁴ Nom. plur.

⁵ From what noun is the stem of **mētan** derived? See 14.

⁶ See 66.

⁷ This word is adapted from the Latin, but simulates a compound of **mere**, *sea*, and **grēot**, *earth, gravel*.

⁸ From what adjective is **blācan** derived (17)?

⁹ To what might tract (28)?

¹⁰ See 65.

¹¹ See 121.

¹² See **bæð**.

¹³ Governed by **gescr** 165.

¹⁴ What does *-stow* a proper name *stow*?

Swilce hit is *ēac* berende¹ on weġga *ōrum* — *āres* and *isernes*, *lēades* and *scolfres*. Hēr bið *ēac* gemētt *gagates*; *sē stān* bið *blæc* *ginum*; gif man² hine on fȳr *dēð*,³ ðonne *flēoð* ðær *næddran*⁴ onweg.⁵ Wæs ðis *īgland*⁶ *ēac* ge-
weorðod mid ðēm *æðelestum* *ceastrum*⁷ — *ānes* *wana* *ðrit-* 5
*igum*⁸ — *ða-ðe*⁹ wēron mid *weallum*,¹⁰ and *torrum*,¹⁰ and
geatum, and ðēm *trumestum* *locum* *getimbrede*, *bātan*
ōðrum *lēssan*¹¹ *unrīme* *ceastra*.

And for-ðām-ðe ðis *īgland* under ðēm selfum *norðdēle*
middangeardes *nīelst* *līð*,¹² and *lēolte* *nīht* on *sumera* 10

que modum accomodos. . . . Quæ etiam venis metal-
lorum, æris, ferri, et plumbi et argenti facunda, gignit et
lapidem gagatem plurimum optimumque: est autem nigro-
gemmeus et ardens igni admotus, incensus serpentes fugat.
. . . . Erat et civitatibus quondam viginti et octo nobilis-
simis insignita, præter castella innumera, quæ et ipsa muris,
turribus, portis, ac seris erant instructa firmissimis.

Et quia prope sub ipso septentrionali vertice mundi jacet,
lucidas æstate noctes habet; ita ut medio sæpe tempore

¹ Cf. the construction of this word with that above, p. 138, l. 1.

² See 89. e.

³ See 140.

⁴ How did *næddre* become *adder*? Cf. (OE. *nafoġār*, Mod. Eng. *auger*. See Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 216.

⁵ There is a parallel form, *āweg*, already in (OE. The *ā* is a contraction of *on*. Mention other Mod. Eng. words in which the *a*-represents *on*.

⁶ How does the Mod. Eng. *island* acquire its *s*? See Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 380, and note 3, next page.

⁷ From Lat. *castra*. Cf. the *-caster*, *-chester*, of Lancaster, Winchester, etc. Some of the more important of these cities were York, Colchester, Winchester, Canterbury, and Chester (see Moberly, p. 7).

⁸ Cf. 78. 5; 158. The number does not correspond to the Latin.

⁹ Does this relative have the same antecedent as in the Latin?

¹⁰ *Weall* is from Lat. *vallum*; *torr*, from Lat. *turris*.

¹¹ Agrees with *unrīme*.

¹² See *licgan*, and 28.

hæfð — swā ðæt oft on midre niht geflit cymð¹ ðæm
 behealdendum, hwæðer hit sīe ðe² æfenglōmung, ðe on
 morgen dagung — is on ðæm sweotol, ðæt ðis īgland³
 hæfð micle⁴ lēngran dagas on sumera,⁵ and swā ēac niht⁶
 5 on wintra,⁵ ðonne ðā sūðdælas middangeardes.⁷

noctis in quæstionem veniat intuentibus, utrum crepus-
 culum adhuc permaneant vespertinum, an jam advenerit
 matutinum . . . : unde etiam plurimæ longitudinis habet
 dies æstate, sicut et noctes contra in bruma.

¹ See **cuman**.

² Lat. *utrum* . . . *an* = **ðe**
 . . . **ðe** (202. b).

³ **īg-** represents **īe-**, the umlaut
 of **ēa**, *water*. **Ēa** goes back to
 the same Indo-European root as
 Lat. *aqua*.

⁴ See 178.

⁵ See 43. 5.

⁶ **Niht** belongs under 52. It
 has already experienced umlaut
 in the nominative, and hence does
 not change in the acc. plur.

⁷ This last clause is supplied by
 the translator.

V.

ÆTHELWALD CALMS THE SEA.¹

(Bede, Eccl. Hist., Bk. V., Chap. I.)

Ic cōm mid twāem² ððrum brōðrum tō Farne,³ ðāem
 iglande. Wolde ic spreca mid ðone⁴ ārwierðan fæder
 Æðelwald. Mid-ðȳ ic ðā wæs mid his gesprece wel
 gerett,⁵ and mē blētsunge bæd, and wē hām⁶ hwurfon,⁷
 ðā wē ðā wæron on midre⁸ ðære sē, ðā⁹ wæs samninga⁵
 heofones smyltnes tōsliten, ðære-ðe¹⁰ wē ȳr lidon¹¹ ut;
 and swā micel winter¹² ūs onhrēas,¹³ and swā rēðe storm
 cōm, ðæt wē nē mid segle nē mid rōwnesse āwiht
 framgān¹⁴ mealtan, nē wē ūs nōhtes¹⁵ elles wēndon nefne

¹ This story was related by Abbot Guthfrith to Bede. Æthelwald succeeded Cuthbert as the hermit of Farne, dwelling there from 687 to 699, when he died.

² See 79.

³ Two miles from Bamborough. One of the islands of the group was the scene of Grace Darling's heroism in 1858. That inhabited by Æthelwald was the largest.

⁴ The acc. with **mid** is exceptional (172. 1). ⁵ See 113.

⁶ Acc. sing. as adv.; Lat. *domum*.

⁷ Lat. *rediremus*.

⁸ See 166. 1.

⁹ To **ut** = *interrupta est serenitas qua vehebamur*.

¹⁰ Translate *in* (or *with*) *which*. The Latin shows that the preposition is to be understood.

¹¹ See **līðan**, and 37.

¹² Lat. *hiems*, but no doubt in the sense of *tempest*.

¹³ See **onhrēosan**. What is the ind. pret. plur.?

¹⁴ Lat. *proficere*.

¹⁵ See 156. *g*.

dēaðes¹ selves. Mid-ðȳ wē ðā swiðe lange wið ðæm winde
 and wið ðæm sū hōlunga² campedon and wunnon,³ ðā æt
 nīehstan lōcedon wē on bæling, hwæðer wēn⁴ wære⁴ ðæt
 wē tēnge⁵ ðinga⁵ furðum ðæt īgland gesēcean⁶ meah-ton,
 5 ðæt wē ier ūt of gangende⁷ wæron.⁷ Cierde⁸ wē ūs ðider
 wē cierdon, gemētton⁹ wē ūs æghwanan gelice¹⁰ storme¹⁰
 foresette and foretȳnde, and nænigne hyht¹¹ hūle¹² in ūs
 tō¹³ lāfe¹³ standan.¹³ Ðā was æfter langum fære ðæt wē
 ūre gesihð feorr¹⁴ ūpāhōfon, ðā gesāwon wē in Farne,
 10 ðæm īglande, Gode¹⁵ ðone lēofan fæder Æðelwald of his
 dīegelnnessum¹⁶ ūt-gangende,¹⁷ ðæt¹⁸ hē¹⁸ wolde¹⁸ ūre sīðfiet
 scēawian, and gesēon hwæt ūs gelumpe,¹⁹ for-ðon hē ge-
 hīerle ðæt gebree ðāra storma and ðæs weallendes sās.²⁰
 Mid-ðȳ hē ðā ūs ēac scēawode, and geseah in gewinne
 15 and in ormōdnesse²¹ gesette bēon,²² ðā bīegde hē his

¹ See 156. *g.*² Lat. *frustra*.³ See *winnan*.⁴ Lat. *forte*.⁵ Lat. *aliquo conamine*. For
 ænige see 174; for ðinga see
 154. *b.*⁶ Lat. *repetere*.⁷ Lat. *egressi eramus*. The
 pres. part. with the verb is some-
 times used in OE. to denote the
 simple past, as here, and not the
 progressive.⁸ See 95, note.⁹ To foretȳnde = Lat. *inve-*
nimus nos undiqueversum pari
tempestate præclusos.¹⁰ See 174.¹¹ Acc. sing., the subj. of
 standan.¹² See 153. *d.*¹³ Lat. *restare*.¹⁴ Translate, *from a distance*.¹⁵ Governed by lēofan; =
amantissimum Deo. See 165.¹⁶ Lat. *latibulis*.¹⁷ Translates the Latin past
 part., *egressum*.¹⁸ Translate, *that he might, in*
order to, to. The Latin has the
 infinitive. ¹⁹ See 194. *b.*²⁰ Lat. *fragore procellarum ac*
ferventis oceanī.²¹ Lat. *desperatione*.²² Supply ūs as subject acc.
 (169).

enēowu tō Fæder ūres Dryhtnes Hælendes Cristes, and
 wæs¹ gebiddende¹ for ūre hǣle and for ūrum life. And
 mid-ðy̆ hē ðā ðæt gebed gefylde,² hē ðā samod ætgædere
 ge ðone āðundnan³ sē gesmylde ge ðone storm gestilde,
 tō⁴ ðon⁴ ðætte⁴ ðurh⁵ eall⁵ sēo rēðnes ðæs stormes wæs¹ 5
 blinnende,¹ and gesyndge⁶ windas ðurh ðone smyltestan
 sē ūs æt lande gebrōhton. Mid-ðy̆ wē ðā ūp cōmon tō
 lande, and ūre scip ēac⁷ swilce⁷ fram ðæm ȝðum ūp
 ābēron, ðā sōna se ilca storm eft hwearf and cōm,⁸ se-ðe
 for⁹ ūrum⁹ intingan⁹ medmicel fæc¹⁰ gestilde, and ealne 10
 ðone¹¹ dæg¹⁰ swiðe micel and strang wæs, ðætte¹² mēnn
 sweotollice ongietan meahlton ðætte se medmicla fierst
 ðære stilnesse, ðe ðær becōm, tō¹³ bēnum¹³ ðæs Godes¹⁴
 weres¹⁵ for intingan ūre hǣle¹⁶ heofonlice¹⁷ forgiefen¹⁸ wæs.

¹ See above, p. 142, n. 7.

² Lat. *completet*.

³ Lat. *tumida*.

⁴ Lat. *adeo ut*, nearly = *so that*.

⁵ Lat. *per omnia*, = *entirely*.

⁶ Lat. *secundi*. What letter (sound) has been lost from the OE. form?

⁷ Lat. *quoque*.

⁸ Supply **eft**. Latin has only one verb, *reddi*.

⁹ Lat. *nostri gratia*.

¹⁰ See 170.

¹¹ Lat. *illo*. Translate, *that*.

¹² From **ðæt-ðe** (34).

¹³ Lat. *ad preces*. Cf. the Mod. Eng. phrase, 'bootless bene.'

¹⁴ Dependent on **weres**.

¹⁵ Dependent on **bēnum**.

¹⁶ Lat. *evansionis*.

¹⁷ Lat. *cælitus* = *from heaven*.

¹⁸ Not *forgiven*, but *given*.

VI.

THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BY THE PICTS AND SCOTS.

(Bede, *Ecc. Hist.*, Bk. I., Chaps. XI., XII.)

Of ðære tīde¹ Romane blunnon² rīcsian on Breotone. Hæfdon hie Breotona rīce fēower hund wintra,³ and, ðæs fiftan, hundseofontig,⁴ ðæs-ðe⁵ Gaius, oðre naman Julius, se cāsere,⁶ ðæt ilce īgland gesōhte. And ceastra, and
5 torras,⁷ and strāta,⁸ and bryega on hiera rīce geworhte wīeron, ðā wē tō-dæg scēawian magon. Eardodon Bryttas binman ðæm dīce⁹ tō sūðdæle, ðe wē gemyngodon ðæt Severus,¹⁰ se cāsere, hēt ðwīeres ofer ðæt īgland¹¹ gedīcian.

¹ Lat. *ex quo tempore* = Eng. *from this time forth*.

² See **blinnan**.

³ See 154. c.

⁴ So the Latin: *post annos ferme quadringentos septuaginta*. But the best calculations make this to have been about sixty years earlier.

⁵ Lat. *ex quo* = Eng. *from the time that*.

⁶ Lat. *Gaius Julius Cæsar*.

⁷ Lat. *farus*, for *pharos*, from **Pharos**, the name of an island

near Alexandria in Egypt. The lighthouse built on this island gave its name to other lighthouses (cf. Fr. *phare*). Here watch-towers are meant.

⁸ Lat. *stratæ*. Are the two words connected? See Skeat, *Prin.*, pp. 68, 432.

⁹ Lat. *intra vallum*. Mod. Eng. *ditch* is Southern English; *dike* probably Northern. Cf. Eng. *church* with Scotch *kirk*.

¹⁰ This wall was between the Friths of Forth and Clyde (see

¹¹ Lat. *trans insulam*.

Ðā¹ ongunnon twā ðeoda, Pihtas² norðan, and Scottas westan, hīe onwinnan, and hīera æhta niman and her-gian; and hīe fela gēara ierndon and hīendon. Ðā, on ðēre unstilnesse, ousendon hīe ærendwrecan³ tō Rome mid gewritun⁴ and wēpendre bēne; him fultumes⁵ bādon, 5 and him gehēton eaðmōde hīernesse and singāle under-ðeodnesse,⁶ gif hīe him gefultumoden ðret hīe mealten

Moberly's Bede, p. 16), but Bede, following Orosius, is no doubt thinking of that between the Tyne and the Solway Frith, which was built by Hadrian (A.D. 120). Severus' wall was built A.D. 207-210.

¹ "[This account] is pieced together as an abridgment of Gildas, xi.-xvi.; but the turgidity of his style is chastened, and his faulty grammar in several places corrected" (Moberly, pp. 26, 27).

² (On the Picts the last edition of *Chambers' Encyclopedia* remarks: "Four hypotheses have been formed in regard to the language and origin of the Picts. The first, started by Pinkerton and put by Sir Walter Scott into the mouth of the 'Antiquary,' is that they were Teutons, speaking a Gothic dialect; the second, maintained by Dr. Skene, is that they were Gaelic-speaking Celts; . . . the third, due to Professor Rhys, is that the Picts were non-Aryans, whose language was overlaid by loans from Welsh and

Irish; and the fourth, held by two of the most eminent Celtic scholars of the day, Professor Windisch and Dr. Whitley Stokes, is that they were Celts, but more nearly allied to the Cymry than to the Gael. . . . The conclusion to which we come is that the Picts, whatever traces they show of a non-Aryan racial element, . . . spoke a Celtic language belonging to a branch of Celtic allied to the Cymric, . . . and that this dialect of the Gallo-Cymric stock was a wave of Celtic speech from the continent previous to the Gaulish which held England when Caesar entered Britain."

³ Lat. *legatos*.

⁴ Lat. *epistolis*.

⁵ See 156. b.

⁶ This pair of phrases renders *subjectionem continuam*. What parallel to the use of such synonymous terms may be found in the English Prayer-Book? How is it to be accounted for?

hiera fiend¹ oferwinnan. Ðā² onseŋdon³ hīe him micelne here tō fultume, and, sōna ðæs-ðe hīe on ðis īgland cōmon, ðā campedon hīe⁴ wið hiera fēondum, and him micel wæl ongeslōgon, and of hiera⁵ gemærum ādrifon and āfliemdon⁶; 5 and lærdon ðæt hīe fæsten⁷ worhten him⁸ tō gebeorge wið hiera fēondum; and swā, mid micle sige,⁹ hām fōron.¹⁰

Ðā¹¹ ðæt ðā onġeaton ðā ærran gewinnan,¹² ðæt se Romanisca here wæs onweg gewiten, ðā cōmon hīe sōna mid sciphære on hiera landgemæru, and slōgon¹³ ealle and cweald- 10 on¹⁴ ðæt hīe gemētton, and swā-swā ripe ierðe¹⁴ fortrædon and fornōmon, and hīe mid ealle¹⁵ foriermdon. And hīe ðā eft sēndon ærendwrecan tō Rome, and wēpendre stefne him fultumes bādon,¹⁶ ðæt¹⁷ se¹⁷ earma ēðel mid ealle¹⁵ ne fordilgod ne wære, nē se nama ðære Romaniscan ðeode,¹⁸ 15 se-ðe mid him swā lange scēan¹⁹ beorhte,¹⁹ fram frēmdra

¹ See 46.

² This may be anywhere between A.D. 388 and 420. See Moberly, p. 27.

³ This clause translates *Quibus mox legio destinatur armata*. Note the use of the active for the passive, which also appears in other sentences of the context.

⁴ The legionaries, apparently.

⁵ Of the Britons; Lat. *sociorum finibus*.

⁶ Lat. *expulit*. See above, p. 145, n. 6.

⁷ Lat. *murum*.

⁸ See 184. a.

⁹ Lat. *triumpho*. See 175.

¹⁰ A passage of the Latin is

here omitted in the translation, describing the construction of the (earthen) wall, between the Friths of Forth and of Clyde.

¹¹ These three *ðā*'s respectively = *when*, *then*, and *the*.

¹² Lat. *inimici*.

¹³ Lat. *cædunt*. See above, p. 145, n. 6.

¹⁴ Lat. *segetem*.

¹⁵ **Mid ealle** = *completely*. See 175.

¹⁶ Lat. *implorantes*.

¹⁷ MS. *ðæt*.

¹⁸ Lat. *provinciae*.

¹⁹ Lat. *claruerat*. Is the Old English to be translated as perfect or as pluperfect? See *scīnan* (18).

ðeoda¹ ungeðwærnesse² fornumen and fordilgod beon sceolde. Ðā wæs eft here³ hider send,⁴ se wæs cumende on ungewēnedre⁵ tide, on hærfeſte. And hīe sōna wið hīera fēondum gefuhton, and sige hæfdon, and ealle ðā, ðe ðone⁶ dēað⁵ beswician⁶ meahton, ofer ðone sǣ norð 5 āfliemdon, ðā-ðe ær, ælce gēare,⁷ ofer ðone sǣ hlōðedon and hērgedon. Ðā gesrægdon Romane on ān⁸ Bryttum ðæt hīe nō mā ne meahten for hīera gescieldnesse⁹ swā gewinnfullicum¹⁰ fierdum¹¹ swēncte¹² beon.¹² Ac hīe manedon¹³ and¹³ lǣrdon¹³ ðæt hīe him wǣpnu worhten,¹⁴ 10 and mōdes strēngðe nōmen,¹⁵ ðæt hīe campoden and wiðstōden hīera fēondum.¹⁶ And hīe him ðā ēac tō rāde and tō frōfre fundon ðæt hīe gemænelyce fæsten geworhten him tō gescieldnesse — stēnenne weall rihtre¹⁷ stīge¹⁷ fram ēastsǣ oð westsǣ, oðer Severus,¹⁸ se cāsere, 15 iū hēt dīcian and eorðweall gewyrcean; ðone man¹⁹ nū tō-dæg secāwian mæg, eahta fōta²⁰ brādne, and twelf fōta²⁰ hēahne.²¹ Swilce ēac on ðæs sīs wearoðe tō sūð-

¹ See 153. c.² Lat. *improbitate*.³ Lat. *legio*.⁴ Past part.; see 113.⁵ Lat. *inopinata*.⁶ Lat. *evadere*, not *mortem evadere*.⁷ See 176.⁸ On ān = *at once*; it is the Mod. Eng. *anon*, which see in the *New Eng. Dict.*⁹ Lat. *defensionem*.¹⁰ Lat. *laboriosis*.¹¹ Lat. *expeditionibus*.¹² Lat. *fatigari*.¹³ Lat. *monent*. See above, p.

145, n. G.

¹⁴ See 194. b. ¹⁵ See *niman*.¹⁶ The translation here is very free, as is much of this selection.¹⁷ Lat. *recto tramite*; see 160. 1; 176. 2.¹⁸ This is wrong; it is Hadrian's wall that is meant. See p. 144, n. 10, and an article in the *Quarterly Review* for January, 1860.¹⁹ See 89. c.²⁰ See 154. c.²¹ A comparison of this sen-

dæle, ðanan ðe hīe¹ seiphære² on becōm, torras timbredon
 tō gebeorge³ ðæs sēs. Ðā, sōna ðæs-ðe ðis faesten geworht
 wæs, ðā sealdon hīe him bȳsena⁴ maniga hū hīe him wæpnu
 wyrcēan sceolden; and hīera fēondum wiðstandan⁵; and
 5 hīe ðā grētton, and him cȳðdon ðæt hīe nūfre mā hīe
 sēcean woldon; and hīe sigefæste ofer sē fōrdon. Ðā⁷
 ðæt ðā Piltas and Scottas geāxedon, ðæt hīe hām gewitene
 wēron, and ēac ðæt hīe hider nū⁸ eft mā hīe sēcean ne⁸
 woldon, ðā wēron hīe ðȳ⁹ beakdran gewordene, and sōna
 10 ealne norðdæl ðises īglandes oð ðone weall genōmon¹⁰
 and¹⁰ gesetton.¹⁰ Wið ðisum stōd on ðām faestene ufan-
 weardum¹¹ se earga¹² fēða¹³ Brytta, and ðær forhtindre¹⁴
 heortan¹⁴ wunode dæges¹⁵ and nihtes.¹⁵ Ðā sōhton hīera
 gewinman him searwu, and worhton him hōcas, and mid
 15 ðām tugon hīe earnlice¹⁶ ādūn of ðām wealle; and hīe
 wēron sōna dēade swā hīe eorðan gesōhton.¹⁷ Hīe ðā
 forlēton ðone weall and hīera byrig,¹⁸ and flugon¹⁹ onweg;

tence with the original will show
 the translator's power and free-
 dom.

¹ Acc. plur.; the Britons.

² Nom. sing.; of the enemy.

The Latin is different.

³ Lat. *prospectum*.

⁴ Lat. *monita*.

⁵ Free translation.

⁶ From this point to the end of
 the sentence = Lat. *et vallicunt*
sociis tanquam ultra non rever-
suri. Quibus ad sua remeantibus.
 Probably A.D. 418.

⁷ From here to woldon = Lat.

cognita Scotti Pictique reditus
denegatione.

⁸ See 183. ¹⁰ Lat. *capessunt*.

⁹ See 178. ¹¹ See 166. 1.

¹² Lat. *segnis*.

¹³ Lat. *acies*.

¹⁴ Lat. *trementi corde*. See
 160. 1.

¹⁵ See 74. **Nihtes** is formed
 on the model of **dæges**, though
 from a feminine **niht**.

¹⁶ Lat. *miserrime*.

¹⁷ The whole sentence is very
 free.

¹⁸ Acc. plur. (52).

¹⁹ See **flēon**.

and hiera gewinnan hīe chton and slōgon,¹ and on wæl fieldon. Wæs ðis gefeolit wælgrimre and strēngre eallum² ðām ārgedōnum.³ For-ðon swā-swā secap⁴ fram wulfum⁵ and⁵ wildēorum⁵ bēoð fornumene, swā ðā earman ceasterwaran tōslitene⁶ and⁶ fornumene⁶ wāeron⁶ fram hiera ; fēondum, and hiera cēhtum⁷ benāemde, and tō hungre gesette.

¹ See **slēan**.² See **178**.⁵ Lat. *feris*.³ Lat. *prioribus*.⁶ Lat. *discerpuntur*.⁴ See **47**. What is the modern plural ?⁷ See **177**.

VII.

THE PASSING OF CHAD.¹

(Bede, Eccl. Hist., Bk. IV., Chap. III.)

Cōm² hē³ mid Æðelðryðe⁴ of Ēastenglum; and hē wæs hiere ðegna,⁵ and hūses,⁵ and hiere gefērsceipes,⁵ ofer eall ealdormann. Ðā Godes gelēafa ðā wēox, and hāt wæs, ðā

¹ Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, died March 2, 672. See the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

² In 660.

³ Ōwini. An interesting memorial of him was discovered, at the end of the last century, in the village of Haddenham, near Ely. It is a stone which appears to have formed the base of a cross, and on one of its sides is the following inscription:—

✠ LVCEM . TVAM . OVINO
DA . DEVS . ET . REQVIĒ
AMEN.

This is, according to Palgrave, perhaps one of the most venerable monuments of Saxon antiq-

uity. It long served as a horse-block, but is now in the south aisle of Ely Cathedral. Dean Merivale of Ely has suggested that the words are meant for a pentameter line (the *m* in *lucem* being elided even before a consonant). For further particulars, see Mayor and Lumby's ed. of Bede, p. 429, and Bright's *Early English Church History*, p. 230.

⁴ St. Etheldred, or Audrey (died 679), whose choice of the island of Ely as the site of a monastery led to the erection of the present cathedral. She was the daughter of Anna, king (not queen) of the East Anglians. What is the etymology of our modern word *tawdry*?

⁵ Dependent on **ealdormann**.

ðohte hē ðæt hē sceolde worulde¹ wiðsacan, and ðæt
 unāswundenlice swā gedyde; and hine middangeardes
 ðingum tō ðon ongiereðe² and² genacodode² ðæt hē eall
 forlēt ðā-ðe hē hæfde, nefne his ānfealdne gegierelan, and
 cōm tō Læstinga Ie, tō ðæm mynstre³ ðæs ārwierðan 5
 bisceopes.⁴ Bær him⁵ æxe and adesan on handa; tæc-
 node in⁶ ðon ðæt hē nālæs tō idelnesse, swā sume ððre,
 ac tō gewinne, in ðæt⁷ mynster cōde; and ðæt selfe ēac
 swilce mid dædum gecyððe. And, for-ðon-ðe hē lýt
 genyhtsumode in smēaunge and in leornunge hāligra 10
 gewrita, hē ðy⁸ mā mid his handum wann, and⁹ worhte
 ðā ðing ðe nīedðearflicu wæron. Ðæs¹⁰ is tō tæcne, ðæt
 hē mid ðone bisceop in ðæm foresprecenum wīcum¹¹ for
 his ārwierðnesse and for his geornfulnesse¹² betweoh ðā
 brōðor wæs hæfd. Ðonne¹³ hīe inne¹⁴ hiera leornunge 15

¹ See 26. The word is origi-
 nally a compound, from **wer**,
man, and a hypothetical **ald**,
age (cf. the adj. **eald**, *old*).
 From *age of man to generation*
 = *the people living at one time*,
mankind; and from this to *in-*
habited earth, the transitions are
 not violent. The similar changes
 in the meaning of the Lat. *seculum*
 and Gr. *κόσμος*, especially in
 Biblical usage, will be found sug-
 gestive.

² Lat. *exult*; two words for
 one. See 162.

³ From what Latin word?
 Has it the same meaning in
 'York Minster'?

⁴ From what Latin (Greek)
 word?

⁵ See 184. *a*.

⁶ Translate, *by*.

⁷ Why the accusative?

⁸ What is the form of this word
 in Mod. Eng.? Wherein does it
 differ from the other Mod. Eng.
 word of the same form?

⁹ This clause added by the
 translator.

¹⁰ Dependent on **tæcne**.

¹¹ Lat. *mansionē*.

¹² The double phrase translates
pro sua reverentia devotionis.

¹³ = *When*.

¹⁴ Adverb; contrasted with **ūte**,
 next line.

and hiera bēcrædinge¹ beōolon, ðonne wæs hē ūte wyrcende, swā-hwæt-swā ðearf gesegen² wæs.³

Ðā hē ðā sume³ dæge³ hwæthwugu swilces⁴ ūte dyde, and his gefēran tō byrig tō ciricean ēodon, swā hīe gelōm-
 5 lice dydon, and se bisceop, āna in ðære ciricean,⁵ oððe in bēcrædinge oððe in gebedum geornfull wæs, ðā gehierde hē sēmnunga, swā-swā hē eft æfter ðon sægde, ðā swētestan stefne⁶ and ðā fægerestan, singendra and blissiendra,⁷ of heofonum oð eorðan āstīgan. Ðā stefne⁸ and
 10 ðone sang⁹ hē cwæð ðæt hē ærest gehierde fram ēast-sūðdæle heofones, ðæt is fram hēanesse ðære winterlican sunnan ūpganges; and ðanan tō him styceamulum¹⁰ nēalæcton, oð-ðæt hē¹¹ becōm tō ðæcean¹⁰ ðære ciricean ðe¹¹ se bisceop in wæs; and, ingangende, eall¹² gefylde, and in
 15 ymbhwyrfte ymbsealde. And hē ðā geornlice his mōd¹³ āðenede¹³ in ðā ðing ðe hē gehierde. Ðā gehierde hē eft swā-swā¹⁴ healfre tīde fere,¹⁵ of hrōfe ðære ilean ciricean ūpāstīgan ðone ilean blissesang,¹⁶ and, ðy ilean wege¹⁷ ðe hē ār cōm, ūp oð heofonas mid unāseggendre¹⁸
 20 swētnesse eft hweorfan.¹⁹

¹ MS. *bēcrædon*.

² Lat. *videbantur*.

³ See 176.

⁴ See 154. b.

⁵ Lat. *oratorio loci*. The monks had gone to the church. Cf. below, p. 153, l. 7.

⁶ See 169. For this word see Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1704.

⁷ Lat. *vocem suavissimam cantantium atque letantium*. What adjective is concealed in bliss- (see 34)?

⁸ Acc. after *gehierde*.

⁹ See 72.

^{9a} See *sang*.

¹⁰ Lat. *tectum*, for which l. 17 has *hrōf*.

¹¹ Governed by *in*.

¹² Acc. sing.

¹³ Lat. *animum intenderet*.

¹⁴ Lat. *quasi*.

¹⁵ See 176.

¹⁶ Lat. *lætitiæ canticum*. See 169.

¹⁷ See 176. 2.

¹⁸ Lat. *ineffabili*.

¹⁹ Lat. *reverti*.

Ðā wunode hē ðūr sum¹ fæc¹ tīde,¹ wundriende and
 wañende; and mid behygdīgum mōde ðōhte and smēade
 hwæt ðā ðing beon sceolden. Ðā ontƿinde se bisceop ðæt
 ēagðƿrel² ðære ciricean, and mid his handa slōg tæcen,
 swā-swā his gewuna wæs gif hwile mann ūte wære, ðæt 5
 hē in tō him ēode. Ðā ēode hē sōna in tō him. Cwæð
 hē, se bisceop, him tō³: “Gang hraðe tō ciricean,⁴ and
 hāt⁵ ūre seofon brōðor hider tō mē cuman; and ðū ēac
 swilee mid wes.” Ðā hīe ðā tō him cōmon, ðā manode
 hē hīe fereost ðæt hīe betwēonan him ðæt mægen⁷ lufe⁸ 10
 and sibbe,⁸ and betwēon⁹ eallum Godes mannum geornlice
 hēolden; and ēac swilee ðā gesetennesse ðæs regollican
 ðeodscipes,¹⁰ ðe hīe fram him geleornodon, and on him
 gesāwon, oððe in ðæra forðgelēoredra fædra dēdum oððe
 godeundum gemete, ðæt hīe ðā ungewērgedre¹¹ geornful- 15
 nesse¹¹ fylgden and læsten.¹² Æfter ðon hē underðiedde,¹³
 and him sægde ðæt se dæg swīðe nēah stōde his forð-
 fōre,¹⁴ and ðus cwæð: “Se lēofa¹⁵ euma and se lufiend-
 lica,¹⁵ se-ðe gewunode ūre brōðor nēosian, sē cōm swilee

¹ Lat. *aliquantulum horre* (170).

² In what Mod. Eng. word is a disguised form of -ðƿrel to be found? What is the etymology of *winnow*?

³ See 201. 1.

⁴ What is the etymology of *church*? From what language is it originally derived?

⁵ See hātan.

⁶ Imper. sing. When followed by the adj. hāel, what Mod. Eng. word does it give rise to?

⁷ Lat. *virtutem*.

⁸ See 153. i.

⁹ Lat. *ad* = toward, rather than among.

¹⁰ Lat. *institutū disciplinae regularis*.

¹¹ See 174; 160. 1.

¹² How is this related to the Mod. Eng. verb *last*, and to the German *leisten*?

¹³ Lat. *subiunxit*.

¹⁴ Dependent on dæg.

¹⁵ Lat. *amabilis*.

tō-dæg tō mē, and mē of worulde cīegde and laðode. For-ðon gē ðonne nū eƿthweorfað¹ tō ciricean, and biddað¹ ūre brōðor ðæt hīe mīne forðfōre mid hiera gebedum and bēnum Dryhtne bebēoden²; and swilce ēac hiera selfra
 5 forðfōre, ðære tīd is uncūð,³ ðæt hīe gemynen⁴ mid wæc-
 cenum and gebedum and mid gōdum⁵ forecuman.⁶

Mid-ðy hē ðā ðās word, and ðises gemetes manigu, tō him sprecende wæs, and hīe, onfangenre⁷ his blētsunge,⁷ swīðe unrōte fram him ēodon, ðā hwearf sē⁸ āna⁸ eƿt⁹ in
 10 tō him se-ðe ðone heofonlican sang gehīerde, and hine ēaðmōdlice on eorðan āstreahte fore ðone bisceop, and
 ðus cwæð: “Mīn fæder, mōt¹⁰ ic ðē ohtes¹¹ āxian”? Cwæð hē: “Āxa ðæs¹¹ ðū wille.” Ðā cwæð hē: “Ic
 ðē lā hālsie and bidde for Godes lufe ðæt ðū mē
 5 gesēge¹² hwæt se sang wære blissiendra ðe¹³ ic gehīerde,
 of heofonum cunendra¹⁴ ofer ðās ciricean,¹⁵ and, æfter
 tīde,¹⁶ eƿthweorfendra tō heofonum.” Andswarode hē,
 se bisceop: “Gif ðū sanges stefne gehīerde, and ðū
 heofonlic weorod ongēate ofer ūs ēac cuman, ic ðē
 10 bebēode on Dryhtnes naman ðæt ðū ðæt nānigum mēnn

¹ Here are two independent verbs, where the Latin has *reverentes . . . dicite*.

² Lat. *commendent*.

³ What change of meaning in the modern word *uncouth*? How related to the ancient meaning?

⁴ See 134.

⁵ According to the Latin, *weorcum* should be supplied.

⁶ Dependent on *gemynen*.

⁷ See 167.

⁸ Lat. *ipse solus*, meaning Ōwini.

⁹ Belongs with **hwearf**; **hwearf . . . eƿt** = Lat. *rediit*.

¹⁰ See 137.

¹¹ See 156.

¹² See 194. *b*.

¹³ Refers to **sang**.

¹⁴ Belongs to **blissiendra**.

¹⁵ Lat. *oratorium*. See above, p. 152, n. 5.

¹⁶ Lat. *tempus*.

cȳðe¹ nē¹ seȝge¹ ær mīnre forðfōre. Ic ðe sōðlice seȝge ðætte ðæt wæron² engla gūstas ðe ðær cōmon, ðā mē tō ðēm heofonlicum mēdum cȳgdon and laðedon ðā ic simle lufode and wilnode. And, æfter seofon dagum, hīe eft-hweorfende³ and cumende³ mē gehēton, and mē ðonne 5 mid him lēdan woldon.”

Ðæt wæs swā sōðlice mid dæde gefylled swā him tō⁴ cweden wæs. Ðā wæs hē sōna gehrinen lichamlicre⁵ untrymnesse,⁵ and sēo⁶ dæghwæmlice wēox and hefigode; and ðā, ðȳ sefoðan dæge,⁷ swā him gehāten wæs, æfter- 10 ðon-ðe his forðfōre getrymede⁸ mid onfangennesse ðæs Dryhtenlican lichaman and blōdes, [ðætte⁹] sēo hālge sāwl wæs onliesed fram ðæs lichaman hefignessum,¹⁰ and mid engla lāttēowdōme¹¹ and gefērseipe, swā riht¹² is tō geliefanne, ðā ēcean gefēan and ðā heofonlican ēadig- 15 nesse¹³ gestāh and gesōhte. Is ðæt hwile¹⁴ wundor ðēah- ðe hē ðone dæg his dēaðes, oððe mā,¹⁵ ðone Dryhtnes dæg, bliðe gesāwe, ðone hē simle sorgiende bād oð-ðæt hē cōme?

¹ Lat. *dicas*.

² See 189. 3.

³ These translate the Lat. future part. *redituros*. Supply *would be* in translation, or *would* with the finite verb. The future participle of the following clause, *adducturos*, is translated by a finite verb.

⁴ Governs **him**, or may be regarded as belonging to the following verb (201. 1).

⁵ See 174; 160. 1.

⁶ Dem. pron. Translate by *that*.

⁷ See 176.

⁸ Supply **hē** as the subject.

⁹ The MS. has *ðætte*, but the sense does not require it.

¹⁰ Lat. *ergastulo*.

¹¹ See 33 (*lād*-).

¹² Lat. *fas*.

¹³ Acc. plur.

¹⁴ Translate, *any*.

¹⁵ Lat. *potius*.

VIII.

THE DANGERS OF GREATNESS.

(From Wulfstan's Homilies, No. 49.)

[Wulfstan — also known by his Latinized name, Lupus — was Bishop of Worcester and Archbishop of York from 1002 to 1023. This homily is one of those attributed to him, but, according to Napier, with insufficient reason, as a portion of it is found in the Blickling Homilies, the manuscript of which bears the date of 971.]

Æghwile hēah ār, hēr on worulde, bið mid frēcnessum¹
ymbseald²; efne swā³ ðā woruldgeðyngða bēoð mārān, swā
ðā frēcnessa bēoð swiðran. Swā wē inagon, be ðēm, ðā
lȳsena oncnāwan and ongietan.⁴ Ðæt trēow, ðonne, ðe
5 wiext⁵ on ðēm wudubearwe, ðæt⁶ hit hlifað up ofer eall
ðā oðru trēowu and brēt^{6a} hit,⁷ ðonne sēminga storm⁸
gestent, and se stranga wind,⁹ ðonne¹⁰ bið hit swiðlicor
gewāged and geswenged ðonne se oðer wudu.¹¹ Swā bið
eac gelice be ðēm hēaclifum and torrum,¹² ðonne hīe

¹ See 144.

² See 114.

³ Swā . . . mārān, swā . . . swiðran = *the greater, the fiercer*.
Note the tendency to antithesis.

⁴ Observe the redundancy.

⁵ See *weaxan*. ⁶ = *so that*.

^{6a} See *brēdan* (34).

⁷ See 184. *b*.

⁸ Note the alliteration.

⁹ Second subject of *gestent*.

¹⁰ Frequently the second correlative, in such pairs as *ðonne . . . ðonne*, *ðā . . . ðā*, need not be translated; it is frequently followed by an inverted order, as here, the verb preceding its subject. See 202.

¹¹ *Se oðer wudu* = *the rest of the forest, not the other wood*.

¹² Probably here = *crag*.

hlífiað feorr ūp ofer ðā ōðre¹ eorðan, hīe ðoune sēmnunga feallan onginnað,² and full ðearlice hrēosan³ tō eorðan. Swilce⁴ ēac be ðāem hēagum⁵ muntum and dūnum,⁶ ðā-ðe hēah standað ofer ealne middangeard, ðā-hwæðre wīte habbað ðæs caldordōmes, ðæt hīe bēoð geneahhe mid heofonfyre⁷ geðrēade and geðræste, and mid liegum ge-

¹ See p. 156, n. 12.

² This resembles the use of *gin* in Chaucer, almost as an auxiliary tense-sign, like *do* in Mod. Eng., the latter not being thus used in OE. In Chaucer it usually occurs as the preterit *gan*, e.g. in the *Clerk's Tale*, 392: "til the some gan descende." See Lounsbury's *History of the English Language*. An interesting parallel is to be found in New Testament Greek, as, for example, Acts 1. 1: "The former treatise I made, O Theophilus, concerning all that Jesus began (ἤρξατο) both to do and to teach." According to Thayer, however (*Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*), there is in its employment always a sense of *beginning*, in its proper meaning.

³ Dependent, like **feallan**, on **onginnað**. Give the ind. pret. plur.

⁴ It would be interesting to know from what literary source these illustrations are ultimately derived. They remind one of

Shakespeare (*Rich. III.*, 1. 3. 250-260);—

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Cf. also *3 Hen. VI.*, 5. 2. 11-15. No doubt many Elizabethan parallels could be found; I have noted in Chapman, *Byron's Conspiracy*, Act 3, Scene 1 (p. 232 of Shepherd's ed.), and *Byron's Tragedy*, Act 5, Scene 1 (*Ib.*, p. 272). Perhaps the Elizabethans may have derived them from Seneca; cf. the Chorus in Act 4 of the *Hippolytus*, vv. 1123-1143; *Hercules Furens* 201; *Œdipus* 8-11. Seneca may have caught a suggestion from Sophocles, though the parallel is somewhat remote; see the latter's *Antigone*, vv. 712-717, and Horace, *C.* II. 10.

⁵ See 58. 1.

⁶ Redundant. What is **dūn** in Mod. Eng. (24)? Whence is the adverb *down* derived?

⁷ Note the poetical term.

slægene. Swā ðā hēan mihta¹ hēr on worulde hrēosað, and feallað,² and tō lore weorðað, and ðisse³ worulde³ welan weorðað tō sorge, and ðās eorðlican wundor weorðað tō nāhte.⁴

- 5 Ðeah wē ðisse worulde wlēnca⁵ tilien⁶ swīðe, and in wuldre⁵ seīnen⁶ swīðe; ðeah wē ūs gescierpen⁶ mid ðȳ rēadestan gōdweþbe,⁵ and gefrætween⁶ mid⁷ ðȳ beorht-estan golde,⁵ and mid⁷ ðām dēorwierðestum gimum⁵ ūtan ymbhōn⁶; hwæðre⁸ wē sculon on nearonesse ende⁹
- 10 gebīdan. Ðeah-ðe ðā mihtigestan and ðā rīcestan hāten⁶ him¹⁰ reſte gewyrcean of marmanstāne,¹¹ and mid gold-frætwwum and mid gimcynnū eall āstāned, and mid seolfrenū rūwū and gōdweþbe eall oferwrigen, and mid dēorwierðūm wyrtgemengnessū eall gestrēd,¹² and
- 15 mid goldlēafūm gestrēowod ymbūtū, hwæðre⁸ se bitera dēað ðæt tōdlēlð eall. Ðonne bið sēo gleng āgoten,¹³ and se ðrym tōbrocen, and ðā gimmas tōglidene, and ðæt gold tōsceacen, and ðā lichaman tōhrorene¹⁴ and tō dūste¹⁵ gewordene.

¹ This suggests Seneca (*Edi-
pus*, Act 1, v. 11):—

Imperia sic excelsa Fortunæ ob-
cent.

² Pleonastic.

³ Genitive, dependent on
welan.

⁴ Cf. Mod. Eng. *come to naught*.

⁵ Note the alliteration.

⁶ In what mood and tense are
these verbs, and why?

⁷ Mid governs both the dative
and the instrumental (175).

⁸ This word might be omitted
in translation; see p. 156, n. 10.

⁹ Object of gebīdan.

¹⁰ See 184. a.

¹¹ Which part of this word is
native, and which foreign?

¹² An instance of a strong verb
(104; cf. 28) which has already
become weak in OE.

¹³ Note the parallelism and the
enumeration.

¹⁴ From what verb (37)?

¹⁵ See 24.

IX.

DUTIES OF THE RICH TOWARD THE POOR.

(From the same Homily as the last.)

Se Hælend cwæð tō ðæm wlancan¹: “For hwȳ wære
 ðū swā fæsthafof mīnra gōða, ðe ic ðē sealde? Tō
 hwon² rēcelēasodest ðū ðære giefe, ðe ic ðē geaf? Ic ðē
 nū āfierre³ fram mīnre sēlene, ðe ic ðē forgeaf; ðonnc
 bist⁴ ðū wædla on woruldlife. For hwon² noldest⁴ ðū
 geðencean ðæt ic wille⁵ forgielðan æghwileum mēnn āne
 gōde dæd, ðe for mīnum naman mann gedēð? Mid
 hundtēontigum ic hit him forgielde,⁶ swā hit is on
 mīnum godspelle gecweden and gesēd,⁶ ‘Swā-hwæt-swā⁷
 gē sēllað ānum of mīnum ðæm lēstum,⁸ gē hit simle mē
 sēllað,⁹ and ic ēow wið¹⁰ ðæm geselle⁹ ēcne drēam¹¹ on
 heofonum.’ 10

¹ From what OE. word is the Mod. Eng. *rich* derived (see Skeat, *Prin.*, p. 61)? From what OE. meaning is the modern signification derived?

² Note Wulfstan’s use of **tō hwon**, for **hwon**, in the sense of *why*. See 88.

³ See 188.

⁴ See 139.

⁵ Why should not the preterit be used here?

⁶ Pleonastic.

⁷ What portion of this is lost, and how is it replaced, in the Mod. Eng. *whatsoever*?

⁸ See 66.

⁹ Cf. the form of this sentence with that on p. 135, l. 14.

¹⁰ = *in return for*. How is this to be reconciled with other senses of **wið**?

¹¹ Not *dream*, but *joy, bliss*.

Ðū mann, tō hwon eart ðū mē swā ungeðanefull mīnra,¹
 giefena? Hwæt! ic ðē gescēop and geliffæste, and æg-
 hwæt² ðæs ðe ðū hæfst³ ic ðē scalde. Mīn is eall ðæt
 ðū hæfst, and ðīn nis nān wilt.⁴ Ic hit eall āfierre
 5 fram ðē; ðū leofa⁵ būtan mē, gif ðū mæge.⁶ Ðē ic hit
 sealde, tō⁷ ðon⁷ ðæt⁷ ðū hit sceoldest¹² ðearfum dælan. Ic
 swērie ðurh mē⁸ selfne ðæt ic eom se ilca God ðe ðone
 weligan and ðone hēanan geworhte mid mīnum handum.
 Ðæt⁹ ic wolde, ðæt ðū mīne ðearfan fēldest,¹² ðonne hīe
 10 wæron ðē biddende mīnra¹⁰ gōða,¹⁰ and ðū him simle
 tīðe¹¹ forwierndest. For hwon noldest ðū hit⁹ gedencean,
 gif ðū him mildheortnesse on geeƿðdest,¹² ðæt ðū ne
 sceoldest¹² ðæs¹³ nān ðing forlēosan, ðe¹⁴ ðū him dydest,
 nē mē on ðære sēlene ābelgan mīnes¹⁵ āgnes¹⁵? Tō
 15 hwon āgnodest ðū ðē ānum ðæt ic inc¹⁶ hēm¹⁷ sealde?
 Tō hwon fēldest ðū ðē ænne of ðēm ðe ic inc¹⁶ hēm¹⁷
 gescēop tō¹⁸ welan, and tō¹⁸ wiste, and tō¹⁸ feorhnere?
 Tō hwon hēolde¹⁹ ðū hit ðē ānum and ðīnum bearnum,
 ðæt meahste manigum genyhtsumian²⁰? Unīðe ðē wæs

¹ See 155.² See 89. c. ³ See 121.

⁴ In what two Mod. Eng. words does *wiht* appear? From what OE. forms are *ought* and *naught* derived?

⁵ See 122 and 198.⁶ = *canst*, not *mayst* (135).⁷ = *in order that*.

⁸ What has this accusative become in Mod. Eng.?

⁹ Anticipative of the following noun-clause.

¹⁰ See 156. b.

¹¹ Not to be confounded with *tīde*. See 156. j.

¹² Optative more regular.¹³ See 154. a.

¹⁴ Refers to its antecedent *ðæs*.

¹⁵ Dependent on *sēlene*.¹⁶ Note this rare dual (81).¹⁷ See 79.¹⁸ = *for, as*.¹⁹ From what infinitive?²⁰ The sense is pluperfect.

ðæt ðū hit call ne meahtest gefæstnian, nē mið in seglum beclýsan. Wēnst ðū ðæt hit¹ ðīn sīe ðæt sēo eorðe ðē forðbringð? Hēo² ðē grēwð,³ and blēwð,³ and sād lāt,⁴ and andlīfan bringð. Ic nū āfierre mīne fultum fram ðē; hafa⁵ ðū æt⁶ ðīnum gewinne ðæt ðū mæge, and æt⁶ 5 ðīnum geswince. Ic ðē⁷ ætbrēde⁸ mīne rēnas,⁸ ðæt hīe ðīure eorðan⁹ ne rīnen.¹⁰ Ic āfierre fram ðē mīne mildheortnesse, and ðonne bið sōna gecýðed ðīn iermōu, and ætiewed.

Gif ðū wēne¹¹ ðæt hit ðīn bōcland¹² sīe ðæt ðū on 10 eardlast, and on āgne űht¹³ gescald, hit ðonne wāeron¹⁴ mīne wæteru, ðā-ðe on heofonum wāeron, ðonne ic mīne giefe eorðwarum dēalde. Gif ðū miht hæbbe,¹⁵ dāl rēnas ofer ðīne eorðan. Gif ðū strang sīe, seþe wāestmas ðīure eorðan. Ic āhīerde mīne suman, and hēo gebierht; ðonne 15 forbærnð¹⁶ hēo ealle ðīne æccas, and ðonne bist¹⁷ ðū dāl-lēas¹⁸ mīnes rēnes,¹⁷ and ðē ðonne bið¹⁹ ðīn eorðe idel and unnyt gōkt¹⁸ gehwilces.¹⁹ Mīne ðearfan libbað be mē; gif ðū mæge,¹¹ wuna bītan mē. Mīne ðearfan mē ealne²⁰ weg²¹ habbað, and ic hīe nūfre ne forlūte.”

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¹ Anticipative of *ðæt*.

² Refers to what?

³ See 109.

⁴ See 152*dan*.

⁵ See 121 and 198.

⁶ = *from*; cf. *at one's hands*.

⁷ See 164.

⁸ See 28.

⁹ See 161.

¹⁰ MS. *rinað*.

¹¹ See 196. *cl*.

¹² Land held by *bōc* or charter, *freehold estate*; distinguished from *folcland*, *communal prop-*

erty. The term is explained by the following clause.

¹³ See 172. 1.

¹⁴ See 189. 3.

¹⁵ Are these presents or futures?

¹⁶ See 146.

¹⁷ See 155. *a*.

¹⁸ Dependent on *gehwilces*. See 154. *b*.

¹⁹ Dependent on *idel* and *unnýt*. See 155. *a*.

²⁰ See 170. Mod. Eng. *always*.

X.

ALFRED'S PREFACE TO BOETHIUS.

(Prefixed to his translation.)

Ælfred cyning wæs wealhstōd¹. ðisse bēc, and hīe of
 Bōclædene² on Ænglisc wende, swā hēo nū is gedōn.
 Hwīlum hē sette word be worde, hwīlum andgiet of
 andgiete, swā-swā hē hit ðā sweotolost and andgiet-
 5 fullicost gerecccean meahte for ðām mislicum and manig-
 fealdum woruldbisgum ðe hine oft ægðer ge on mōde
 ge on līchaman bisgedon. Ðā bisga³ ūs sind swiðe
 earfoðrīme ðe on his dagum on ðā rīcu becōmon ðe hē
 underfangen hæfde, and ðeah, ðā hē ðās bōc hæfde
 10 geleornod, and of Lædene tō Ængliscum spelle gewend,
 ðā geworhte hē hīe eft tō lēoðe, swā-swā hēo nū gedōn
 is. And nū bitt⁴ and for Godes naman hālsað ælcne
 ðāra ðe ðās bōc rædan lyste,⁵ ðæt hē for hine gebidde,
 and him ne wīte gif hē⁶ hīe rihtlicor ongiete ðonne hē⁷
 15 meahte; for-ðām-ðe ælc mann sceal be his andgietes
 mæðe, and be his æmettan, sprecað ðæt hē spricð, and
 dōn ðæt-ðæt hē dēð.

¹ **Wealh-** signifies *foreign* (see *walnut*), and sometimes *servant*, orig. *Celtic*, *Celt* (cf. *Wales*, *Welsh*, *Cornwall*), from *Volcæ*, the name of a Celtic tribe (Cæsar, *Gallie War*, Bk. VII.).

² Perhaps originally in contrast to the Latin spoken in Britain.

³ See 51. *a*.

⁴ Supply **hē**.

⁵ See 190.

⁶ The reader.

⁷ Alfred.

XI.

A PRAYER OF KING ALFRED.

(From the end of his translation of Boethius.)

Dryhten,¹ ælmihtiga God,¹ Wyrhta and Wealdend ealra gesceafta, ic bidde ðē for ðīnre miclan mildheortnesse, and for ðære hālgan rōde tǣcne,² and for Sanctæ Marian mægðhāde, and for Sancti Michaelles gehiersumnesse, and for ealra ðīnra hālgena³ lufan and hiera earnungum, ðæt 5
 ðū mē gewissie⁴ bēð ðonne ic āworhte tō ðē; and gewissa mē tō ðīnum willan, and tō mīnre sǣwle ðearfe,⁵ bēð ðonne ic self cunne⁶; and gestaðela mīn mōd tō ðīnum willan and tō mīnre sǣwle ðearfe; and gestranga mē wið ðæs dēofles⁷ costnungum; and āfierr fram mē ðā fūlan gālnesse and ælce 10
 unrīhtwīsnesse; and gescield mē wið mīnum wiðerwinnum, gesewenlicum and ungesewenlicum; and tǣc mē ðīnne willan⁷ tō wyrceanne; ðæt ic mæge⁸ ðē inweardlice lufian tōforan eallum ðingum, mid clānum geðance and mid clānum lichaman. For-ðon-ðe ðū eart mīn Scieppend,⁹ and mīn 15
 Ālīesend, mīn Fultum, mīn Frōfor, mīn Trēownes, and mīn Tōhopa. Sīe ðē lof and wuldor nū and ā ā ā, tō worulde būtan æghwīlcum ende. Amen.

¹ See 152.

² Governed by for.

³ See 153. c.

⁴ See 194. b.

⁵ See 166.

⁶ Optative (130).

⁷ Object of **wyrceanne**.

⁸ See 196. d.

⁹ See 150.

XII.

APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

[The Old English version of the *Romance of Apollonius*, from which our extract is taken, belongs, according to Wülker, to the second third of the eleventh century; according to Ebert, to its beginning; and according to Riese, most probably to the tenth. The original story was almost certainly written in Greek, probably in the third century of our era, and by an imitator of Xenophon of Ephesus. This is lost, and is only represented by a Latin version, which may have been made in the same century, and in any case not later than the sixth, by a writer of no great education, who introduced Christian terms and conceptions, added some things, and retrenched others. Over a hundred manuscripts of this Latin version are known, of which twelve are in England. Scarcely any two manuscripts agree, and the discrepancies are often great; still, for convenience, they have been grouped into three main classes. To the third of these, which is not the equal of the other two, the immediate original of our version must have belonged, resembling most nearly a manuscript of the Bodleian Library (Laud H. 39), and, at the next further remove, one of the British Museum (Sloan. 1619).

The popularity of the romance is attested not only by the number and variety of the Latin manuscripts, but no less by the mediæval and subsequent translations into almost every modern language. Thus, for example, there is in Old French a romance of *Jourdain de Blaie*, the scene being laid in the time of Charlemagne, and the temple of Diana being converted into a nunnery.

An abridgment of the Latin version found its way into the *Gesta Romanorum*, as No. 153 of that collection. In the twelfth century the story was incorporated into the *Pantheon* of Godfrey of Viterbo, whence it was turned into English verse by Gower, in his *Confessio Amantis* (Pauli's edition 3. 284 ff.; Morley's abridgment, in *The Carisbrooke Library*, pp. 410-431). From Gower it was borrowed by Shakespeare, or whoever was the author of the drama which passes under his name, as the groundwork of *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*; the name Pericles being perhaps adapted from the Pyrocles of Sidney's *Arcadia*. The scenes of *Pericles* which may be compared with our extract are the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th of Act II., and the 3d of Act V.

The Old English *Apollonius* was edited by Thorpe, in 1834, from MS. S. 12. 201 of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and to this edition the student

is referred for the spelling and punctuation of the original. It is only a fragment, breaking off in the midst, and recommencing near the end of the tale, as we have indicated below.

Further information will be found in Rohde, *Der griechische Roman*, Leipzig, 1876; Tenffel, *History of Latin Literature*, § 489; Singer, *Apollonius von Tyrus*, Halle, 1895; Zupitza's article on the OE. version in *Herrig's Archiv* 97. 17-35; Warton, *History of English Poetry* 2. 302-303; and Riese's edition of the Latin, which is the standard (Leipzig, 1871), and costs but a trifle.

Besides the Tudor versions, there is an English translation in Thorpe's edition, and another—of course not adhering closely to our text—in Swan's rendering of the *Gesta Romanorum* (Bohn Library)].

The Shipwreck.

Apollonius¹ hīe bæd calle grētan,² and on scip āstāh.³ Mid-ðy-ðe hīe ongunnon ðā rōwan,⁴ and hīe forðweard wāeron on hiera weg, ðā wearð ðære sē smyltnes āwēnd fūringa betweox twām tīdum,⁵ and wearð miclu hrēohnes āweaht, swā ðæt sēo sē enysede ðā heofonlican tunglu,⁶ 5 and ðæt gewealc ðēra yða hwaðerode mid windum. Ðēr-tō-ēacan cōmon ēastnorðerne windas, and se angrīslīca sūðwesterna wind him ongēan stōd,⁷ and ðæt scip eall

¹ Apollonius, King of Tyre, has fled from the cruelty and treachery of Antiochus, King of Antioch, on a richly freighted vessel, and taken refuge with the citizens of Tarsus. Finding the citizens in extremity, on account of a prevalent famine, he relieves their necessities by liberal gifts, whereupon they erect a statue of him in the market-place. But notwithstanding the gratitude of his beneficiaries, he finds it expedient to leave them, and embarks for

Cyrene, on the African coast. It is at this point that our selection begins.

² Observe the ellipsis,—*hæde greet them all*—where the subject of the infinitive is to be supplied.

³ See 28. ⁴ See 199. b.

⁵ Lat. *intra duas horas diei*.

⁶ This seems to be a reminiscence of Virgil, *Æneid* I. 103.

⁷ Lat. (verse): *Hinc Notus, hinc Boreas, hinc horridus Africus instat*.

tōbærst on ðisse egeslican hrēohnesse. Apollonius¹ gefēran ealle forwurdon² tō dēaðe, and Apollonius āna³ becōm mid sunde tō Pentapolim ðēm Cyreniscan lande, and ðær ūpēode on ðēm strande. Ðā stōd hē nacod on ðēm strande, and
 5 behēold ðā sǣ, and cwæð:

“Ēalā! ðū sǣ Neptune! manna berēafiend^{3a} and unsceð-
 ðigra beswicend^{3a}! ðu eart wælhrēowra ðonne Antiochus se
 cyning. For mīnum ðingum ðū gehēolde ðās wælhrēow-
 nesse, ðæt ic ðurh ðe gewurde⁴ wædla⁵ and ðearfa, and
 10 ðæt se wælhrēowa cyning mē ðy̆ ieo⁶ fordōn meahte.
 Hwider mæg ic nū faran? Hwæs⁷ mæg ic biddan?
 Oððe hwā giefð⁸ ðēm uncūðan⁹ lifes fultum?”

Apollonius and the Fisherman.

Mid-ðy̆-ðe hē ðās ðing wæs sprecende tō him selfum,
 ðā fāringa geseah hē sumne fiscere¹⁰ gān, tō ðēm hē
 15 beseah, and ðus sārlice cwæð¹¹: “Gemiltsa mē,¹² ðū ealda
 mann, sīe¹³ ðæt ðū sīe. Gemiltsa mē nacodum forlid-
 enum. Næs¹⁴ nū of earmlicum¹⁵ byrdum¹⁶ geboren; and,

¹ The Latin endings of proper nouns are not always a guide to the case (54). Here we have the genitive.

² See *forweorðan*.

³ See 79. ^{3a} See 43. G.

⁴ MS. *gewurðe*.

⁵ See 150.

⁶ MS. *eaðe*. See 173.

⁷ See 156. *b*.

⁸ Zupitza's emendation for MS. *gif*.

⁹ See 55 and 181.

¹⁰ See 169.

¹¹ In the original, he falls at the fisherman's feet, and bursts into tears. What reason may have led to the change?

¹² See 164. *g*.

¹³ See 193. *c*.

¹⁴ See 189, note.

¹⁵ Lat. *humilibus*.

¹⁶ Plural, where we should expect the singular.

ðæs-ðe¹ ðū geare forwite hwām ðū gemiltsie,² ic eom Apollonius, se Tyrisca³ ealdormann.⁴

Ðā, sōna swā se fiscere⁵ geseah ðæt se geonga mann
 ȳt his fōtum læg, hē mid mildheortnesse hine ūpāhōf,
 and lādde hine mid him tō his hūse, and ðā ēstas⁶ him
 beforan lēgde ðe hē him tō bēodanne hāefde. Ðā giet hē
 wolde, be his mihte, mārān ārfæstnesse⁷ him gecyðan;
 tōslāt ðā his wāfels on twā, and sealde Apollonie ðone
 healfan dāel, ðus cweðende: “Ninn ðæt ic ðē tō sellanne
 hāebbe, and gā intō ðære ceastre. Wēn⁸ is⁹ ðæt ðū
 gemēte⁹ sumne ðæt^{9a} ðē gemiltsie.¹⁰ Gif ðū ne finde¹¹
 nænne ðe ðē gemiltsian wille, wēnd ðonne hider ongēan,
 and genyhtsumien¹² unc¹³ bēām mīne lýtlan¹⁴ æhta; far ðē¹⁵
 on fiscnoð¹⁶ mid mē. Ðēah-hwæðre ic myngie ðē, gif ðū, ful-
 tumiendum¹⁷ Gode, becymst tō ðinum ærran weorðmynte,
 ðæt ðū ne forgiete¹⁸ mīnne ðearfendlican gegierelan.”

Ðā cwæð Apollonius: “Gif ic ðē¹⁹ ne geðence ðonne mē
 bēt bið,²⁰ ic wýsce²¹ ðæt ic eft forlidenesse gefare, and
 ðinne²² gelīcan²² eft ne gemēte.”

¹ Here = *in order that*. See 157. 1.

² See 195.

³ Proper adjectives in *-isc*, following the Latin, are often used where we employ the genitive. Translate, *of Tyre*.

⁴ Lat. *princeps*. ⁵ See 143.

⁶ Lat. *epulas*.

⁷ MS. *fæstnesse*. Lat. *pietati*.

⁸ Lat. *forsitan*. ⁹ See 194. *a*.

^{9a} Neut. for masc. ! ¹⁰ See 195.

¹¹ See 196. *d*.

¹² See 193. *a*.

¹³ Note the rare dual (81).

¹⁴ See 55.

¹⁵ See 194. *a*.

¹⁶ See 172. 1.

¹⁷ See 167. Gode is supplied; the Latin has *deo favente*.

¹⁸ See 194. *b*.

¹⁹ Acc.

²⁰ Present or future? Could Mod. Eng. *is* be used to translate it?

²¹ See 30, and 194. *b*.

²² Mod. Eng. still has *thy like*. See 181.

The Incidents in the Gymnasium.

Æfter ðisum wordum hē ēode on ðone weg ðe him getæht¹ wæs, ðð-ðæt hē becōm tō ðære ceastre geate, and ðær inēode. Mid-ðy-ðe hē ðohte hwone hē biddan meahte lifes fultumes,² ðā geseah hē ænne nacodne cnapan geond ðā strāte iernan. Sē wæs mid³ ȝle gesmierwed, and mid scīetan begyrd, and bær geongra⁴ manna⁴ plegan⁴ on handa, tō ðām bæðstēde⁵ belimpende.⁶ And cleopode⁷ micelre stefne,⁸ and cwæð: “Gehiere,⁹ gē ceasterwaran¹⁰! Gehiere, gē ȝlðeodige,¹¹ frige and ðēowe, æðele and unæðele! Se bæðstēde is open.”

Ðā-ðā Apollonius ðæt gehierde, hē hine unscriðde ðām¹² healfan sciðcelse ðe hē on hæfde, and ēode intō ðām ðwēale.¹³ And mid-ðy-ðe hē behēold hiera ānra¹⁴ gehwilcne on hiera weorce, hē sōhte his ȝelīcan,¹⁵ ac hē ne meahte hine ðær findan on ðām floce. Ðā fāringa cōm Arcestrates, ealre ðære ðeode¹⁶ cyning,¹⁷ mid micelre mēnige his manna,¹⁸ and inēode on ðæt bæð. Ðā āgan se cyning plegian wið¹⁹ his ȝefērum mid ðoðore.²⁰ And Apollonius hine²¹ gemēngde,²¹

¹ See 187.² MS. *fultum*. See 159. b.³ See 174.⁴ Lat. *lulus juvenales*.⁵ Lat. *gymnasium*.⁶ Modifies *plegan*.⁷ See 20.⁸ See 160. 1. This word is the Chaucerian *steven*.⁹ See 95, note.¹⁰ This is a compound word, formed of a Latin and an English element. Which is Latin,

and what is its form in that language?

¹¹ Lat. *peregrini*. See 152.¹² See 162. ¹³ Lat. *lavacrum*.¹⁴ See 154. b.¹⁵ Lat. *purem*, Eng. *peer*.¹⁶ Lat. *regionis*.¹⁷ See 151.¹⁸ Lat. *famularum*. See 154. a.¹⁹ Why not *mid*?²⁰ This curious word is very rare in Old English.²¹ Lat. *miscuit se*. See 184. b.

swā-swā God wolde, on ðæs cyninges plegan, and, iernende, ðone ðoðor gelæhte,¹ and, mid swiftre hrædnesse geslægene,² ongēan gesende tō ðæm plegiendan cyninge. Eft hē āgēan āsende; hē hrædlice slōg, swā hē hine³ nǣfre feallan ne lēt. Se cyning ðā oncnēow ðæs geongan 5 snelnesse,⁴ ðæt hē wiste⁵ ðæt hē nǣfde his gelīcan on ðæm plegan.⁶ Ðā cwæð hē tō his gefērum: “Gāð ēow heonan; ðes cniht, ðæs-ðe mē ðyncð,⁷ is mīn gelīca.”

Ðā-ðā Apollonius gehērde ðæt se cyning hine hērede, hē arn hrædlice, and genēalæcte tō ðæm cyninge, and 10 mid gelēredre⁸ handa⁹ hē swang¹⁰ ðone top mid swā micelre swiftnesse ðæt ðæm cyninge wæs gēðūht swilce hē of ielde tō geoguðe gewend wære. And, æfter ðæm, on his cynesetle hē him¹¹ geowēnlice¹² ðēnode¹³; and, ðā-ðā hē ūtode of ðæm bæde, hē¹⁴ hine¹⁵ lēdde be ðære 15 handa, and him¹⁶ ðā siððan ðanan gewende, ðæs weges¹⁷ ðe hē īer cōm.

¹ See 114.

² Lat. *subtili velocitate percussam*. The OE. participle is a little awkward.

³ The ball.

⁴ Lat. *velocitatem*.

⁵ See 126. What is the latest English quotation that you can find for this word?

⁶ This clause is not very clear. The Latin has: *et quia sciebat se (i.e. Archistrates) in pila lusu neminem parem habere, ad suos ait, famuli, recedite; hic enim juvenis*, etc.

⁷ Lat. *ut suspicor*. See 157. 1

and 164. 7. What Mod. Eng. word comes from mē ðyncð?

⁸ Lat. *docta*.

⁹ See 51. 3.

¹⁰ Here the English departs from the Latin: *ceroma fricavit eum tanta subtilitate, ut de sene juvenem redderet*. Top would seem to signify the same as ðoðor.

¹¹ See 164. e.

¹² Lat. *gratissime*.

¹³ See 28.

¹⁴ Apollonius.

¹⁵ Archistrates.

¹⁶ See 184. a.

¹⁷ See 157.

Ðā cwæð se cyning tō his mannum,¹ siððan Apollonius āgān² wæs: "Ic swērie ðurh ðā gemānan hāle³ ðæt ic mē nāfre bēṭ ne baðode ðonne ic dyde⁴ tō-dæg, nāt ic ðurh⁵ hwilces geonges mannes ðēnunge."⁶ Ðā beseah hē
 5 hine tō ānum his manna, and cwæð: "Gā, and gewite hwæt⁷ se geonga mann sīe, ðe mē tō-dæg swā wel gehīersumode."

Se mann ðā ēode æfter Apollonio. Mid-ðy-ðe hē geseah ðæt hē⁸ wæs mid horgum⁹ sceicealse bewāfed, ðā wende
 5 hē ongēan tō ðām cyninge, and cwæð: "Se geonga mann ðe¹⁰ ðū æfter āscodest is forliden¹¹ mann."¹² Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Ðurh¹² hwæt¹² wāst¹² ðū ðæt?" Se mann him andswarode, and cwæð: "Ðēah hē hit self forswīge,¹⁴ his gegierela line gesweotolað." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Gā
 15 hrædlice, and sege him ðæt¹⁵ 'se cyning bitt ðē ðæt ðū cume¹⁶ tō his gereorde.'"

Apollonius at the Feast.

Ðā Apollonius ðæt gehīerde, hē ðām gehīersumode, and ēode forð mid ðām mēnn, oð-ðæt hē becōm tō ðæs cyninges

¹ Lat. *amicos*.

² How is the sense of Mod. Eng. *ago* related to that of this word?

³ This phrase shows Christian influence.

⁴ Note this use of *dōn* to replace a verb of specific meaning.

⁵ Governs *ðēnunge*.

⁶ See 28.

⁷ How does this, as here used, differ in meaning from *hwā*?

⁸ Apollonius. ⁹ Lat. *sordido*.

¹⁰ Governed by *æfter*. See 87. c and 201. 1.

¹¹ Lat. *naufragus*.

¹² Lat. *unde*.

¹³ See 126.

¹⁴ See 196. e.

¹⁵ Confusion of two constructions, the direct and the indirect.

¹⁶ Lat. *ut venias*. Translate by the infinitive, as often in such cases.

healle.¹ Ðā ēode se mann in beforan tō ðæm cyninge, and cwæð: "Se forliden² mann is cumen, ðe ðū æfter sendest³; ac hē ne mæg for sceame ingān būtan scrūde." Ðā hēt se cyning hine sōna gescriðan mid weorðfullum⁴ scrūde, and hēt hine ingān tō ðæm gereorde. 5

Ðā ēode Apollonius in, and gesæt, ðær him getæht⁵ wæs, ongēan ðone cyning. Ðā⁶ wearð ðā sēo ðenung⁷ ingeboren, and, æfter ðæm, cynelic⁸ gebēorscipe.⁸ And Apollonius nān ðing ne æt, ðeah-ðe ealle oðre menn æton and blīðe wæron. Ac hē behēold ðæt gold, and ðæt 10 seolfor, and ðā dēorwurðan⁹ rēaf, and ðā bēodlas, and ðā cynelican ðenunga.¹⁰ Ðā-ðā hē ðis eall mid sārnesse¹¹ behēold, ðā sæt sum eald and sun¹² æfestig ealdormann be ðæm cyninge. Mid-ðy-ðe hē geseah ðæt Apollonius swā sārlice sæt, and eall ðing behēold, and nān ðing ne 15 æt, ðā cwæð hē tō ðæm cyninge: "Ðū¹³ gōða cyning, efne, ðes mann ðe¹⁴ ðū swā wel wið gedēst, hē is swīðe æfestfull for ðinum gōde." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Ðē¹⁵ misðyncð; sōðlice ðes geonga mann ne æfestað on nānum ðingum ðe hē hēr gesiehð, ac hē cýð¹⁶ ðæt hæfð¹⁷ fela 20

¹ Lat. *ad regem*.

² See 55.

³ Is this present or preterit (113)?

⁴ Lat. *dignis*.

⁵ See 187.

⁶ It has been suggested that the account of this feast may have been imitated from that in *Odys.* 4. 71 ff.

⁷ Lat. *gustatio*, a sort of first course.

⁸ Lat. *cena regalis*.

⁹ See 146.

¹⁰ Lat. *ministeria*.

¹¹ Lat. *dolore*.

¹² Note the curious repetition of sum. The Latin has *senex invidus*.

¹³ Lat. *bone rex*. See 152.

¹⁴ Governed by wið.

¹⁵ See 164. l.

¹⁶ Lat. *testatur*.

¹⁷ See 189, note.

forloren.¹” Ða beseah Arcestrates se cyning blīðum² andwlitan² tō Apollonio, and cwæð: “Ðū geonga mann, bēo³ blīðe³ mid ūs, and gehyht⁴ on God, ðæt ðū mōte self tō ðæm sēlran becuman.”

Entry of the Princess.

5 Mid-ðy-ðe se cyning ðæs word gecwæð, ðā fāringa ðær ēode in ðæs cyninges geong dohtor,⁵ and cyste hiere fæder and ðā ymsittendan.⁶ Ðā⁷ hēo becōm tō Apollonio, ðā gewende hēo ongēan tō hiere fæder, and cwæð: “Ðū gōða cyning, and mīn se⁸ lēofesta⁹ fæder, hwæt¹⁰
 10 is ðes geonga mann, ðe ongēan ðē on swā weorðlicum setle sitt, mid sārlicum¹¹ andwlitan; nāt¹² ic hwæt hē besorgað.¹³” Ðā cwæð se cyning: “Lēofe¹⁴ dohtor, ðes geonga mann is forliden; and hē gecwēmdre mē manna bēst¹⁵ on ðæm plegan. For-ðām ic hine gelaðode tō
 15 ðisum ūrum gebēorscipe. Nāt ic hwæt hē is, nē hwanan hē is; ac gif ðū wille witan hwæt hē sīe, āsca hine, for-ðām ðē¹⁶ gedafenað¹⁷ ðæt ðū wite.¹⁸”

Ðā ēode ðæt mæden tō Apollonio, and mid forwand-iendre¹⁹ spræce cwæð: “Ðeah ðū stille²⁰ sīe and unrōt,

¹ See *forlēosan*, and 37.

² Lat. *hilari vultu*. See 174.

³ Lat. *epulare*.

⁴ Lat. *spera*. See 197.

⁵ What state and period of civilization is indicated by the presence of the girl at the banquet?

⁶ See 181.

⁷ See 202. *d*.

⁸ Redundant, according to our conceptions. See 152.

⁹ Lat. *optime*.

¹⁰ Lat. *quis*.

¹¹ Lat. *fehili*.

¹² See 126.

¹³ Lat. *dolet*.

¹⁴ See 55. Lat. *dulcis*.

¹⁵ See 66 and 154. *d*. Nom., belonging to *hē*.

¹⁶ See 164. *k*.

¹⁷ Lat. *decet*.

¹⁸ See 194. *a*.

¹⁹ Lat. *verecundo*.

²⁰ See 59.

ðeah¹ ic ðīne æðelborennesse² on ðē gesēo. Nū³ ðonne,³
 gif ðē⁴ tō hefig ne ðynce,⁵ sege mē ðīnne naman, and ðīn
 gelimp⁶ āreçe mē.” Ðū cwæð Apollonius: “Gif ðū for
 nīede⁷ āscast æfter mīnum naman, ic seçe ðē, Ic hine
 forlēas on sǣ. Gif ðū wilt mīne æðelborennesse witan, 5
 wite ðū ðæt ic hīe forlēt on Tharsum.⁸” Ðæt mǣden
 cwæð: “Sege mē gewislicor,⁹ ðæt ic hit mæge under-
 standan.” Apollonius ðā sōðlice hiere āreahte¹⁰ eall¹¹
 his gelimp, and æt ðære spræce¹² ende him¹³ fēollon
 tēaras of ðēin ēagum.

10

Mid-ðy-ðe se cyning ðæt geseah, hē bewēnde hine ðā
 tō ðære dehter,¹⁴ and cwæð: “Lēofe dolhtor, ðū gesyn-
 godest, mid-ðy-ðe¹⁵ ðū woldest witan his naman and his
 gelimp. Ðū hæfst nū geednīwod his eald sār,¹⁶ ac ic
 bilde ðē ðæt ðū giefе him swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille. 15
 Ðā-ðā ðæt mǣden gehierde ðæt hiere wæs āliefed fram
 hiere fæder¹⁷ ðæt¹⁸ hēo ær hiere¹⁹ self¹⁹ gedōn wolde, ðā
 cwæð hēo tō Apollonio: “Apolloni, sōðlice ðū eart ūre²⁰;

¹ Second correlative = Lat. *tamen*. Translate *yet*, or omit (201. e).

² Lat. *nobilitatem*.

³ Are these notes of time? The Latin has nothing similar.

⁴ See 164. l.

⁵ See 196. d.

⁶ Lat. *casus tuos*. Observe the general resemblance to the story of Dido, in the *Æneid*.

⁷ MS. *neode*. Lat. *necessitatis*.

⁸ See p. 165, n. 1.

⁹ Lat. *apertius*.

¹⁰ See 114.

¹¹ Plural.

¹² See 153. i.

¹³ See 161. 2.

¹⁴ See 52. 2.

¹⁵ Lat. *dum*.

¹⁶ Lat. *veteres ei renovasti dolores*, a reminiscence of the Virgilian (*Æn.* II. 3) *jubes renovare dolorem*.

¹⁷ See 43. 8.

¹⁸ = *what*.

¹⁹ Lat. *ipsa*.

²⁰ Note this predicate use of *ūre*, = Lat. *noster es* (cf. *Æn.* II. 149).

forlæ̃t ðīne mureunge¹; and, nū² ic mīnes fæder³ lēafe hæbbe, ic gedō⁴ ðē weligne.” Apollonius hiere ðæs ðancode,⁵ and se cyning blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse,⁶ and hiere tō cwæð: “Lēofe dohtor, hāt fēccean
 5 ðīne hearpan,⁷ and gecieg ðē tō ðīnum friend,⁸ and āfiersa fram ðām geongan his sārnesse.”

A Lesson in Music.

Ðā ēode hēo ūt,⁹ and hēt fēccean hiere hearpan. And sōna swā hēo hearpian ongann, hēo mid wynsumum sange gemengde ðære hearpan swēg. Ðā ongumnon ealle ðā
 10 mēnn hīe hērian on hiere swēgcræfte; and Apollonius āna¹⁰ swīgode. Ðā cwæð se cyning: “Apolloni, nū ðū dēst¹¹ yfele, for-ðām-ðe ealle mēnn hēriað mīne dohtor on hiere swēgcræfte,¹² and ðū āna hīe, swīgende,^{12a} tēlst.¹³” Apollonius cwæð: “Ēalā, ðū’ gōða cyning, gif ðū mē
 15 geliefst,¹⁴ ic secge ðæt ic ongiete ðæt sōðlice ðīn dohtor gefēoll¹⁵ on swēgcræft, ac hēo næfð hīne nā wel geleornod; ac hāt mē¹⁶ nū sellan ðā hearpan, ðonne wāst¹⁷ ðū nū ðæt ðū giet nāst.¹⁷” Arcestrates se cyning cwæð: “Apolloni,

¹ Lat. *mærorem*.

² Now, or since?

³ See 43. 8.

⁴ Future sense, *will make*. See 173.

⁵ See 159. a.

⁶ Lat. *benignitate*.

⁷ Lat. *lyram*.

⁸ This clause is not altogether clear. It seems to stand for the Lat. *exilara convivium*, though

of course it does not translate these words.

⁹ Not in the Latin.

¹⁰ See 79.

¹¹ See 140.

¹² Lat. *arte musica*.

^{12a} For *swīgende*.

¹³ Lat. *vituperas*.

¹⁴ See 196. d.

¹⁵ Lat. *incidit*. Translate, *has chanced*.

¹⁶ See 164. a.

¹⁷ See 126.

ic onenāwe sōðlice ðæt ðū eart¹ on eallum ðingum wel gelæred."

Ðā hēt se cyning sællan Apollonie ðū hearpan. Apollonius ðā ūtode, and hine scrȳdde, and sette ænne cynehelm upon his hēafod, and nōm ðā hearpan on his hand, and inēode, and swā stōd ðæt se cyning and ealle ðā ymbsittendan wēndon ðæt hē nāre Apollonius, ac ðæt hē wære Apollines,² ðāra hāðenra god. Ðā wearð stilnes and swige³ geworden innan ðære healle. And Apollonius his hearpenægl genōm, and hē ðā hearpestrēngas mid cræfte āstyrian ongan, and ðære hearpan swēg mid wynsumum sange gemēngde.⁴ And se cyning self, and ealle ðe ðær andwearde wāron, micelre stefne cleopedon and hine hēredon. Æfter ðisum forlēt⁵ Apollonius ðā hearpan, and⁶ plegode, and fela fægerra ðinga⁷ ðær forðtēah,⁸ ðe ðām folce ungecnāwen wæs and ungewunelic. And him⁹ eallum ðearle licode ælc ðāra ðinga⁷ ðe hē forðtēah.

Sōðlice, mid-ðy-ðe ðæs cyninges dohtor geseah ðæt Apollonius on eallum gōdum cræftum swā wel wæs getogen,¹⁰ ðā gefēoll hiere mōd on his lufe. Ðā, æfter ðæs bēorscipes geendunge, cwæð ðæt mæden tō ðām cyninge: "Lēofa¹¹

¹ See 194, note.

² Apollo.

³ We are reminded of *Æn.* II. 1, *Conticuere omnes.*

⁴ To this sentence there corresponds in the Latin: —

arripuit plectrum, animumque accommodat arti;
cum chordis miscetur vox cantu modulata.

⁵ Lat. *deponens.*

⁶ The rest of this sentence phrases: *induit statum comicum et inauditas actiones expressit, deinde tragicum.*

⁷ See 154. a, b.

⁸ Lat. *expressit.*

⁹ See 164. k.

¹⁰ See *getēon*. What relation has *getogen* to Mod. Eng. *wanton*?

¹¹ See 55.

fæder, ðū līfeðst mē, lýtle¹ ær,¹ ðæt² ic² mōste² giefan Apollonio swā-hwæt-swā ic wolde of ðinum goldhorde." Arcestrates se cyning cwæð tō hiere: "Gief him swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille.³" Hēo ðā swīðe blīðe ūtēode,⁴ and
 5 cwæð: "Lārēow⁵ Apolloni, ic giefe ðē, be mīnes fæder lēafe, twā hund punda⁶ goldes,⁷ and fēower hund punda⁶ gewihte⁸ seolfres,⁷ and ðone mǣstan dæl dēorwurðes⁹ rēafes, and twēntig ðēowa¹⁰ manna.¹⁰" And hēo ðā ðus cwæð tō ðēm ðēowum mannun: "Berað ðās ðing mid
 10 ēow, ðe ic behēt Apollonio mīnum lārēowe, and lēgeað innan būre¹¹ beforan mīnum frēondum." Ðis wearð ðā ðus gedlōn, æfter ðære cwēne hāse¹²; and ealle ðā mēnn hiere giefra hēredon ðe¹³ hīe gesāwon. Ðā sōðlice geendode se gebēorscipe, and ðā mēnn ealle ārison,¹⁴ and
 15 grūtton ðone cyning and ðā cwēne, and bādon hīe gesunde bēon,¹⁵ and hām gewendon. Ēac swilce Apollonius cwæð: "Ðū gōða cyning, and earmra¹⁶ gemiltsiend, and ðū cwēn, lāre¹⁶ lufiend, bēon gē gesunde.¹⁷" Hē beseah ēac tō ðēm ðēowum mannun, ðe ðæt mǣden him
 20 forgiefen hæfde,¹⁸ and him cwæð tō: "Nimað ðās ðing mid

¹ Lat. *paulo ante*. See 178.

¹¹ Lat. *triclinio*.

² Translate by the infinitive sign, *to*. The OE. follows the Latin.

¹² See the derivation of Mod. Eng. *behest*.

¹³ Refers to *mēnn*.

³ See 197.

¹⁴ So in *Bēowulf* (653-655):

⁴ Not in Latin.

"Werod eall āris; grūtto þā . . . guma oðerne, . . . and him hæl ābēad."

⁵ Lat. *magister*.

⁶ See 154. c.

⁷ See 153. f.

¹⁵ Lat. *vale dicentes*.

⁸ See 174.

¹⁶ See 153. d.

⁹ MS. *deorwurðan*.

¹⁷ Lat. *valet*.

¹⁰ Lat. *seruos*.

¹⁸ See 188.

ēow, ðe mē sēo cwēn forgeaf, and gān¹ wē sēcean ūre giesthūs, ðæt wē mægen ūs² geręstan."

Apollonius as Teacher.

Ðā ādrēl ðæt mæden ðæt hēo nāfre eft Apollonium ne gesāwe swā³ hraðe swā hēo wolde; and ēode ðā tō hiere fæder, and cwæð: "Ðū gōða cyning, licað ðē wel 5 ðæt Apollonius, ðe ðurh ūs tō-dæg gegōdod⁴ is, ðus heonan fare,⁵ and cumen yfele mēnn and berēafien hine?" Se cyning cwæð: "Wel ðū cwæde. Hāt hine⁶ findan hwær hē hine mæge weorðlicost⁷ geręstan." Ðā dyde ðæt mæden swā hiere beboden⁸ wæs; and Apol- 10 lonius onfēng ðære wununge ðe him betāht wæs, and ðēr inēode, Gode⁹ ðanciende, ðe him ne forwiernde¹⁰ cynelices weorðscipes and frōfre. Ac ðæt mæden hæfde unstillē¹¹ niht, mid ðære lufe onāled ðāra worda¹² and sanga ðe hēo gehierde æt Apollonie. And nā leng¹³ hēo 15 ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wæs, ac ēode sōna swā hit lēoht wæs, and gesæt beforan hiere fæder¹⁴ hēdde. Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Lēofe dohtor, for hwȳ¹⁵ eart¹⁶ ðū ðus ēarwacol?" Ðæt mæden cwæð: "Mē āweahton ðā ge- cneordnessa¹⁷ ðe ic giestran-dæg¹⁸ gehierde. Nū bidde ic 20

¹ See 193. a.

² See 184. b.

³ Swā . . . wolde not in Latin.

⁴ Lat. *dixit*.

⁵ See 194. a.

⁶ MS. him.

⁷ See 76.

⁸ See 187.

⁹ See 164. m.

¹⁰ See 159. a.

¹¹ Lat. *inquietam*.

¹² Dependent on lufe.

¹³ See 77. ¹⁴ See 43. 8.

¹⁵ See 175. ¹⁶ See 138.

¹⁷ Lat. *studia*. Translate, *accomplishments*.

¹⁸ Lat. *hesterna*. Is giestran related to the Latin word?

fæder, ðū līfdest mē, lȳtle¹ ær,¹ ðæt² ic² mōste² giefan Apollonio swā-hwæt-swā ic wolde of ðinum goldhorde." Arcstrates se cyning cwæð tō hiere: "Gief him swā-hwæt-swā ðū wille.³" Hēo ðā swiðe blīðe ūtēode,⁴ and
 5 cwæð: "Lārēow⁵ Apolloni, ic giefe ðē, be mīnes fæder lēafe, twā hund punda⁶ goldes,⁷ and fēower hund punda⁶ gewihte⁸ seolfres,⁷ and ðone mǣstan dæl dēorwurðes⁹ rēafes, and twēntig ðēowa¹⁰ manna.¹⁰" And hēo ðā ðus cwæð tō ðām ðēowum mannum: "Berað ðās ðing mid
 10 ēow, ðe ic behēt Apollonio mīnum lārēowe, and lēgeað innan būre¹¹ beforan mīnum frēondum." Ðis wearð ðā ðus gedōn, æfter ðære cwēne hāse¹²; and ealle ðā mēnn hiere giefra hēredon ðe¹³ hīe gesāwon. Ðā sōðlice geendode se gebēorscipe, and ðā mēnn ealle ārison,¹⁴ and
 15 grētton ðone cyning and ðā cwēne, and bādon hīe gesunde bēon,¹⁵ and hām gewēndon. Ēac swilce Apollonius cwæð: "Ðū gōða cyning, and earmra¹⁶ gemiltsiend, and ðū cwēn, lāre¹⁶ lufiend, bēon gē gesunde.¹⁷" Hē beseah ēac tō ðām ðēowum mannum, ðe ðæt mǣden him
 20 forgiefen hæfde,¹⁸ and him cwæð tō: "Nimað ðās ðing mid

¹ Lat. *paulo ante*. See 178.

¹¹ Lat. *triclinio*.

² Translate by the infinitive sign, *to*. The OE. follows the Latin.

¹² See the derivation of Mod. Eng. *behest*.

¹³ Refers to mēnn.

³ See 197.

¹⁴ So in *Bēowulf* (653-655):

⁴ Not in Latin.

"Werod eall āras; grētte þā . . . guma oðerne, . . . and him hlæl ābēad."

⁵ Lat. *magister*.

⁶ See 154. c.

¹⁵ Lat. *vale dicentes*.

⁷ See 153. f.

¹⁶ See 153. d.

⁸ See 174.

¹⁷ Lat. *valet*.

⁹ MS. *deorwurðan*.

¹⁸ See 188.

¹⁰ Lat. *servos*.

ēow, ðe mē sēo cwēn forgeaf, and gān¹ wē sēcean ūre giesthūs, ðæt wē mægen ūs² geręstan.”

Apollonius as Teacher.

Ðā ādrēd ðæt mæden ðæt hēo nāfre eft Apollonium ne gesāwe swā³ hraðe swā hēo wolde; and ēode ðā tō hiere fæder, and cwæð: “Ðū gōða cyning, licað ðe wel 5 ðæt Apollonius, ðe ðurh ūs tō-dæg gegūlod⁴ is, ðus heonan fare,⁵ and cumen yfele mēnn and berēafien hine?” Se cyning cwæð: “Wel ðū cwæde. Hāt hine⁶ findan hwær hē hine mæge weorðlicost⁷ geręstan.” Ðā dyde ðæt mæden swā hiere beboden⁸ wæs; and Apol- 10 lonius onfēng ðære wununge ðe him betāht wæs, and ðær inēode, Gode⁹ ðanciende, ðe him ne forwiernde¹⁰ cynelices weorðscipes and frōfre. Ac ðæt mæden hæfde unstillē¹¹ niht, mid ðære lufe onāled ðæra worda¹² and sanga ðe hēo gehierde æt Apollonie. And nā leng¹³ hēo 15 ne gebād ðonne hit dæg wæs, ac ēode sōna swā hit lēoht wæs, and gesæt beforan hiere fader¹⁴ hēdde. Ðā cwæð se cyning: “Lēofe dohtor, for hwȳ¹⁵ eart¹⁶ ðū ðus ærwacol?” Ðæt mæden cwæð: “Mē āwenliton ðā ge- cneordnessa¹⁷ ðe ic giestran-dæg¹⁸ gehierde. Nū bidde ic 20

¹ See 193. a.

² See 184. b.

³ Swā . . . wolde not in Latin.

⁴ Lat. *dilatatus*.

⁵ See 194. a.

⁶ MS. him.

⁷ See 76.

⁸ See 187.

⁹ See 164. m.

¹⁰ See 159. a.

¹¹ Lat. *inquietam*.

¹² Dependent on lufe.

¹³ See 77. ¹⁴ See 43. 8.

¹⁵ See 175. ¹⁶ See 138.

¹⁷ Lat. *studia*. Translate, *accomplishments*.

¹⁸ Lat. *hesterna*. Is giestran related to the Latin word?

ðē, for-ðām,¹ ðæt ðū befæste² mē ūrum cuman,³ Apollonie, tō⁴ lāre.⁴” Ðā wearð se cyning ðearle geblissod, and hēt fēccēan Apollonium, and him tō cwæð: “Mīn dohtor giernð ðæt hēo mōte leornian æt ðē ðā gesæligan
 5 lāre ðe ðū canst⁵; and, gif ðu wilt ðisum ðingum⁶ gehiersum bēon, ic swērie ðē, ðurh mīnes rīces mægenu,⁷ ðæt swā-hwæt-swā ðū on sē forlure, ic ðē ðæt on lande gestaðelic.⁸” Ðā-ðū Apollonius ðæt gehierde, hē onfēng ðām⁹ mæden tō lāre, and hie tæhte swā wel swā hē
 10 self geleornode.¹⁰

The Three Suitors.

Hit gelamp ðā æfter ðisum, binnan fēawum tīdum,¹¹ ðæt Arcestrates se cyning hēold Apollonius hand on handa; and eodon swā ūt on ðære ceastre stræte. Ðā, æt nīehstan, cōmon ðær gān¹² ongēan hīe ðrie gelærde¹³
 15 weras and æðelborene, ðā lange ær gierndon¹⁴ ðæs cyninges dohtor. Hīe ðā ealle ðrie tōgædere ānre stefne¹⁵ grēttan ðone cyning. Ðā smercode¹⁶ se cyning, and him tō beseah,

¹ Lat. *itaque*.

² Lat. *tradas*.

³ Lat. *hospiti*.

⁴ Lat. *studiorum percipiend-
orum gratia*.

⁵ Cf. Chaucer, *Miller's Tale* 18: “I can a noble tale.” This sense occurs as late as the middle of the 17th century; Lovelace has: “Yet can I music too.” So Jonson, *Magnetic Lady* 1. 1: “She could the Bible in the holy tongue.”

⁶ Lat. *desiderio natæ meæ*. See 165.

⁷ Lat. *vires*.

⁸ Lat. *restitutam*.

⁹ See 164. j.

¹⁰ Here follows, in the Latin, an account of how the girl feigned illness, on account of her love for Apollonius.

¹¹ Lat. *post paucos dies*.

¹² See 199. 1.

¹³ Lat. *scholastici*.

¹⁴ Lat. *in matrimonium petierunt*. Pluperfect (188).

¹⁵ See 160. 1.

¹⁶ Lat. *subridens*.

and ðus cwæð: "Hwæt is ðæt, ðæt gē mē ānre stefne grēttan?" Ðā andswarode hiera ān, and cwæð: "Wē bēdon gefyrn ðīnre dohtor; and ðū ūs oft hræðlice mid¹ ēlcunge¹ geswēncstest.¹ For-ðām wē cōmon hider tō-dæg ðus tōgædere. Wē sindon ðīne ceastergewaran, of æðelum 5 gebyrdum² geborene; nū biðle wē ðē ðæt ðū gecēose ðē³ ænne of ūs ðrīm, hwilcne ðū wille ðē³ tō⁴ āðume habban." Ðā cwæð se cyning: "Nabbe gē nā gōðne⁵ tīman ārēdod.⁶ Mīn dohtor is nū swīðe bisig ymb hiere leornunga.⁷ Ac, ðy-lēs-ðe⁸ ic ēow ā lēng slacie,⁹ āwritað ēowre naman on 10 gewrite, and hiere morgengiefe¹⁰; ðonne āsēnde ic ðā gewritu mīnre dēhter, ðæt hēo self gecēose hwilcne ēower¹¹ hēo wille." Ðā dydon ðā cnihtas swā; and se cyning nōm¹² ðā gewritu, and geinseglode hīe mid his hringe, and sealde Apollonio, ðus cweðende: "Nim nū, 15 lārēow Apolloni, swā hit ðē ne mislicie,¹³ and bring ðīnum lāringmædene.¹⁴" Ðā nōm Apollonius ðā gewritu, and ēode tō ðære cynelican healle.¹⁵

¹ Lat. *differendo crucias*.

² Lat. *natalibus*.

³ See 161.

⁴ Cf. Mod. Eng. 'take to wife.'

⁵ Lat. *apto*.

⁶ MS. *aredodne*.

⁷ Lat. *studiorum*.

⁸ Lat. *ne*.

⁹ Lat. *videar . . . differre*.

¹⁰ Lat. *dotis quantitatem*. The present given on the morning

after marriage, according to Teutonic usage. Cf. Mod. Ger. *Morgengabe*.

¹¹ MS. *eowerne*.

¹² See 105.

¹³ Lat. *sine contumelia tua*; an apology for sending Apollonius on an errand. See 196. c.

¹⁴ Lat. *discipule*.

¹⁵ Lat. *domum*. The Latin adds *introiuit cubiculum*.

The Princess Chooses.

Mid-ðām-ðe ðæt mæden geseah Apollonium, ðā cwæð
 heo: "Lārēow, hwȳ gūst ðū āna¹?" Apollonius cwæð:
 "Hlāfdige²—næs gīet yfel wif³—nim ðās gewritu, ðe
 ðīn fæder ðē sende,⁴ and ræd." ðæt mæden nōm, and
 5 rædde ðāra ðrēora enihta naman; ac heo ne funde⁵ nā
 ðone naman ðāeron ðe heo wolde. Ðā heo ðā gewritu
 oferræd hæfde, ðā beseah heo tō Apollonio, and cwæð:
 "Lārēow, ne ofðyncð⁶ hit ðē gif ic ðus wer gecēose?"
 Apollonius cwæð: "Nā; ac ic blissie swiðor⁷ ðæt ðū
 10 mealt, ðurh ðū lāre ðe ðū æt mē underfēnge, ðē self on
 gewrite gecȳðan hwilene hiera ðū wille.⁸ Mīn willa is
 ðæt ðū ðē wer gecēose ðær ðū self wille."⁹ ðæt mæden
 cwæð: "Ealā lārēow, gif ðū mē lufodest, ðū hit besorg-
 odest."¹⁰ Æfter ðisum wordum heo mid mōdes¹¹ āmræd-
 15 nesse¹¹ āwrūt oðer gewrit, and ðæt geinseglode, and
 sealde Apollonio. Apollonius hit ðā ūt bær on ðā
 stræte,¹² and sealde ðēm cyninge. ðæt gewrit wæs ðus
 gewriten: "Ðū gōða cyning, and mīn se lēofesta fæder,

¹ The OE. is not clear. The Latin has: *Quid est quod singularis cubiculum introisti?*

² Lat. *domina*. How is **hlāfdige** related in meaning to **hlāford**?

³ Not clear either in the Latin or the English. Some MSS. have, *nondum mulier et mala*; one has, *non unquam mulier fuit mala*.

⁴ Translate, *has sent*. See 188.

⁵ See 104.

⁶ Lat. *dolet*.

⁷ Translate, *rather*. See 76.

⁸ She has evidently learned from him how to write, according to the English. The Latin has: *Immo gratulor quod habundantia stultiorum percepta me volente nubis*.

⁹ See 196. c.

¹⁰ Lat. *doleres*. Indicative, where the optative might be expected.

¹¹ Lat. *amoris audacia*.

¹² Lat. *forum*, as above, p. 178, l. 13.

nū ðīn mildheortnes mē lēafe sealde ðæt ic self mōste
 cēosan hwilene wer ic wolde, ic sēge ðē tō sōðum, ðone
 forlidenan mann ic wille; and gif ðū wundrie ðæt swā
 sceamfæst¹ fēmmē¹ swā unforwandiendlice² ðās word
 āwrat, ðonne wite³ ðū ðæt ic hæbbe ðurh weax āboden,⁴ 5
 ðe nāne sceame ne can,⁵ ðæt ic self ðē for sceame sēcgean
 ne meahte.”

Ðā-ðā se cyning hæfde ðæt gewrit oferrēd,⁶ ðā nyste
 hē hwilene forlidenne hēo nēmdē. Beseah ðā tō ðēm
 ðrīm cnihtrum, and cwæð: “Hwile ēower is forliden?” 10
 Ðā cwæð hiera ān, se hātte Ardalius: “Ic eom for-
 liden.”⁷ Se oðer him andwyrde, and cwæð: “Swiga ðū.
 Ādl ðē fornime,⁸ ðæt ðū ne bēo⁹ hāl nē gesund. Mid
 mē ðū bōccraeft¹⁰ leornodest, and ðū nēfre būtan ðære
 ceastre geate fram mē ne cōme. Hwār gefōre¹¹ ðū for- 15
 lidennessē?” Mid-ðy-ðe se cyning ne meahte findan
 hwile hiera forliden wære,¹² hē beseah tō Apollonio, and
 cwæð: “Nim ðū, Apolloni, ðis gewrit, and rēd hit;
 ēaðe mæg geweorðan ðæt ðū wite ðæt ic nāt, ðū ðe
 ðēr andweard wære.”¹³ Ðā nōm Apollonius ðæt gewrit, 20
 and rēalde. And sōna swā hē ongeat ðæt hē gelufod

¹ Lat. *publica virgo*.

² Lat. *impulenter*; one MS. *imprudenter*.

³ See 198.

⁴ Lat. *mandavi*.

⁵ See above, p. 178, n. 5.

⁶ Lat. *perlectis*.

⁷ On *for-* see Coleridge, *Omniana* (Bohn ed., p. 414): “It is grievous to think how much less

careful the English have been to preserve than to acquire. Why have we lost, or all but lost, the *ver* or *for* as a prefix, — *fordone*, *forwearied*, etc.; and the *zer* or *to*, — *zerreissen*, to rend, etc.?”

⁸ See 193. a.

⁹ See 196. g.

¹⁰ Lat. *litteras*.

¹¹ See 107.

¹² See 194. b.

¹³ Is this optative?

wæs fram ðæm mædene, his¹ andwlita¹ eall¹ ārēadode.¹
 Ðā se cyning ðæt geseah, ðā nōm hē Apollonies hand,
 and hine² hwōn fram ðæm cnihtum gewēnde, and cwæð:
 “Wāst³ ðū ðone forlidenan mann?” Apollonius cwæð:
 5 “Ðū gōða cyning, gif ðīn willa bið, ic hine wāt.” Ðā
 geseah se cyning ðæt Apollonius mid rōsan⁴ rude⁴ wæs
 eall oferbrēded.⁵ Ðā ongeat hē ðone cwide, and ðus
 cwæð tō him: “Blissa, blissa, Apolloni, for-ðām-ðe mīn
 dohtor gewilnað ðæs⁶ ðe mīn willa is. Ne mæg sōðlice
 10 on ðyllicum ðingum⁷ nān⁸ ðing geweorðan būtan Godes⁹
 willan.” Arcestrates beseah tō ðæm ðrīm cnihtum, and
 cwæð: “Sōð¹⁰ is¹⁰ ðæt ic ēow ær sēde, ðæt gē ne cūmon
 on gedafenlicre¹¹ tīde mīnre dohtor tō biddanne, ac
 ðonne¹² hēo mæg hīe fram hiere lāre geāmetgian, ðonne
 15 sēnde ic ēow word.¹³”

Ðā gewēndon hīe hām mid ðisse andsware, and Arces-
 trates se cyning hēold forð on Apollonius hand, and hine
 lādde hām mid him, nā swilce hē cuma wære,¹⁴ ac swilce
 hē his āðum wære. Ðā, æt nīehstan, forlēt se cyning
 20 Apollonius hand, and ēode āna intō ðæm būre ðær his
 dohtor inne wæs, and ðus cwæð: “Lēofe dohtor, hwone
 hæfst ðū ðē gecoren tō gemæccan¹⁵?” Ðæt mæden¹⁶
 ðā feoll tō hiere fæder fōtum, and cwæð: “Ðū ārfæsta¹⁷

¹ Lat. *erubuit*.² See 184. *b*.³ See 126. Lat. *invenisti*.⁴ Lat. *roseo rubore*.⁵ Lat. *perfusam*.⁶ See 156. *a*.⁷ Lat. *hujusmodi negotio*.⁸ See 183.⁹ A Christian trait.¹⁰ Lat. *certe*.¹¹ Lat. *apto*. See p. 179, l. 8.¹² See 202. *d*.¹³ Note the English idiom. The Latin has, *mittam ad vos*.¹⁴ See 196. *c*. ¹⁵ Lat. *conjugem*.¹⁶ See 28.¹⁷ Lat. *pitissime*.

fæder, gehīer ðīnre dohtor willan.¹ Ic lufie ðone for-
 lidenan mann, ðe wæs ðurh ungelimp² beswicen³; ac,
 ðy-læs-ðe³ ðē twēonie⁴ ðære spræce, Apollonium ic wille,
 mīnne lārēow; and gif ðū mē him ne sēlest, ðū forlætst
 ðīne dohtor.” Se cyning ðā sōðlice ne meahste āræfnian⁵ 5
 his dohtor tēaras, ac ārærde hīe up, and hiere tō cwæð:
 “Lēofe dohtor, ne ondræd ðū ðē æniges⁶ ðinges.⁶ Ðū
 hæfst gecoren ðone wer ðe mē wel licað.” Æode ðā ut,
 and beseah tō Apollonio, and cwæð: “Lārēow Apolloni,
 ic smēade mīnre dohtor mōdes willan; ðā āreahte heo 10
 mid wōpe⁷ betweox ðære spræce, ðās ðing ðus cweðende:
 ‘Ðū geswōre Apollonio, gif hē wolde gehīersumian mīnum
 willan on lāre, ðæt ðū woldest him geinnian⁸ swā-hwæt-
 swā sēo sē him ætbræd.⁹ Nū, for-ðam-ðe hē gehīersum
 wæs ðīnre hāse and mīnum willan, ic fōr æfter him 15
 [mid willan and mid lāre¹⁰].’”

¹ Lat. *desiderium*.

² Lat. *fortuna deceptum*.

³ OE. *ðy-læs-ðe* gives Mod. Eng. *lest*. What phonological rule determines the final *t*?

⁴ See 159. *b* and 196. *f*.

⁵ Lat. *sustinens*.

⁶ Lat. *de aliqua re*.

⁷ Lat. *lacrimis* (cf. *Æn.* III. 348).

⁸ Lat. *dares*. ⁹ Lat. *abstulit*.

¹⁰ The OE. MS. breaks off at **him**. I have supplied what follows according to the Latin, *voluntate et doctrina*. The story thus continues in the Latin: After the marriage, Apollonius

hears of the death of King Antiochus, and, with his wife, sets sail for Antioch. There follow the events related in the Shakespearean *Pericles*, in the main as in Acts III., IV., and V., though with not a few differences. The infant daughter has grown up, and, after a variety of experiences, has been restored to Apollonius. His queen is priestess of Diana of Ephesus, and thither he proceeds, being warned by an angel in a dream to make that, instead of Tarsus, his next goal. At this point the OE. fragment recommences.

Apollonius relates his Adventures.

Dā wæs hiere¹ gecyðed, ðe ðær ealdor² wæs, ðæt ðær
 wære sun cyning, mid his āðume and mid his ðehter,
 mid miclum giefum. Mid-ðān-ðe heo ðæt gehierde, heo
 hie selfe mid cynelicum rēafe gefraetwode and mid pur-
 5 pran gescrýlde, and hiere hēafod mid golde and mid
 gimum geglengde, and, mid miclum fāmna hēape
 ymbtrymmed,³ cōm tōgēanes ðēm cyninge. Hēo wæs
 sōðlice ðearle wlitig; and, for ðære miclan lufe ðære
 clāennesse,⁴ hie sādun ealle ðæt ðær nāre nān Dianan
 10 swā gecwēme⁵ swā hēo.

Mid-ðān-ðe Apollonius ðæt geseah, hē mid his āðume
 and mid his ðehter tō hiere urnon,⁶ and fēollon ealle tō
 hiere fōtum, and wēndon⁷ ðæt hēo Diana wære, sēo gyden,
 for hiere miclan beorhtnesse and wlite. Ðæt hālig⁸ ærn⁹
 15 wearð ðā geopenod, and ðā lāc⁹ wæron ingebrōhte, and
 Apollonius ongan¹⁰ ðā sprecan and cweðan: "Ic fram

¹ The wife of Apollonius.

² Chief, *i.e.* chief priestess.

³ Lat. *virginum constipata catervis*. An epic trait. Thus in the *Aeneid* (4. 136), Dido goes forth, *magna stipante caterva*. Thus in the *Odyssey* (16. 413), Penelope "went on her way to the hall, *with the women her hand-maids*." And thus in *Beowulf* (923-925), Hrothgar

tryddode tūrfæst getrume micle
 cystum gecyðed, and his cwēn mid
 him

modostig garmæt mægða huse.

⁴ Lat. *castitatis*.

⁵ Lat. *gratum*. See 165.

⁶ See 104. Does this verb agree with its subject?

⁷ Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 243 ff.:—

I not whether she be womman or
 goddesse;

But Venus is it, sothly as I gesse.

⁸ Lat. *sacrario*. *Ærn* forms part of the Mod. Eng. *barn*; what does the other element of this word stand for?

⁹ Lat. *muneribus*.

¹⁰ Lat. *cœpit*.

cildhæde, was Apollonius genæmed, on Tyrum geboren. Mid-ðam-ðe ic becōm tō fullum andgiete,¹ ðā næs nām cræft² ðe wære³ fram cyningum begān, oððe fram æðelum mannum, ðæt ic ne eūðe.⁴ . . . Ðā wearð ic on sē forliden, and cōm tō Cyrenense. Ðā underfēng mē Arcestrates se cyning mid swā micelre lufe ðæt ic æt nīehstan gearnode ðæt hē geaf mē his æcennedan⁵ dohtor tō gemæcean. Sēo⁶ fōr ðā mid mē tō onfōrne mīnum cynerīce, and ðās mīne dohtor, ðe ic beforan ðē, Diana, geandweard hæbbe, æcende on sē, and hiere gāst 1c
 ālēt. Ic ðā hīe mid cynelicum rēafe gescrýdde, and mid golde and gewrite on eiste ālēgde, ðæt sē, ðe hīe funde, hīe weorðlice bebyrgde⁷; and ðās mīne dohtor befæste⁸ ðēm mǣnfullestum⁹ mannum¹⁰ tō fēðanne.¹¹ Fōr mē ðā tō Egypta lande fēowertīene gēar on hēofe. Ðā ic 15
 ongēan cōm, ðā sēdon hīe mē ðæt mīn dohtor wære forðfaren,¹² and mē wæs mīn sār eall geednīwod.”

The Recognition.

Mid-ðam-ðe hē ðās ðing eall āreahht hæfde, Arcestrate sōðlice, his wif, up ārās and hine ymbelypte. Ðā nyste nā¹² Apollonius, nē¹³ ne¹³ geliefde, ðæt hēo his gemæcea 2c

¹ Lat. *scientiam*.

⁷ See 196. *d*.

² Lat. *ars*. ³ See 197.

⁸ Lat. *commendavi*.

⁴ I have omitted the portion which relates to his adventures before his shipwreck.

⁹ MS. *manfullestan mannan*.

Lat. *nequissimis hominibus*.

¹⁰ Lat. *nutriendam*.

⁵ Translate, *own*.

¹¹ Lat. *defunctam*.

⁶ Used almost as personal pronoun. From what source is Mod. Eng. *she* derived?

¹² See 183.

¹³ How do *nē* and *ne* differ in meaning?

wære,¹ ac scēaf² hīe fram him. Hēo ðā micelre stefne
 cleopode, and cwæð mid wōpe: "Ic eom Arcestrate ðin
 gemæccea, Arcestrates dohtor ðæs cyninges, and ðū eart
 Apollonius mīn lārēow, ðe mē lārdest. Ðū eart se for-
 5 lidena mann ðe ic lufode. . . . Hwær is mīn dohtor?"
 Hē bewēnde hine ðā tō Thasian,³ and cwæð: "Ðis hēo
 is." And hīe wēopon ðā ealle, and ēac blissedon.⁴ And
 ðæt word sprang geond eall ðæt land ðæt Apollonius,
 se mæra cyning, hæfde funden his wif. And ðær wearð
 10 ormaēte⁵ bliss, and ðā organa wæron⁶ getogene,⁶ and ðā
 bieman geblāwene, and ðær wearð bliðe gebēorscipe
 gegearwod betweox ðām cyning and ðām folce. And
 hēo gesette hiere gingran, ðe hiere folgode, tō sācerde,
 and, mid blisse and hēofe ealre ðære mægðe on Efesum,
 15 hēo fōr mid hiere were, and mid hiere āðume, and mid
 hiere dehter, tō Antiochian, ðær Apollonio wæs ðæt
 cynerīce gehealden.⁷ . . .

The Fisherman's Reward.

Disum eallum ðus gedōnum,⁸ ēode Apollonius, se mæra
 cyning, wið ðā sǣ. Ðā geseah hē ðone ealdan fiscere,
 20 ðe hine ǣr nacodne underfēng. Ðā hēt se cyning hine

¹ See 194. b. ² Lat. *repellit*.

³ More properly, 'Tharsian';
 but cf. Shakespeare's *Thaisa*.

⁴ Cf. Macaulay's "With weep-
 ing and with laughter still is the
 story told."

⁵ Lat. *ingens*.

⁶ Lat. *disponuntur*. Translate,
were played.

⁷ At this point there is an
 account of Apollonius' travels
 among his former acquaintances,
 rewarding them according to
 their deserts, and cheering the
 last hours of Archistrates, who
 divides his kingdom between his
 daughter and Apollonius.

⁸ See 167.

færlice gelæcccean, and tō ðære cynelican¹ healle¹ gelædan. Ðā-ðā se fiscere ðæt geseah, ðæt hine ðā cēpan² woldon niman, ðā wēnde hē ārest ðæt hine man sceolde ofslēan; ac, mid-ðām-ðe hē cōm intō ðæs cyninges healle, ðā hēt se cyning hine lædan tōforan ðære cwēne, and ðus cwæð: 5
 “Ēalā, ðū ēadge cwēn, ðis is mīn tūcenbora,³ ðe mē nacodne underfēng, and mē getāhte ðæt ic tō ðe becōm.” Ðā beseah Apollonius se cyning tō ðām fiscere, and cwæð: “Ēalā, welwillenda⁴ ealda,⁵ ic eom Apollonius se Tyrisca, ðām ðū sealdest healfne ðinne wīfels.” Him 10
 geaf ðā se cyning twā hund gyldenra⁶ pēninga,⁶ and hæfde hine tō gefēran ðā-hwile-ðe hē lifde. . . .

The End.

Æfter eallum ðisum Apollonius se cyning . . . welwillendlice lifde mid his gemæcccean seofon⁷ and hund-seofontig gēara, and hēold ðæt cynerīce on Antiochia, 15
 and on Tyrum, and on Cyrenense. And hē lifde on stilnesse and on blisse ealle ðā tīd his līfes æfter his earfoðnesse. And twā bēc hē self gesette be his fare⁸; and āne āsette on ðām temple Diane, ðære on bibliothecca. 20

Hēr endað ge wēa ge wela Apollonius ðæs Tyriscan.

¹ Lat. *palatium*.

ducted him, as it were, to his
 bride.

² Lat. *militibus*.

⁴ Lat. *benignissime*.

³ Lat. *paranymphus*. The OE.
 word properly translates Lat. *signifer*. Render here by *groomsman*; the fisherman had con-

⁵ See 55 and 181.

⁶ Lat. *sestertia auri*.

⁷ But Lat. *quatuor*.

⁸ Lat. *casus*.

Ræde¹ se ðe wille; and gif hīe hwā² ræde, ic bidde
 ðæt hē ðās āwenednesse ne tæle, ac ðæt hē hele swā-
 hwæt-swā ðæron sīe tō tæle.³

¹ See 193. *a*.

² *Any one*. Still found in the
 phrase, 'as *who* should say'
 (*Macb.* 3. 6. 42). In Dekker's

Satiromastix (A.D. 1602) there oc-
 curs, "Suppose *who* enters now."

³ Cf. Alfred's adjuration at p.
 162, l. 12 ff.

XIII.

THE SIX DAYS' WORK OF CREATION.

(From Ælfrie's Hexameron.)

[This may serve as a commentary on Selection I., which, it will be remembered, is a translation by Ælfrie. Of the present work its editor, Norman, says (p. vii): "The treatise which is styled by Iliekes in his 'Thesaurus' the 'Hexameron of St. Basil' is by no means a literal translation of the well known work of that father, but is partly original, and partly compiled from that work, and from the commentaries of the Venerable Bede upon Genesis. The author of it, from internal evidence, may be pronounced to be Ælfrie, as frequent references are made to his homilies, and to his epistles on the Old and New Testament."

Of Basil's (d. 379) delivery of the original Hexameron, there is a brief, but spirited, account in Villemain's *Tableau de l'Éloquence Chrétienne au IV^e Siècle* (p. 116 ff.), from which we extract the following: "It is more interesting to survey him in the act of instructing the poor inhabitants of Cæsarea, elevating them to God by the contemplation of nature, and explaining to them the miracles of creation in discourses where the science of the orator who had been trained at Athens is concealed under a persuasive and popular simplicity. Such is the subject of the homilies which bear the name of *Hexameron*. Together with the errors in natural philosophy which are common to all antiquity, they contain many correct views, and descriptions at once felicitous and true."]

On ðæm forman dæge ure Dryhten gescēop seofonfeald¹
weore: ðæt wæron calle ƿnglas; and ðæs lēohtes anginn;
and ðæt antimber ðe² hē of gescēop siððan geseafta; ðā
ūplecan heofonan and ðā niðerlican eorðan; calle wæter-
seipas³; and ðā wiðgillan sē; and ðæt ūplice⁴ lyft; eall
on ānum dæge. Ðā ƿnglas hē geworhte on⁵ wundorlicre

¹ See 146.

² Governed by of.

⁴ MS. uplican.

³ See 143, and p. 226, note 22.

⁵ Translate, of.

fægernesse, and on¹ micelre strængðe,² manige ðūsenda, ealle lichamlēase, libbende on gāste; be ðām wē sǣdon hwīlum ǣr sweotollicor on gewrite. Næs nā God būtan lēohte ðā-ðā hē lēoht gescēop,—hē is him self lēoht ðe
 5 onlieht³ eall ðing; ac hē gescēop ðæs dæges lēoht, and hit siððan geēacnode mid ðām scīnendum tunglum, swā-swā hēræfter sægð.⁴ Dæges lēoht hē gescēop, and tō-drǣfde ðā ðiestru, ðæt ðā gesceafta gesewenlice wurden ðurh ðæs dæges lēhtinge on lēnctenliere⁵ tīde; for-ðām
 10 hē on lēnctentīde, swā-swā ūs lārēowas sēcgeað, gescēop ðone forman dæg ðisse worulde—ðæt is on gerīmcræfte xv cl. Aprilis⁶—and siððan ðā gesceafta, swā-swā wē sēcgeað hēr. Ðā ūplican heofonas, ðe ęnglas onwuniað, hē geworhte ǣc ðā on ðām ilcan dæge; be ðām wē
 15 singað on sumum sealme⁷ ðus: *Opera manuum tuarum sunt cœli*—“Ðīnra handa geweorc sindon heofonas, Dryhten.” Eft on oðrum⁸ sealme sang se ilca wītga: *Ipse dixit, et facta sunt; ipse mandavit, et creata sunt*—“Hē self hit gecwæð, and hīe wurdon geworhte; hē self
 20 hit bebēað, and hīe wurdon gesceapene.” Ðæt wæter and sēo eorðe wǣron gemęngde⁹ oð ðone ðriddan dæg; ðā tōdyde hīe God, swā-swā hēræfter sægð on ðisse gesetnesse. Ðæt lyft hē gescēop tō ūres lifes strangunge; ðurh ðæt wē orðiað, and ǣc ðā nīetenu; and ūre fnǣst
 25 ātēorað gif wē ātēon ne magon, mid ūrum orðe, intō ūs

¹ Translate, of.⁴ = *it saith, is described.*² From what adjective? The original ending is -īða.⁵ From lēncten is derived Mod. Eng. *Lent*.³ How is this stem related to lēoht? Cf. Jn. 1. 9.⁶ March 18.⁷ Ps. 102. 25.⁸ Ps. 33. 9.

ðæt lyft and eft ūtāblāwan, ðā-hwīle-ðe wē bēoð cuce. Ðæt lyft is swā hēah swā-swā ðā heofonlican¹ wolenu, and ēac ealswā brād swā-swā ðære eorðan brādnes. On ðære² flēogað fuglas, ac hiera fīðru ne meahthen nāhwider hīe³ āberan gif hīe ne ābūre sēo lyft.

5

Secunda die fecit Deus firmamentum — “On ðēm oðrum dæge ūre Dryhten geworhte firmamentum,⁴” ðe mēnn hātað rodor. Sē⁵ belȳcð⁶ on his bōsme ealle eorðan⁷ brādnesse,⁷ and binnan him is gelōgod eall ðes middan-geard; and hē æfre gūð ābūtan swā-swā iernende hwēol, and hē nāfre ne stęnt stille on ānum, and on ānre wēndinge. Ðā-hwīle-ðe hē āne betyrnð, gūð witodlice forð fēower and twēntig tīda — ðæt is ðonne ealles ān dæg and ān niht. Ðone rodor God gehēt heofon. Hē is wundorlice hēalīc and wīd on ymbhwyrfte; sē⁵ gūð under ðās eorðan ealswā⁸ dēop swā bufan, ðeah-ðe ðā ungelāredan mēnn ðæs⁹ gelīefan ne cunnon. And God ðā tōdāelde ðurh his dryhtenlican miht ðā niðerlican wāteru ðe wāron under ðēm rodore fram ðēm uplicum wāterum ðe wīron bufan ðām rodore. Be ðēm uplicum wāterum āwrāt se wītga¹⁰ ðus: *Laudate eum celi celorum, et aque quæ super celos sunt, laudent nomen Domini* — “Hēriað hine heofonas, ðāra heofona heofonas, and ēac ðā wāteru ðe bufan heofonas sind, hērien hīe Godes

10

15

20

¹ Translate, *of heaven*.

⁵ Nearly = hē.

² Nearly = **hiere**. **Lyft** fluctuates in gender, in this extract, between fem. and neut.

⁶ See **belūcan**.

⁷ See **24**.

³ Acc. plur.

⁸ What is the difference of derivation between *also* and *as*?

⁴ How is this word rendered in p. 124, l. 4.

⁹ See **156. g.**

¹⁰ Ps. 148. 4.

naman." Ðus sægð ðæt hælge gewrit. Ne heriað ðā wæteru mid nānum wordum God, ac ðurh ðā gesceafta, ðe hē gesceōp wundorlice, his miht is gesweotolod, and hē bið swā gehæred.

- 5 On ðæm ðridlan dæge ure Dryhten gegaderode ðā sǣlican¹ yðra fram ðære eorðan brādnesse. Sēo eorðe wæs æt fruman call ungesewenlic, for-ðām-ðe hēo eall wæs mid yðum oferðeaht²; ac God hīe āsyndrode fram ðæm sǣlicum yðum on hieres āgenne stēde, swā-swā hēo
 10 stent oð ðis.³ Hēo ne līð⁴ on nānum ðinge, ac on⁵ lofte⁵ hēo stent ðurh ðæs Ānes miht ðe⁶ eall ðing gesceōp; and hē eall ðing gehielt⁷ bātan geswince, for-ðām-ðe his nama is *Omnipotens Deus*, ðæt is on Ænglisc, "Ælmihtig God." His willa is weorc, and hē wērig ne bið, and his
 15 micle miht ne mæg nāhwær swincan, swā-swā se wītga⁸ āwrāt be him, cweðende, *Quia in manu ejus sunt omnes fines terræ* — "For-ðām-ðe on his handa sindon eall ðære eorðan gemæru." Ðā sīe hē gelōgode swā-swā hēo līð⁴ gīet wiðinnan ðā eorðan on hieres ymbhwyrfte; and ðeah-
 20 ðe hēo brād sīe, and gebīeged gehū, and wundorlice dēop, hēo wunað eall swā-ðeah on ðære eorðan bōsme binnan hieres gemærum. God self geseah ðā ðæt hit gōd wæs swā, and hēt ðā eorðan ārodlice spryttan grōwende gærs, and ðā grēnan wyrta mid hiera āgnum sǣde tō manig-
 25 fealdum lācecræfte⁹; and ðā wyrta sōna wynsumlice

¹ Translate, of the sea.

² See 114.

³ Until this, until now.

⁴ See 28.

⁵ Mod. Eng. aloft.

⁶ Refers to Ānes.

⁷ See gehealdan. Present or preterit?

⁸ Ps. 95. 4.

⁹ Cf. Rom. and Jul. 2. 3. 15 ff.

grēowon,¹ mid manigfealdum blōstmum, mislice geblēode. God hēt hīe ēac spryttan, þurh his godeundan miht, manigfeald trēoweynn, mid hiera wāstmum, mannum tō ofetum and tō oðrum nīedum. And sēo corðe, sōna swā-swā hierē² God bebēad, stōl mid holtum āgrōwen, and 5 mid hēalicum cēderbēamum and mid manigum wudum on hierē wīdgilnesse, mid æppelbāerum trēowum and mid ortgeardum, and mid ælcum trēoweynne mid hiera āgnum wāstmum.

On ðæm fēorðan dæge ure Dryhten gecwæð, “Geweorðen 10 nū lēoht” — ðæt sind, ðā lēohtan steorran on ðæm heofonlican rodore — “ðæt³ hīe tōdālan mægen dæg fram niht, and hīe bēon tō tǣne, and tīda gewyrcen dagum and gēarum, and scēnen on ðæm rodore, and onlēhten ðā eorðan.” God geworhte ðā sōna twā scēnendu lēoht, 15 miclu and mǣru, mōnan and sunnan — ðā sunnan on mærgen tō ðæs dæges lēhtinge, ðone mōnan on æfen mannum tō lēhtinge on nihtliere tide mid getǣnungum. And ealle steorran hē ēac ðā geworhte, and hē hīe gefæstnode on ðæm fæstan rodore, ðæt hīe ðā eorðan 20 onlēhten mid hiera manigfealdum lēoman, and ðæs dæges gīemden⁴ and ēac ðære niht, and ðæt lēoht tōdālden and ðā niestru on twā. Nāeron nāne tīda on ðæm gēarlicum getæle ær-ðam-ðe se ælmihtiga Scieppend gescēop ðā tunglu tō gēarlicum tīdum, on manigum 25 getǣnungum, on lēnctenliere emnihte — swā-swā lārēowas sēcgeað on gerīmcraefte, xii kl. Aprilis.⁵ And ne bēoð

¹ See grōwan.² Cf. p. 125, l. 9 ff.³ Dat. sing.⁴ Cf. p. 126, l. 1 ff.⁵ March 21; cf. p. 190, l. 12.

nāfre Ēastron¹ ær se dæg cume ðæt ðæt lēoht hæbbe ðā
 ðiestru oferswiðed, ðæt is, ðæt se dæg bēo lēngra² ðonne
 sēo niht. Be ðām oðrum tidum cwið ðeos ilce bōc swā-
 swā God sǣde him self tō Noe: "Sǣdtīma and hærfest,
 5 sumer and winter, ciele and hǣtu, dæg and niht, ne
 geswīcað nāfre." Ne standað nā ealle steorran on ðām
 stēapan rodore, ac hīe³ sume³ habbað synderlicne gang
 beneoðan ðām rodore, mislice geǣndebyrde; and ðā, ðe
 on ðām rodore standað, tyrnað⁴ æfre ābūtan mid ðām
 10 brādan rodore on ymbhwyrfte ðære eorðan, and hiera⁵
 nān ne field⁶ of ðām fæstan rodore ðā-hwile-ðe ðeos
 woruld wunað swā gehāl. Eall swā gǣð sēo sunne,⁷ and
 sūðlice se mōna,⁷ ābūtan ðās eorðan mid brādum ymb-
 hwyrfte, eall swā feor beneoðan swā-swā hīe bufan ūs gāð.
 15 On ðām fiftan dæge ūre Dryhten gescōp of wætere
 ānum ealle fiscas on sǣ and on ēaum, and eall ðæt on
 him criepð,⁸ and ðā miclan hwalas on hiera cynrēnum,

¹ A plural (see the verb) used as singular. **Ēastre** (North. **Ēostre**) was, as Bede tells us, the name of a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox; it is a derivative of **ēast** (*east*, cognate with Skr. *ushās*, dawn), and this indicates that she was originally a goddess of the dawn. Bede adds that the passover-tide was so called, "Consuetudo antiquae observationis vocabulo gaudia novae solemnitatis vocantes."

² See 65.

³ See 151.

⁴ From the Greek word *τόπος*, one of whose senses is *lathe-chisel*, comes the Greek, and hence the Latin (*tornare*) verb meaning 'to turn in a lathe,' and hence 'to fashion,' 'smooth'; from the Latin is derived the English verb.

⁵ Dependent on **nān**.

⁶ See **feallan**.

⁷ Are these genders what one would expect? What determines them?

⁸ See **crēopan**.

and *ēac* eall fugolcynn ealswā of wætere, and forgeaf
ðām fuglum flyht geond *ðās* lyft, and *ðām* fiscum sund
 on *ðām* flōwendum *ȳðum*. God *hīe* geblētsode *ðā*, *ðus*
cweðende tō *ðām* fiscum, "Weaxað¹ and bēoð gemanig-
 fælde, and gefyllað *ðā* sē"; and *ēac*, "Ðā fuglas bēon
 gemanigfælde bufan *ðære* eorðan"; and hit gewearð *ðā*
swā. Ðā fuglas, sōðlice, *ðe* on flōdum wuniað, sindon
 flaxfēte be Godes forescēawunge, *ðæt* *hīe* swimman
 mægen and sēcean him fōðan. Sume bēoð langswereðe,²
swā-swā swanas³ and ielfetan, *ðæt* *hīe* ārēcean him
 mægen mēte⁴ be⁵ *ðām* grunde. And *ðā*, *ðe* be⁶ flēsce
 libbað, sindon cliferfēte,⁷ and scearpe gebilode,⁸ *ðæt* *hīe*
 bītan mægen on⁹ sceortum sweorum, and swiftran⁹ on
 flyhte, *ðæt* *hīe* gelimplice bēon tō hiera lifes¹⁰ tilungum.
 Nis nā eall fugolcynn on Engla ðeode, nē on nānum
 earde ne bið nāht eaðe eall fugolcynn, for-ðām-ðe *hīe*
 fela sindon, micle on wāstme, and *hīe* mislice flēogað,
swā-swā *ūs* bēc sēcgeað sweotollice be¹¹ *ðām*.

¹ Cf. p. 126, l. 11 ff.

² Not past participles, though with the same ending.

³ *Swanas* and *ielfetan* are here virtually identical; in ON. *swanr* is the poetical, *ālf* the ordinary designation. *Swan* has been doubtfully derived from the root of Lat. *sonare*, and *ielfete* (cf. the ON. form) from that of Lat. *albus*.

⁴ Object of *ārēcean*.

⁵ Here = *from*; cf. 'by the roots.'

⁶ Cf. "Man shall not live by bread alone."

⁷ *Clifer-* is apparently related to *cleave* = *adhere*.

⁸ Translate, *with*. ⁹ See 64.

¹⁰ An interesting word, related to Mod. Eng. *leave*, Germ. *b(e)leiben*, Gr. *λειτουργία* = *hold out, persist*; originally, therefore, *life* = *a holding out, continuance*. In German, *body*, one of its older meanings, is the commoner one for *Leib*. Here = *livelihood*.

¹¹ So in Fielding's *Amelia* (8.2):

On ðāem siextan dæge ðre Dryhten geowæð: "Æænne¹
 sēo eorðe nū cucu nīetenu on hiera cynrēne, and ðā
 crēopendan wyrmas, and eall dōorecynn on hiera cyn-
 rēnum." Hwæt!² ðā God geworhte, ðurb his wunderlican
 5 miht, eall nīetencynn on hiera cynrēnum, and ðā wildan
 dēor ðe on wudum eardiað, and eall ðæt fīðerfēte³ bið,
 of ðære foresēðlan eorðan, and eall wyrme cynn ðā-ðe
 crēopende bēoð, and ðā rōðan lēon,⁴ ðe hēr on lande ne
 bēoð, and ðā swifstan tigres,⁴ and ða sellican pardes,⁴
 10 and ðā egeslican beran, and ðā ormūtan elpas, ðā-ðe on
 Ēngla ðeode æcennede ne bēoð, and fela oðru cynn ðe gē
 ealle ne cunnon. Ðā bēoð langswecorede ðe libbað be
 gærse, swā-swā olfend⁵ and assa, hors and hryðeru,
 hēadēor and rāhdēor, and gehwile oðru; and ælc bið
 15 gelimplic tō his lifes tilunge. Wulfas, and lēon, and
 witodlice beran, habbað strangne sweoran, and sciерtran⁶
 be⁷ dæle,⁷ and māran tūscas, tō hiera mētes tilunge, for-
 ðām-ðe hīe libbað hiera lif⁸ be rēaflāce, swā-swā gelwile
 oðru dēor⁹ ðe dēriað ðēm oðrum. Ðā elpas bēoð swā
 20 micle swilce oðre muntas,¹⁰ and hīe magon libban ðreo
 hund gēara, and man mæg hīe wenian tō wīge mid

"I always love to speak *by* people
 as I find"; Shak., *M. V.* 1. 2. 58:
 "How say you *by* the French
 lord?"

¹ Cf. p. 120, l. 15 ff.

² Translate, *Lo!*

³ **Fīðer**-isakin to Lat. *quattuor*.

⁴ From Latin. With **pard** cf.
 Shakespeare's "Bearded like the
pard."

⁵ Not *elephant*, but *camel*. **Elp**
 (longer form, **elpend**) is *elephant*.

⁶ See 65.

⁷ Translate, *in part*.

⁸ See 168. 1.

⁹ Cf. Shakespeare's (*King Lear*
 3. 4. 143): "Mice and rats and such
 small *deer*." What is the German?

¹⁰ So the ME. *Bestiary* (ca.
 1220) says (l. 604): "Elpes arn

cræfte, swā ðæt męnn wyrcęað wıghūs him on uppan,
and of ðęm feohtað on hiera fierlinge; ðonne fieleð ælc
hors¹ āfæred² ðurh ðā elpas, and, gif him hwā wiðstęnt,
hē bið sōna oftreden.³ Ac wē nellað nā swīðor nū ymb
ðis sprecan.

5

On ðęm ilcan dęge ure Dryhten wolde mannan ge-
wyrcęan of ðęre ilcan eorðan, for-ðęm-ðe on ðisum fierste
āfęoll se dęofol of ðęre hęalican heofonan, mid his
gegadum, for his upāhæfednesse, intō helle wite. Ure
Dryhten cwæð be him on his hālgan godspelle,⁴ *In veri-* 10
tate non stetit, quia veritas non est in eo — “Hē ne wunode
nā on sōðfæstnesse, for-ðęm-ðe sęo sōðfæstnes nis nātes-
hwūn on him.” God hine geworhte wundorlicne and
fiegerne. Ðā sceolde hē, gif hē wolde, weorðian his
Scieppend mid micelre eadmōdnesse, ðe hine swā mārne 15
gescęop. Ac hē ne dyde nā swā, ac mid dystigre
mōdignesse cwæð⁵ ðæt hē wolde wyrcęan his cynesetl
bufan Godes tunglum, ofer ðęra wolena hęanesse on
ðęm norðdēle, and bęon Gode gelic. Ðā forlēt hē
ðone Ælmihtigan, ðe is eall sōðfæstnes, and nolde 20
habban his hlāfordscipe, ac wolde bęon him self on his

in Inde riche, on bodi borlic
[burly] *berges ilike*.”

¹ This seems to indicate that Ælfric employed Ambrose's adaptation of Basil's *Hexameron*, since the original does not contain this thought. Ambrose has (Bk. VI., Chap. V.): “Quid faciat equus, cum equus ejus perterrefactus tantę bestię immanitate diffu-

giat.” Above, where elephants are compared to mountains, Basil has, *Βουvol τινες σάπκιναι*; Ambrose, “velut quidam mobiles montes versantur in praliis,” etc.

² So Shak., *Macb.* 5. 1. 41:

“A soldier, and *afraid*.”

³ See 142.

⁴ Jn. 8. 44.

⁵ Isa. 14. 13.

selfes anwealde. Ðā næfde hē nāne fæstnunge, ac fēoll sōna ādūne, mid eallum ðām englum ðe æt his rāde wæron, and hīe wurdon āwende tō āwiergdum dēoflum. Be ðām cwæð¹ se Hælend hēr on ðisum life, “Ic geseah
 5 ðone scuccan swā-swā scīnende lieget feallende ādūn drēorig of heofonum,” for-ðām-ðe hē āhrēas ungerydelice.

Ðā wolde God wyrcean, ðurh his wundorlican miht, mannan of eorðan, ðe mid ēaðmōðnesse sceolde geearnian ðone ilcan stēde on ðære engla geferrædene ðe se dēofol
 10 forworhte mid his dyrstignesse; and God self cwæð ðā, swā-swā ūs sægð ðeos bōc, *Faciamus hominem ad imaginem nostram et similitudinem nostram, et reliqua*, etc., ðæt is on Ængliscre spræce, “Uton gewyrcean mannan tō ūrre anlicnesse and tō ūrre gelicnesse, ðæt hē anweald
 15 hæbbe ofer eallum fiscum, and ofer fugolecynne, and ofer wildēorum,² and ofer eallum gesceaftē.” Hēr gē magon gehieran ðā hālgan ðrīnesse and sōðe ānnesse ānre godcundnesse. “Uton wyrcean mannan”—ðær is sēo hūlge ðrīnes. “Tō ūrre anlicnesse”—ðær is sēo ānnes, tō
 20 ānre anlicnesse, nā tō ðrīm anlicnessum. On ðæs mannes sāwle is Godes anlicnes, for-ðām is se mann sēlra³ ðonne ðā sāwullēasan niētenu, ðe nān andgiet nabbað ymb hiera āgenne Scieppend. God ðā geworhte of ðære eorðan lāme,⁴ mid his hālgum handum, mannan tō his anlic-
 25 nesse, and āblēow on his anstīene liflicne blāed; and hē wearð mann geworht on libbendre sāwle. God self ðā siððan gescēop him naman Adam, and of his ānum ribbe

¹ Lk. 10. 18.

² What is the etymology of *wilderness*? Cf. 35.

³ See 66.

⁴ See 24.

worhte him gemacan.¹ Hiere nama wæs Ēva, ūre² ealra mōdor. And God hīe ðā geblētsode mid ðisse blētsunge, “Weaxað and bēoð gemēnigfelde, and gefyllað ðā eorðan, and habbað ēow anweald ofer ðā eorðan, and ofer sǣ fiscum, and ofer ðām flēogendum fuglum, and ofer eallum ðām nietenum ðe styriað ofer eorðan.” God gescēawode ðā eall his weorc, and hīe wæron swiðe gūð. And se siexta dæg wearð swā geēndod. 5

And God ðā gefylde on ðām sefoðan dæge his weorc ðe hē worhte on wundorlicum dihte, and hine³ ðā gerēste, and ðone dæg geblētsode, for-ðām-ðe hē on ðēum sefoðan dæge geswāc his weorces.⁴ Næs hē nā wērig, ðeah-ðe hit swā āwriten sīe; nē hē mid ealle ne geswāc ðā gesceafta tō ednīwianne,⁵ ac hē geswāc ðæs diltes⁴ ðæs dēoplican cræftes, swā ðæt hē seldeūðe siððan scieppan nolde, ac ðā ilcan geednīwian oð ende ðisse worulde, swā-swā ūre Hælend on his hālgan godspelle gecwæð,⁶ *Patet meus usque modo operatur, et ego operor*, ðæt is on Ænglisc, “Mīn Fæder wyrceð gīet oð ðisne andweardan dæg, and ic ēac wyrce.” Ælce gēare⁷ bið orf ācenned, and mēnn- isce⁸ mēnn⁸ tō mannum ācennede, ðā-ðe God gewyrceð swā-swā hē geworhte ðā ārran; and hē ne sciepeð nāne sǣwle būtan ðām cildum ānum, and eall niетену nabbað nāne sǣwle.⁹ 15 20

¹ In Chaucer's *Sir Thopas* we have: “For in this world no womman is Worthy to be my *make*.” So in Spenser (*F. Q.* 3. 11. 2): “That was as trew in love as turtle to her *make*.”

² See 153. a.

³ See 184. b.

⁴ See 156. k.

⁶ Jn. 5. 17.

⁸ Translate, *human beings*.

⁹ Based upon Basil 82, where he is combating the theory of the transmigration of souls.

⁵ See 142.

⁷ See 176.

XIV.

THE SONG OF THE GLEEMAN.

(Beowulf 89-100.)

[Hrothgar, King of the Danes, builds a spacious hall for the assembly of his retainers. There, from time to time, they are entertained by minstrelsy, — sometimes that of a professional gleeman, and sometimes improvised by one of the warriors, or even by the king himself (cf. *Iliad* 9. 185-189).]

In reading the poetry, the paragraph of the Preface relating to the retention of MS. forms should be borne in mind.]

þēr wæs hearpan swēg,
swutol sang scopes.¹ Sægde sū þe cūpe [90]
frumsecaft fīra feorran rēcan,
cwæð² þæt se Ælmihtiga³ eorðan worhte,

¹ For the accord of harp and voice see p. 175, l. 11, and *Odyssey* 8. 200: "Now as the minstrel touched the lyre, he lifted up his voice in sweet song."

² Thorkelin, the first editor of *Beowulf*, already noticed the resemblance between this song and that of Iopas in Virgil (*Æn.* 1. 740-747), though this is Christianized in its execution. An earlier sketch of the same conception was that in the *Georgics* (2. 475-482), of which Coning-

ton says: "Virgil probably had in his mind here not only Lucretius and the Greek didactic poets, such as Xenophanes, Empedocles, and Aratus, but the legendary reputation of the poetic teachers of early Greece, such as Orpheus and Museus. His own notion of an ancient bard is that of a hierophant of nature. . . . The conception belongs not to Augustan Rome, but to primitive Greece, where science was theological and imaginative, and verse the natu-

³ Cf. p. 124, l. 4 ff.

witebeorhtne wang, swā¹ wæter bebūgeð²;
 gesetð³ Sigelrēpig suman⁴ and mōnan⁴
 lēoman tō lēolte landbūendum, [95]
 and gefretwale foldan seātas
 5 leomum⁵ and lēafum; lif ēac geseōp
 cyma⁶ gehwyleum pāra þe ewice hwyrfaþ.⁷
 Swā ðā drihtguman drēamum lifdon
 ēadiglice. [100]

ral vehicle of all knowledge and thought. It had, however, been partially realized by Lucretius, whose example exercised a strong influence on Virgil's imagination." As to the possibility of an Old English poet's being familiar with Virgil, compare the testimony of Bede (*Ecc. Hist.* 4. 2) concerning the pupils of Theodore and Hadrian: "Usque hodie supersunt de eorum discipulis qui Latinam Græcamque linguam

reque ut propriam, in qua nati sunt, norunt."

¹ Almost = *which*. In archaic German *so* is thus used: "Von allen, *so* da kamen."

² This phrase is found again in the *Andreas*. See p. 216, l. 18.

³ Cf. p. 125, l. 12 ff. ⁴ See 153. *b*.

⁵ See 111, and 174.

⁶ Dependent upon **gehwyleum** (154. *b*).

⁷ Here ends the song. The rest refers to Hrothgar's retainers.

XV.

THE ROUT OF THE ASSYRIANS.

(From the *Judith*.)

[Of this extract Ten Brink has said (*Early English Literature*): "To a lucid, well-constructed narrative are joined epic profusion, vigor, and animation. In the highest degree effective is the portrayal of Judith's return to Bethulia, of the warlike advance of the Hebrews, of the surprise of the Assyrian camp, the terror of the Assyrian nobles, who dare not disturb their lord in his rest, and finally of the disbandment and flight of the heathen host."

The portion here given omits the discovery of Holofernes' dead body by the Assyrians. It is based upon the Apocryphal book of Judith, the first few verses of the fifteenth chapter, especially verses 2, 5, 7, and 11. For further particulars see my edition of the *Judith*.

Attention is called to the device employed for indicating parallel or synonymous expressions, which have constituted one of the chief difficulties of OE. poetry. The device consists in the enclosure between reference-letters of the parallel expressions, the synonyms being designated by the same letters. For an example, see p. 204, ll. 5-7.]

pā wurdon blīðe burhsittende,¹
 syððan hī gehýrdon² hū sēo hālge³ spræc [160]
 ofer hēanne⁴ weall. Hēre wæs on lustum,
 wið pæs fæstengeates⁵ folc ðnette,
 5 weras wif sƿmod⁶; wornum and hēapum,
 ðrēatum⁷ and ðrymmum þrungon and urnon
 ongēan ðā þēodnes mægð þūsendmælum, [165]

¹ See 28.

² See 19.

⁶ Here almost = **and**. Through-

³ See 55.

⁴ See 58. 1.

out the following poetry, remember 25.

⁵ **Wif** sometimes governs the genitive; see 158.

⁷ See 220.

- ealde ge geonge; æghwylcum¹ wearð
 men on ðære medobyrig mōd² āreted,³
 syððan hīe ongēaton þæt wæs⁴ Iūðith cumen
 eft tō æðle,⁵ and ðā ofostlice
 5 hīe⁶ mid ēaðmēdum in forlēton. [170]
 þā sēo glēawe⁷ hēt golde gefrætewod⁸
 hyre ðīnenne⁹ pancolmōde⁹
 þæs herewæðan hēafod¹⁰ onwriðan,
 and hyt¹¹ tō¹² bēhðe¹² blōdig¹³ ætýwan
 10 þām burhlēodum,¹⁴ hū hyre æt beaduwe¹⁵ ge- [175]
 spēow.¹⁶
 Spræc¹⁷ ðā sēo æðele tō eallum þān folce:—
 “Hēr gē magon sweotole, sigerōfe hæleð,¹⁸
 lēoda rāeswan,¹⁸ on ðæs lāðestan
 hēðnes heaðorinces hēafod starian,
 15 Holofernus¹⁹ unlyfigendes,²⁰ [180]
 þe ūs monna mæst²¹ *morðra^a gefrēmede,

¹ Belongs to *men*.² Subject.³ What is the normal form of this word (113)?⁴ Note the auxiliary: *was come*, not *had come*.⁵ See 23.⁶ Acc. sing.⁷ See 181.⁸ Modifies *glēawe*.⁹ Acc. sing.¹⁰ Object of *onwriðan*.¹¹ For *hit*.¹² = *as a sign*.¹³ Modifies *hyt*.¹⁴ Construe, and *ætýwan hyt, blōdig, þām burhlēodum, tō bēhðe hū hyre*, etc.¹⁵ Unusual form for *beaduwe*, from *beadu*.¹⁶ See 190.¹⁷ For the order cf. Tennyson's line from the song in *The Princess*: “Rose a nurse of ninety years.”¹⁸ See 152.¹⁹ Genitive.²⁰ *y* is sometimes found for *i*, as well as for *ie* (19).²¹ *Mæst* seems to have two

- sārra ^asorga^a, and þæt swýðor¹ gýt²
 yean² wolde; ac him ne nāðe³ God
 leugran lifes,⁴ þæt hē mid lēddum ūs
 eglan mōste⁵; ic him eadlor⁶ ōðþrong⁷ [185]
 5 purh Godes fultum. Nū ic ^bgumena^b gehwāne⁸
 þyssa¹ ^bburglēoda^b biddan wylle,¹
^brandwiggendra^b, þæt gē recene ēow⁹
 fýsan¹⁰ tō gefeohte; syððan ^cfrymða God^c,
^cārfast Cyning^c, ēastan sende [190]
 10 lēohtne lēoman, berað ^dlinde^d forð,
^dbord^d for brēostum and byrnligmas,
 seire helmas in seeaðena gemong,
 fyllan² ^efoletogan^e fāgum sweordum,
 fūge ^efremgāras^e. Fýnd² syndon ēowere¹¹ [195]
 15 gedēmed tō dēaðe and gē ^fdōm^f āgon,¹²
^ftīr^f aet tohtan, swā ēow getāenod hafað¹³
 mihtig Dryhten purh mīne hand.”
 þā wearð ^gsnelra^g werod snūde gegearwod,

senses and two constructions in this and similar passages. In one it apparently = *chiefest*, and is construed with the preceding genitive; in the other = *most in number*, and is construed with the following genitive. Cf. *Andr.* 1447: “þā þe heardra mæst hearma gefremedan”; *Bēow.* 2045: “forðam hē manna mæst mārða gefremede”; etc.

¹ See above, p. 203, n. 20.

² See 19; 199. 1.

³ See 129.

⁴ See 159. a.

⁵ See 137.

⁶ Neuter.

⁷ See 142.

⁸ LWS. acc. of *gehwā*. See 154. b.

⁹ See 184. b.

¹⁰ Opt. pres. 2 plur.

¹¹ Construe, *ēowere fýnd syndon gedēmed*, etc.

¹² See 127. What two words in this line have the same root? Which is the derivative?

¹³ Is this the usual form?

*cēnra² tō campe; stōpon¹ cynerōfe [200]
 seegas and gesīðas, bēron [sig³]pūfas,
 fōron tō gefeolite forð on gerihte,
 hæleð² under helman of³ ðære hālgan byrig
 5 on⁴ ðæt dægrēd sylf; *dýnedan⁵ seikias,
 hlāde *hlamonan². ðæs se hlanc gefeah⁵ [205]
 wulf in wakle,⁶ and se wannu hreth,
 wælgifre fugel: wistan⁷ bēgen
 þæt him⁸ ðā þeodguman pōhton⁹ tilian
 10 fylle¹⁰ on flēgan; ac him flēah¹¹ on lāst
 earn ātes¹² georn, ārigfēðera,¹³ [210]
 salowigpāda¹¹ sang hilelēoð,
 hymednebbu. Stōpon¹ b¹⁴ heaðorineas^b,
 b¹⁴ beornas^b tō bealowe c¹⁵ bordum^c b¹⁴ beðeahite,

¹ See **stæppan**.

² Nom. plur. See 43. 9.

³ = *from*, not *of*.

⁴ = *at*.

⁵ See **gefēon**.

⁶ Is this the usual form?

See 21.

⁷ Irregular for **wiston** (126).

⁸ Not reflexive.

⁹ See **ſencean**.

¹⁰ = *feast*. See *Iliad* 22. 42:

"Then quickly would dogs and vultures devour him on the field."

¹¹ See **flēogan**.

¹² See 155. c.

¹³ See Shelley's description of the rooks, in the *Lines written among the Eugeanean Hills*:—

Gathering round with wings all
hoar,

Through the dewy mist they soar.

* * * * *

So their plumes of purple grain,
Starred with drops of golden rain,
Gleam, etc.

Perhaps Milton may have borrowed the word from OE. in *H Pens.* 146: "dewy-feathered sleep."

¹⁴ Note the three similar epithets of the **earn**.

¹⁵ **Bord**, *border*, like **rand**, same meaning (see above, p. 204, l. 7), is poetically used for *shield*. So Gr. *trvs* (akin to Eng. *with*) meant *a*) a circle or rim made of *willow*; *b*) the outer edge or *rim* of the shield (like *ἀρρυξ*); *c*) the

- ^chwealfum lindum^{c,1} þā ðe hwile² ær
 ęlðeodigra³ ^aedwīt^a poledon, [215]
 hæðenra ^ahosp^a; ^bhim^b þæt hearde wearð
 æt ðām æscplegan⁴ eallum⁵ forgolden
 5 ^bAssyrium^b, syððan Ebrēas
 under gūðfanum gegān⁶ hæfdon⁶
 tō ðām fyrdwicum. Hie ðā frōmlīce [220]
 lēton forð flēogan flāna scūras,
^childenædran^c of hornbogan,
 10 ^cstrēlas^c stēdehearde; styrmdon hlūde
 grame gūðfreca, gāras⁷ sēndon
 in heardra gemang. ^dHæleð^d wæron yrre,⁸ [225]
^dlandbūende^d lādum cynne,
 stūpon ^dstyrnmōde^d, ^dstercelferhðe^d
 15 wrehton unsōfte ealdgenīðlan⁹

round *shield* itself. A good illustration of its use is in Euripides, *Tro.* 1106-07, where Hecuba is speaking of Hector's shield. Potter translates:—

Yet how sweet to trace
 The mark of his strong grasp, and
 on the verge
 Of thy high orb (*troos*) the sweat.

¹ The material for the weapon,
linden for *shield*.

² Acc. sing.: for a time.

³ Dependent on *edwīt*.

⁴ On *ash* as the designation of
 a *spear*, see Shakespeare, *Coriol.*
 3. 5. 112-115:—

Let me twine
 Mine arms about that body, where
 against

My grained *ash* an hundred times
 hath broke,
 And scarr'd the moon with splin-
 ters.

See also *Iliad* 22. 225 (where
μελιη, *ash*, is used for *spear*):
 “Stood leaning on his bronze-
 pointed (*χαλκογλῶχιος*, like the
ærgescōd of *Bēowulf* 2778)
ashen-spear.” For *æscplega* cf.
 ‘sword-play.’

⁵ Agrees with *him* (164. *h*).

⁶ Note this pluperfect, formed
 with an auxiliary.

⁷ What is the meaning of the
gar- in Mod. Eng. *garlic*?

⁸ See 19.

⁹ Acc. plur. (168).

medowērige¹; mundum² brugdon
scealcas of scēaðum scīrmīled swyrd³ [230]

ęcgum gecoste,⁴ slōgon eornoste
Assiria⁵ ēoretmægga⁶,

5 ēnīðhyegende⁷, nāne ne sparedon
þæs⁸ hērefolces⁹ hēanne¹⁰ ne rīcne
fēwicera manna¹¹ þe hīe ofercuman miltan. [235]

* * * * *

Him¹² mōn¹³ feaht on lāst,
mægenēacen¹⁴ folc, ōð se mǣsta dēl
10 þæs hēriges¹⁵ læg hilde gesǣged
on ðām sigewōnge, sweordum¹⁶ gehēawen, [295]

wulfum tō willan,¹⁷ and ēac wælgīfrum
fuglum tō frōfre. Flugon ðā ðe lyfdon
lāðra lindwiggendra.¹⁸ Him on lāste fōr
15 swēot Ebrēa¹⁹ a sigor²⁰ geweorðod²¹,
a dōme gedȳrsod²²; him²³ fēng²⁴ Dryhten God²⁵ [300]
fēgre on²⁶ fultum,²⁷ b Frēa ælmihtig²⁸.

Hi²⁹ ðā frōmlīce fāgum swyrdum
hæleð higerōfe³⁰ hērapað³¹ worhton

¹ Acc. plur.; agrees with **cald-genīðlan**.

² See 174.

³ Acc. plur.; irregular for **sweord**.

⁴ Agrees with **swyrd**. See 174. *d*.

⁵ Gen. plur.

⁶ From **hēan**, not **hēah**.

⁷ The Assyrians.

⁸ See 89. *e*.

⁹ See 147.

¹⁰ See 44. 2.

¹¹ See 174. *c*.

¹² = (*us*) a delight to wolves.

See 161. 2.

¹³ Depends on **ðā**.

¹⁴ Gen. plur.

¹⁵ Inst. without ending.

¹⁶ The Hebrews.

¹⁷ = *to (their) help*. For the construction see 164. *e*.

¹⁸ Irregular for **hērapað** (for **-pæð**).

- purh lādra gemong, linde hēowon,
 scildburh seāron: ^ascēotend^a wāron [305]
 gūðe gegremede, ^aguman Ebrēisce^a;
 pegnas on ðā tīl pearle gelyste¹
 5 gārgewinnes. þær on grēot gefēoll
 se h̄hsta² dūl hēafodgerīmes
^aAssiria^a ealdorduguðe,³ [310]
^alāðan cynnes^a: l̄thwōn becōm
 cwicera⁴ tō eȳððe. Cirdon⁵ cynerōfe,
 10 wiggend⁵ on wiðertrod, ^bwælsceġ^b oninnan,⁶
^brēocende hr̄w^b; rūm⁷ wæs tō nimanne
 londbūendum on ðām ^clāðestan^c, [315]
 hyra ^cealdfēondum unlyfigendum^c
 heolfrig h̄ererēaf, — hyrsta⁸ scȳne,²
 15 bord and brād swyrð, brūne helmas,
 dȳre² mādmas. Hæfdon dōmlīce
 on ðām folestȳde fȳnd⁹ oferwunnen [320]
 ēðelweardas,¹⁰ ealdliettende¹¹
 swyrðum āswēfede¹¹; hīc on swaðe reston,
 20 pā ðe him tō life lāðost wāron
 cwicera cynna. Ðā s̄co cnēoris eall,

¹ See 190.² See 19.³ Either dependent upon, or parallel to, hēafodgerīmes.⁴ Dependent on l̄thwōn.⁵ For **ig** is sometimes found, as here, **igg**. What does this signify?⁶ Governs wælsceġ and hr̄w; the latter is an acc. plural.⁷ Translate, *there was a chance**for the natives to capture from the most hated ones (lāðestan for -um).*⁸ These nouns are all acc. plur.⁹ Acc. plur. ¹⁰ Nom. plur.¹¹ Supply **hæfdon**. With **āswēbban**, in the sense of 'slay,' cf. the similar use of the Lat. *sopire* and the Gr. *εὐδαίμων* (the latter in Sophocles).

- mægða mærost, ānes mōnðes fyrst,¹ [325]
 wlauc² wundenlocc² wāgon² and lāddon³
 tō ðære beorhtan byrig Bethuliam
 helmas and hupseax,⁴ hāre byrnan,
 5 gūðsceorp gumena golde gefretewod,
 mærra⁵ mādma þonne mon ænig [330]
 āseġan mæge scaropneclra⁶;
 eal þæt ðā ðeodguman pryme geēodon,
 cēne⁷ under cumblum on cōmpwīge
 10 þurh Iūdithe⁸ glēawe lāre
 mægð⁸ mōdigre. ^aHī^a tō mēde⁹ hyre [335]
 of ðām sīðfate¹⁰ sylfre¹¹ brūhton
^aeorlas æscrōfe^a Holofernes¹²
 sweord and swātigne¹³ helm, swylce eac sīde byrnan,
 15 gerūnode rēadum golde, and eal þæt se rinea baldor
 swīðmōd¹⁴ since¹⁵ āhte oððe sundoryrfes,¹⁵ [340]
 bēaga¹⁵ and beorlitra mādma,¹⁵ hī þæt þære beorhtan
 idese
 āġeāfon gearopneclre.

¹ See 170.² Agreeing with **cnēoris**.³ See **wegan**, and 189. 2.⁴ Acc. plur.⁵ Comp. and gen. plur.; see 60.2. The position would seem to require **mærran mādmas**.⁶ Depends on **ænig**.⁷ Modifies, or is parallel to, **ðeodguman**.
⁸ Gen. sing.⁹ See Mayhew, *OE. Phonology*, § 365.¹⁰ See 43. 2; here the **a** intrudes even into the sing.¹¹ For **selfre** (166).¹² Genitive.¹³ Lit. *sweaty*, but in poetry **swāt** usually = **blōd**.¹⁴ Agrees with **baldor**.¹⁵ Dependent on **eal**.

XVI.

SELECTIONS FROM THE ANDREAS.

[The *Andreas* is a poem of about 1722 lines (the numbering differs according to the edition). Jacob Grimm considered it and the *Elene* to be (Preface to his edition, p. iv) "the most ancient and instructive productions of Old English poetry, next to the *Bēowulf*." With the help of Thilo, Grimm discovered (pp. xvi ff.) its source to be the *Acts of Andrew and Matthew*, written in Greek, and now published in Tischendorf's *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*, pp. 132-166. Besides this poem, there is a prose version which may be profitably consulted, and which is to be found in Bright's valuable *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, pp. 113-128. It is believed by many scholars that both these versions were made from a Latin translation of the Greek original, but this cannot be said to have been demonstrated, at least for the poem. The Greek original is discussed at length by Lipsius, *Die apokryphen Apostelgeschichten und Apostellegenden*, pp. 546 ff. A portion of the Greek, corresponding to lines 235-349, is printed in Appendix III.

According to Lipsius, the scene of the poem is the northern coast of the Black Sea; though the Old English poet had Africa in mind (cf. l. 198), perhaps because the region about Colchis had by some been called the inner or second Ethiopia. The Marmedonia (l. 30) or Mermedonia of our text has been identified with Myrmecium, Gr. Μυρμήκιον, near the modern Yenikale, in the Crimea. Here are supposed to have dwelt the Cimmerians of Homer, and here, in classic times, were settled various Scythian tribes. Of the Tauri (Crimea was anciently the *Tauric* Chersonesus) Herodotus says (4. 103): "They sacrifice to the virgin all who suffer shipwreck, and any Greeks they meet with driven on their coasts, in the following manner: having performed the preparatory ceremonies, they strike the head with a club; some say they throw the body down from a precipice. . . . The Tauri themselves say that this deity to whom they sacrifice is Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon" (cf. Euripides' *Iphigenia in Tauris*, and Goethe's *Iphigenie*). This reputation clung to the region, for Tertullian says (*Adv. Marcionem* 1. 1): "Pontum ferocissimas gentes inhabitare, parentum cadavera cum pecudibus cæsa convivio convorantes." Nor was the evil fame of the district diminished by the fact that Huns were settled here from the fourth to the sixth century, then Goths, and afterward Tartars.

The story of the poem, up to the beginning of our extract, is briefly this: St. Matthew was in imminent danger among the Mervedonians, a race of cannibals. In this extremity God appears to Andrew, and exhorts him to go to Matthew's assistance, which, after some reluctance, he prepares to do.

Bits of translation and interesting comments (not always correct), embracing much of our extract, are given by Brooke, *Hist. Early Eng. Lit.* pp. 169 ff., 413 ff.]

Conversation between Andrew and the Sea-Captain.

Gewāt¹ him pā ^aon ūltan^a ^amid ærdæge^a [235]
 ofer sandhleodū tō sās faruðe
 prīste on gepance, and his pegas mid,
 gangan² on grēote; gārsecg³ hlýnede,⁴
 5 bēoton brimstrēamas. Se beorn wæs on⁵ hyhte,⁵
 syððan hē on waruðe wīdfæðme⁶ scip [240]
 mōdig gemētte. pā cōm ^bmorgen torht^b,
^bbēacna beorhtost^b, ofer breomo snēowan,
 hālig of heolstre; heofoncandel⁷ blāc⁸

¹ See 184. a. ² See 199. 1.

³ Sweet (*Engl. Stud.* 2. 314-316) explains this word as being, not a compound of **gār** and **secg** (= *spear* + *man*, according to Bosworth, as if a personification like Neptune with his trident; or = *spear* + *sedge*, with Leo, the tips of the waves being likened to spears), but as arising by metathesis from the Runic word **gāsric** (cf. the name of the Vandal king, Gaisaricus), as if **gās** + **ric**. The **gās-** would correspond to Old Norse *geisa*, to

chafe, *rage*; the **-ric** as in Ger. *wütherich*; so that **gāsric** would = *the rager*.

⁴ Brooke translates this line: "Trampled o'er the shingle. Thundered loud the ocean."

⁵ Nearly = *joyful*, *rejoiced*. Gr. 'rejoiced with very great joy.'

⁶ Poetic license; Gr. 'a little ship.' Cf. the Homeric *κολλη νηῦς*.

⁷ = *the sun*. Of 'candle' the *New Eng. Dict.* says: "One of the Latin words introduced at the English Conversion, and long associated chiefly with religious

⁸ See **blīcan**.

- ofer lagoflōdas. Hē ðær °lidweardas °
 prymlice prȳ °pegnas °gemētte,¹ [245]
 °mōdiglice mēnn°, on mērebāte
 sittan sīðfrōme, swylee hīe ofer sǣ cōmon.²
 5 þæt³ wæs Drihten sylf, ðugeða⁴ Wealdend,⁴
 ēcc, ælmiltig, mid his englum twām.
 Wǣron °hīe^d on gescirplan °scipfērendum°, [250]
 °eorlas^d onlice °ēalīðendum°,
 þonne hīe on flōdes fæðm⁵ ofer feorne weg
 10 on cald wæter cēolum⁶ lūcað.⁷
 Hīe ðā gegrette sē ðe on grēote stōð,
 fūs⁸ on⁸ faroðe fægn⁹ reordade:— [255]
 “Hwanon cōmon gē cēolum līðan,
 mǣcræftige mēnn, on mērepissan
 15 āne¹⁰ iugflotan? hwanon ēagorstrēam
 ofer ȳða gewēalc ēowic¹¹ brōhte?”
 Him pā ƿndswarode ælmihti¹² God, [260]
 swā¹³ þæt ne wiste sē ðe þæs wordes bād,¹⁴

observances. . . . This sacred character of the word bears on the OE. poetic compounds.” Cf. *Rom. and Jul.* 3. 5. 9.: “Night’s candles are burnt out.” See also Shakespeare’s metaphorical sense of *lamp*, and cf. the Gr. *λαμπάς*, Lat. *lampas*, in poetical use.

¹ So Sievers; not in MS.

² = *had come*.

³ What is the antecedent of *þæt*?

⁴ = *Lord of hosts*.

⁵ = *expanse*, originally *embracing arms, embrace*.

⁶ Not *keel*, but *ship*.

⁷ The radical meaning is, *to move in any swift or impetuous manner*.

⁸ = *ready, eager for*. One would expect the acc. *faroð*.

⁹ MS. *frægn*. ¹⁰ Inst. sing.

¹¹ See 81. 1.

¹² See 28.

¹³ = *in such a manner*. One is inclined to substitute *ſēah*, as making better sense.

¹⁴ See *bīdan*, and 156. 1.

- hwæt sē manna wæs meðelhēgendra,¹
 þe hē þær on waroðe wiðþingode:—
 “Wē of Marmedonia mægðe syndon
 feorran gefērede; ūs mid flōle hær [265]
 5 on liranrāde² “hēahstefn” naca³,
 “snellie sāmearh”⁴ snūde⁵ bewunden,⁶
 oð-þæt wē pissa lēoda land gesōhton
 wære⁶ bewrecene, swā ūs wind fordrāf.”
 Him þā Andreas ēaðmōð oncwæð:— [270]
 10 “Wolde ic þe biððan, þēh⁷ ic þe “bēaga” lýt,
 “sineweorðunga”, syllan meahite,
 þæt þū ūs gebrōhte “brante”⁸ cēole⁹,
 “hēa hornscipe”, ofer hwæles cōdel
 on þære mægðe; bið⁹ ðē meorð¹⁰ wið God, [275]
 15 þæt¹¹ þū ūs on lāde liðe weorðe.”
 Eft him andswarode æðelinga Helm¹²
 of¹³ yðlide, engla Scippend:—
 “Ne magon þær gewunian wiðfērende,

¹ Cf. the Homeric μέροψ as an epithet, and in later use as an equivalent, of *men, mortals* (so *Il.* 2. 285), and see p. 222, l. 9.

² With this sense of *rād, road*, may be compared the Gr. κέλευθος, πόρος, as in the Homeric ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα (*Od.* 3. 177), *fishy roads*; see also Æschylus' πόρον οὐρανῶν (*Prom.* 281), *track of birds*.

³ Cf. the Gr. ὑπέρπρος.

⁴ Cf. *Od.* 4. 708: “Swift ships, that serve men for horses on the sea” (ἄλλοι ἵπποι). See p. 226, l. 2.

⁵ = *encompassed with speed, swift*.

⁶ An unusual word for *ocean*.

⁷ In this poem, *ea* (ēa) not seldom becomes *e* (ē), especially before palatal consonants (10).

⁸ See 174. *a*.

⁹ Future sense, as frequently with *bið*.

¹⁰ Anglian form for WS. *mēð*, related to Gr. μισθός (*Mayhew, OE. Phon.* § 365). ¹¹ *þær* = *if*?

¹² Not *helmet*, but *protector*.

¹³ = *from*, as often.

- nē þær ęlpēodige eardes¹ brūcað, [280]
 ah in þære ceastre cwealm² prōwiað
 þā ðe feorran þyder feorh³ gelædap⁴;
 qnd þū wilnast⁴ nū ofer wīlne mēre,
 5 þæt ðū on þā fūgðe þīne fēore spilde? ”
 Him þā Andreas āgef qndsware:— [285]
 “ Ūsic lust hwēteð⁵ on þā lēodmearce,
 mycel mōdes hiht⁶ tō þære mæran byrig,
 þēoden⁷ lēofesta, gif þū ūs þīne⁸ wilt
 10 on mērefaroðe miltse gecyðan.”
 Him qndswarode ęngla þēoden, [290]
 Nęregend⁹ fīra, of nacan¹⁰ stefne:—
 “ Wē ðē ēstlice mid ūs willað
 fęrgan⁹ frēolice ofer fīsces¹¹ bæð¹¹
 15 efne tō þām lande, þær¹² þē lust myneð
 tō gesēcanne, syððan¹³ gē ēowre [295]
 gafulrædenne āgifen habbað,
 *sceattas gescrifene*¹⁴; swā ēow scipweardas
 āra¹⁴ ofer ȝōbord unnan willað.”
 20 Him¹⁵ þā ofstlice Andreas wið,
 wineþearfende, wordum mælde:— [300]

¹ See 156. e.

² Acc.

³ Periphrastic for ‘go.’

⁴ Elliptic, like Shakespeare’s
 (*M. W. 3. 2. 88*) “I *will* to my
 honest knight.”

⁵ A following verb of motion
 understood.

⁶ Here = *bent*.

⁷ Formed from *ſēod*, as *dryht-*

en from *dryht*; cf. *cyning*, with
 a different ending, from *cyn*.

⁸ Agrees with *miltse*.

⁹ See 18.

¹⁰ Gen. sing.

¹¹ Kenning (215) for ‘ocean.’

¹² Almost = *that*. Cf. *there* in
 Mod. Eng. *thereto*.

¹³ = *as soon as*.

¹⁴ MS. *aras*. See 156. i.

¹⁵ Governed by *wið*.

- wīs on gewitte, wordhord¹ onlēac¹: —
 “Ne gedafenað” þē, nū þē Dryhten geaf²
 welan qnd wiste qnd woruldspēde,
 ðæt ðū qndsware⁴ mid oferhygdum,
 5 sƿege^{4a} sūrewide⁵; sēltre bið æghwām [320]
 þæt hē ēaðmēdum⁶ ƿellorfūsne
 oncnāwe cūðlice, swā þæt Crīst bebēad,
 þēoden prymfæst. Wē his pegnas⁷ synd,
 gecoren tō cēmpum. Hē is Cyning on⁸ riht,⁸
 10 Wealdend qnd Wyrhta wuldorprymmes, [325]
 ān ēce God eallra gesceafta,
 swā hē ealle befēhð ānes⁹ a cræfte^a
 hefon¹⁰ qnd eorðan a hālgum mihtum^a,
 sigora sēlost.¹¹ Hē ðæt sylfa cwæð,
 15 Fæder folca¹² gehwæs, qnd ūs fēran hēt [330]
 geond ginne grund gāsta¹³ strēonan: —
 ‘Farað¹⁴ nū geond ealle eorðan scēatas¹⁵
 emne swā wīde swā wāter bebūgeð,¹⁶

¹ That is, spoke. ² See 190.

³ Translate, *hath given*.

⁴ Acc. sing. ^{4a} MS. *sece*.

⁵ Inst. sing., parallel with **mid oferhygdum** (174).

⁶ Perhaps adv. (72).

⁷ When did the word *thane* cease to be employed in literature?

⁸ Either = *rightfully, by rights*, or perhaps an adj. **onriht** = *legitimate, rightful*.

^a = *sole, lit. of one (alone)*.

¹⁰ Unusual for **heofon**.

¹¹ One is inclined to substitute **sēlend**, *bestower*, which occurs three times with **sigora** in the poetry, whereas **sigora sēlost** is otherwise unknown.

¹² Dependent on **gehwæs**.

¹³ See 156. *n*; 199. 1.

¹⁴ An interesting parallel to this paraphrase (a free one even in the Greek original) of Matt. 10. 1 ff. is found in the poem of *Christ*, 480–489.

¹⁵ MS. *sceattas*.

¹⁶ Cf. p. 201, l. 1.

- oððe stędewangas strāte¹ geliegap²;
 bodiað aetter burgum beorhtne gelēafan [335]
 ofer foldan fæðm; ic ēow freoðo healde.³
 Ne ðurfan⁴ gē on þā fōre fratwe lēdan,⁵
 5 gold ne seolfor; ic ēow gōða gelwæs⁶
 on ēowerne āgenne dōm ēst āhwette.⁷
 Nū ðū seolfu⁸ miht sīð ūserne⁹ [340]
 gehyran hygeþancol¹⁰; ic sceal hraðe cunnan
 hwæt ðū ūs tō¹¹ ðuguðum¹¹ gedōn wille.”
 10 Him þā ondswarode ēce¹² Dryhten:—
 “Gif gē syndon þegnas þæs¹³ þe þrym āhōf
 ofer middangeard, swā gē mē sęgap, [345]
 ond gē gehēoldon¹⁴ þæt ēow se Hālga beađ,
 þonne ic ēow mid gefēan fērian wille
 15 ofer brimstrēamas, swā gē bēnan¹⁵ sint.”
 þā in cēol stigon¹⁶ collenfyrhðe,¹⁷
 ęllenrōfe; æghwylcum wearð [350]
 on męrefaroðe mōð geblissod.
 Ðā ofer ȳða geswing Andreas ongann
 20 męrelīðendum¹⁸ miltsa¹⁹ biddan²⁰

¹ Acc. sing. ² = *border*.

³ Future sense.

⁴ For *ðurfon* (131).

⁵ Not *lead*, but *carry* (Gr. βαράζετε).

⁶ Dependent on *ēst*.

⁷ = *supply*; not the normal sense of the word.

⁸ See *self*, and 21.

⁹ See 31. 1.

¹⁰ Agrees with *ðū*.

¹¹ = *for (our) benefit*, lit. *bene-*

fits; Gr. τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν, (as a) kindness. ¹² MS. *ęce*.

¹³ = *of that one, of him*.

¹⁴ Translate, *have kept, observed*.

¹⁵ = *petitioners*.

¹⁶ So in Latin: *ascendere navem*.

¹⁷ *-fyrhðe* irregular for *-ferhðe*.

¹⁸ = *for the seafarers*.

¹⁹ See 156. b.

²⁰ *Biddan* here takes three cases after it. Explain.

wuldres Aldor, ƿnd þus wordum cwæð:—
 “Forgife þē ^aDryhten^a dōmweorðunga — [355]
 willan in worulde, ƿnd in wuldre blæd—
^aMeotud manncynnes^a, swā ðū mē hafast¹
 5 on þyssum siðfæte sybbe gecƿæðed!”

The Voyage. — Storm at Sea.

Gesæt him þā se hālga Holmwearde² nēah,
 æðele be Æðelum. Æfre ic ne hƿrde [360]
 þon³ cymlicor cēol gehladenne⁴
 hēahgestrēonum. ^bHæleð^b insæton,
 10 ^bþeodnas^b pƿymfulle, ^bþegnas^b wlitige.
 Ðā reordode rīce þeoden,
 ēce, ælmiltig, heht⁵ his ^aengel^a gān, [365]
^amærne maguþegn^a, ƿnd mēte syllan,⁶
 frēfran fēasceaftne⁷ ofer flōdes wylm,
 15 þæt hīe þē⁸ ēað⁹ mihton ofer ƿða geƿring
 drohtað ādrēogan. þā ^bgedrēfed^b wearð,
^bonhrēred^b hwælmere; hornfisc plegode, [370]
 glād¹⁰ geond gārsecg, ƿnd se grāga mēw

¹ Is this the normal form?

² Probably **Helmwearde** = *guardian of the tiller or helm*; but see Vocabulary.

³ = *than that*, inst. of *ƿæt*.

⁴ This sentence seems to be imitated from *Bēow.* 38–39:—

Ne hƿrde ic cymlicor cēol gegyrwan
 hildewēpnnum and heaðowædum.

Note that the past participle is substituted in the passage from

Andreas for the infinitive of *Bēow.* *wulf*. The former construction is unusual.

⁵ Anglian (probably identical with the original) form for **hēt** (110).

⁶ For **sellan**.

⁷ Meaning Andrew, though the next line has **hīe**.

⁸ For **ƿƿ** (84).

⁹ For **ieð**.

¹⁰ See **glīdan**.

wælgifre¹ wand; wedercandel swearc,²
 windas wēoxon,³ wāgas grundon,
 strēamas styredon, strēngas garron,⁴
 wædo gewætte⁵; wætereḡsa stōd⁶ [375]
 5 prēata prýðum. þeḡnas wurden

¹ Agrees with **mæw**.

² See **sweorcan**.

³ There is no hint of any extraordinary commotion, much less of a storm, in the original. Of all this long description there is nothing except, "They were troubled because of the sea." Brooke says (p. 416): "The storm is now described in words that come, one after another, short, heavy, and springing, like the blows of the waves, and the gusts of wind. We know as we read that the writer had seen the thing."

⁴ See **georran**.

⁵ Part of Baskervill's note, in his edition, is: "**wædo gewætte**, the wet weeds (sails); wet with waters, Kemble; waves swelled, Grein; *replebatur aquis*, *vadum maulefiebat*, Grimm; **wædo gewætte** is in apposition with **strengas**." **Wædo** (with short æ) might be nom. (acc.) plur. of **wæd**, sea. But the phrase is obscure.

⁶ A peculiar use of **standan**, to indicate motion rather than rest. In Mod. Eng. this general

sense is represented by phrases like 'stand back,' 'stand off from shore,' 'stand up,' 'stand out,' etc. In OE. poetry, **standan** is frequently used with **ege** or **eḡesa** (similarly in ON.); thus in Ps. 104. 33 (105. 38), *cecidit timor eorum super eos*; **him þær eḡesa . . . stōd**, where the King James version has, *the fear of them fell upon them*. The transformation of this idiom into *stand in awe of* is interesting. Note that the dative is still retained in this quotation, of about A.D. 1380 (*Sir Ferumbras* 408): "Of whame *men stondeð aye*" [*i.e.* awe]. However, *men* being eventually understood as nom. in such a sentence as the last (cf. *Towneley Mysteries*, 305 [ab. 1466]: "*I stand great aghe*"), *in* was supplied before *awe*, as in this from Lydgate (ab. 1413): "*Of theyre lord and god to stande in awen*." See *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *awe*. The Scandinavian influence in Middle English confirmed the idiom, and assisted in its development.

- æcolmōde; ænig¹ ne¹ wēnde²
 pæt hē lifgende land begēte,
 pāra³ þe mid Andreas on ēagorstrēam
 cēol gesōhte. Næs⁴ him cūð þā gýt [380]
 5 hwā þām sǣflotan sund⁵ wisode.
 Him þā ^ase hālga^a on holnwege
 ofer ārgeblond ^aAndreas^a þā gīt,
^apegn pēodenhold,^a þanc gesægde
 rīcum Rǣsboran, þā hē gereordod wæs: — [385]
 10 “Ðē pissa swāsenda⁶ ^bsōðfæst Meotud,^b
 ^blifes Lēohtfruma,^b lēan forgilde,
 ^bweoruda Waldend,^b ond þē wist⁷ gife,
 heofonlicne hlāf, swū ðū ^chyldo^c wið mē
 ofer firigendstrēam⁸ ^cfrēode^c gecyðdest! [390]
 15 Nū synt geþrēade ^dþegnas mīne^d,
 ^dgeonge gūðrincas^d; ^egārsecg^e hlymmeð,
 ^egeofon⁹ gēotende^e; grund¹⁰ is onhrēred,¹¹
 dēope¹² gedrēfed; ^fduguð^f¹³ is geswenced,

¹ Translate, *no one*. ² See 4.

³ Dependent on *ænig*.

⁴ For lines 4–14 the Greek has:
 “Andrew answered and said unto
 Jesus, not knowing that it was
 Jesus, The Lord give thee heav-
 enly bread from his kingdom.”

⁵ = either *ocean* or *course*, prob-
 ably the latter; cf. p. 226, l. 2.

⁶ See 153. *e*.

⁷ = *as food*.

⁸ For *firgenstrēam*.

⁹ MS. *heofon*; but this seems
 like an echo of *Bēow.* 1690–91: —

syððan flōd ofslōh,
 gifen gēotende

(= *streaming sea; rushing sea*,
 Garnett; *gurgling currents*, Hall;
rushing ocean, Earle).

¹⁰ Probably = *sea*; an unusual
 sense. Cf. p. 223, l. 1.

¹¹ See p. 218, ll. 16, 17.

¹² Adv.

¹³ Related to Ger. *tugend* (cf.
 30), OE. *dugan* (128), and Mod.
 Eng. *doughty*. There is an inter-
 esting OE. phrase, *duguð* and
geoguð (cf. *Bēow.* 160, etc.),

- f'mōdliga mægen¹ myclum¹ gebysgod." [395]
 Him of holme² onewæð helesu Scyppend:—
 "Læt nū gefērian "flotan" āserne,
 "lid" tō lande ofer lagumæsten,
 5 qnd þonne gebīdan³ beornas þīne,
 āras on earde, hwænne⁴ pā eft cyme." [400]
 Ēdre⁵ him pā beorlas⁶ āgēfan⁷ qndsware,
 þegnas prohthearde⁸—pafigan⁷ ne woldon
 ðæt hīe forlēton æt līdes stefnan⁸
 10 lēofne lārēow, qnd him⁹ land euron—
 "Hwider hweorfað wē hlāfordlēase, [405]
 gēomormōde, gōde¹⁰ orfeorme,
 synnum¹¹ wunde, gif wē swīcað þē¹²?
 Wē¹³ bioð e'lāðe⁹ on landa gehwām,
 15 folcum e'fracoðe⁹, þonne fira bearn,
 ellenrōfe, æht¹⁴ besittap, [410]

which almost = *knights and squires*. The word is worth a little study.

¹ See 72.

² Perhaps mistaken for *hel-*, *man*, the *helm* of the ship.

³ Construe, *læt þīne beornas gebīdan*.

⁴ Here = *until*.

⁵ For *ēdre*.

⁶ For *āgēafon*. ⁷ See 18.

⁸ See *stefna*, a collateral form of *stefn*.

⁹ See 184. *a*. ¹⁰ See 165. 1.

¹¹ See 174. *d*. ¹² See 164. *o*.

¹³ This reply is largely original, and exhibits a characteristic

trait of our ancestors—loyalty to a rightful lord. See Gummere, *Germanic Origins*, pp. 261–269; to the citations given there might be added the account of Cynewulf and Cyneheard, from the Saxon Chronicle for 755. One sentence from it will illustrate: "Qnd þā cūðedon hīe þæt him nænig mæg lēofra nēre þonne hiera hlāford, qnd hīe nēfre his banan folgian noldon."

¹⁴ *Æht* (sometimes *eaht*) is not to be confounded with *æht* (4); *æht besittan* = *sit in council*; here almost = *consult, discuss, debate*.

grund¹ wið grēote. God eaðe mæg [425]

hēaðoliðendum² helpe³ gefremman.⁴

Ongan pā glēawlice “gingran sīne⁵

“wuldorspēdige weras⁶ wordum trymman:—

5 “Gē pæt gehogodon, pā gē on holm stigon,
pæt gē on fāra⁷ fole feorh⁸ gelældon,” [435]

ond for Dryhtnes lufan⁷ deað prōwodon⁹

on Ælmyrcna⁹ ēðelrice,

sāwle¹⁰ gesealdon.⁸ Ic pæt sylfa wāt,

10 pæt ūs gescyldeð Scyppend engla,
weoruda Dryhten. Wæteregesa sceal, [435]

geðyð¹¹ ond geðreatod purh þrýðeining,

lagu lācende, liðra wyrðan.¹²

Swā¹³ gesæalde¹⁴ iu pæt wē on sēbāte

15 ofer waruðgewinn wæda¹⁵ cunneðan
faroðrīdende. Frēne puhton [440]

egle ealāda; ēagorstrēamas

bēoton bordstæðu; brim oft onewæð,

ȳð oðerre.¹⁶ Hwīlum uppāstōð

¹ Probably = *sea*. Cf. p. 220, note 10.

² Perhaps for *hēahſeo-*, in the sense of *the high sea*; cf. Lat. *altum*. ³ Acc. sing.

⁴ It is not till this point is reached, in the Greek original, that the journey is begun!

⁵ From *fāh* (43. 3).

⁶ Periphrastic, something like our ‘directed your steps.’

⁷ From the weak *lufe*.

⁸ Optative.

⁹ *Allmark(y)* = *Ethiopians*; but the poet is here mistaken. See the prefatory remarks, p. 210.

¹⁰ Here = *life*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 227, l. 19.

¹² For *weorðan*.

¹³ Brooke remarks (p. 417): “It is a happy situation which the poet conceives, for Andrew, not knowing that Christ himself is seated beside him in the stern, tells Christ a story of Christ.” Cf. Mk. 4. 36 ff.

¹⁴ See 190. ¹⁵ See 156. *d*.

¹⁶ Dat. sing. Cf. Ps. 42. 7.

- of brimes bōsme on bātes fæðm
 egesa ofer yðlid. Ælmihtig þær, [445]
 Meotud mancynnes, on mēreþyssan
 beorht bāsnod. Beornas wurdon
 5 forhte on mōde; friðes¹ wilnedon,
 miltsa¹ tō² Mærum.³ þā sēo mēnigo ongan
 clypian on cēole; Cyning sōna ārās, [450]
 engla Eadgifa yðum⁴ stilde,
 wæteres wælmum; windas prēade;
 10 sū sessade,⁵ smylte wurdon
 mērestrēama gemeotu.⁶ Ðā ure mōd āhlōh,⁷
 syððan wē gesēgon⁸ under swegles gang [455]
 windas ond wēgas ond wæterbrūgan
 forhte gewordne for Frēan⁹ egesan.
 15 For-pan ic ēow tō sōðe sēcgan wille
 þæt nūfre¹⁰ forlæteð lifgende God
 eorl on eorðan, gif his ellen dēah.¹¹ [460]
 Swā hlēoðrode hālig cēnpa
 ðēawum¹² gepancul; pēgnas lērde
 20 ēadlig ōreta,¹³ eorlas trymede,
 ōð-ðæt hīc sēmninga¹⁴ slāp oferēode

¹ See 156. *a*.² Here = *from*.³ Meaning Christ.⁴ See 164. *i*.⁵ This word does not otherwise occur, but the meaning is obvious. There is a noun *sess*, meaning *seat*.⁶ See *gemet*, and 20.⁷ See 107.⁸ Anglian form of *gesāwon* (106).⁹ See 153. *d*.¹⁰ This gnomic sentence resembles that in *Bēow.* 572-573. Perhaps it is imitated from the Latin proverb, "Fortune favors the brave."¹¹ See 128.¹² See 174. *d*.¹³ Usually *ōretta*.

mēðe¹ be mæste. Mære sweoðerale, [465]
 "Ʒða ongin"² eft oncyrle,
 "hrēoh holmpracu". þā þān hālgan wearð
 after gryrehwīle gāst geblissod.

Andrew desires Instruction in Seamanship.

- 5 Ongan þā reordigan rēdum snottor,
 wīs on gewitte wordlocan onspēonn³: — [470]
 "Næfre ic sēlidan"⁴ sēlran mētte,
 mācræftigran, þæs-ðe⁴ mē pynceð,
 rōwend rōfran, rēdsnotterran,
 10 wordes wīsrān. Ic wille þē,
 eorl unforēnð, ānre⁵ nū gēna [475]
 hēne biddan: þēah ic þē "bēaga"⁶ lýt,
 "sineweorðunga"⁷, syllan mihte,⁷
 "fætedsinces"⁸, wolde ic frēondscipe,⁸
 15 þēoden prymfæst, þinne, gif ic mehte,⁷
 begitan gōdne. þæs⁹ ðū gife hlēotest,¹⁰ [480]
 hāligne hyht on heofonprymme,
 gif ðū lidwērigum, lārna þinna
 ēste¹¹ wyrðest. Wolde ic ānes¹² tō ðē,
 20 cynerōf hāleð, cræftes nēosan —
 ðæt ðū mē getāhte, nū þē tīr¹³ Cyning [485]
 ond miht forgef,¹⁴ manna Scyppend,

¹ Agrees with **hie**.

² See **onspannan**.

³ Acc. sing.

⁴ Here = *so far as, as* (157. 1).

⁵ See 156. *b*. ⁶ See 154. *a*.

⁷ Variants of **meahte**.

⁸ Object of **begitan**.

⁹ = *for that*.

¹⁰ Future sense.

¹¹ See 165. ¹² See 156. *m*.

¹³ Acc. sing.

¹⁴ Variant of **forgeaf**.

- hū ðū ^awægflotan^a wære bestēmdon,¹
^asāhengeste,^a sund² wisige.
 Ic wæs on³ gifeðe³ iū onð nū
 syxtýne sīðum⁴ on sēbāte, [490]
 5 ^bmēre^b hrērendum⁵ mundum⁶ frēorig,⁷
^bēagorstrēamas^b — is ðys⁸ āne⁹ mā —,
 swā¹⁰ ic āfre ne geseah ānigne mann,
 prȳðbearn haeleð,¹¹ pē gelīcne
 stēoran ofer stæfnan. Strēamwelm hwileð,¹² [495]
 10 bēatað¹³ brimstæðo; is þes bāt ful scrid,
 færeð fāmigheals fugole¹⁴ gelīcost,
 glīdeð on geofone. Ic georne wāt
 þæt ic āfre ne geseah ofer yðlāde,¹⁵
 on sǣleodan¹⁶ syllīcran¹⁷ cræft. [500]
 15 Is þon¹⁸ gelīcost¹⁹ swā²⁰ hē²¹ on landsceare²²

¹ For **bestēmdan**, the (weak) past part., according to Wülker. It would then agree with **wægflotan** (dat. sing.).

² See p. 213, note 4, and p. 220, l. 5. ³ = *by chance*.

⁴ See 176. 1.

⁵ Governs **mēre** (and **ēagorstrēamas**), and agrees with **mundum**. ⁶ = *in hands*?

⁷ Agrees with **ic**.

⁸ For **ðis**, neut. nom. sing.

⁹ Inst. adv. = *once*. *This makes another journey*, added to the sixteen. The Greek has, "Behold, this is the seventeenth." Brooke (p. 414) attributes this to the OE. poet. ¹⁰ Almost = *yet*.

¹¹ It is unusual to have two synonymous nouns thus joined.

¹² See **hwelan**.

¹³ Unusual ending of 3 sing.

¹⁴ Cf. *Odyssey* 7. 36: "Their ships are swift as the flight of a bird." See also *Od.* 13. 86-87; 11. 125.

¹⁵ MS. **yðlāfe**, which would mean *sand*, that which is *left* by the waves. ¹⁶ See **sǣlida**.

¹⁷ For **sel-**, contracted from **seld-**, the root of *seldom*.

¹⁸ = *to that*.

¹⁹ For **gelīcost**; see l. 11.

²⁰ = *as if*. ²¹ = *the boat* (**bāt**).

²² = *simply land*; the Greek has: ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

stille stande, þær hine ^astorma ne mæg.
^awind^a āwēgan, nē wæterflōdas
 breccan brōndstæfne; hwarðere on brim snēoweð¹
 snel under² segle.² Ðū eart seolfa geong. [505]
 5 wīgendra hlēo, nālas wintrum frōð:
 hafast þēh³ on fyrhðe, faroðlācende.³
 eorles ondsware, æghwylces⁴ canst
 worda⁵ for⁶ worulde wīshic andgit.⁷

The Pilot recognizes God's Presence with Andrew.

Him ondswarode ēce Dryhten: — [510]
 10 "Oft þæt gesæleð þæt wē on sǣlāde,
^ascipum^a under⁸ scealcum, þonne scēor⁹ cymeð,
 brecað¹⁰ ofer bæðweg ^abrimhængestum^a.
 Hwīlum ūs on ȝðum earfoðlice
 gesæleð on sǣwe,¹¹ þēh¹² wē sīðnesan [515]
 15 frēcne gefēran. Flōdwyln ne mæg
 manna ænigne ofer¹³ Meotudes ēst
 lungre gelettan¹⁴; āh¹⁵ him lifes geweald
 sē ðe brimu bindeð, brūne ȝða
 ðȝð and prēatað.¹⁶ Hē pēodum sceal [520]
 20 racian mid rihte, sē ðe rodor āhōf

¹ MS. *snoweð*.

² So yet, *under sail*. ² MS. *þe*.

³ See 152.

⁴ Dependent on *andgit*.

⁵ Dependent on *æghwylces*.

⁶ Almost = *in*.

⁷ Object of *canst* (130).

⁸ = *among*; but this half-line
is a little obscure.

⁹ See 18.

¹⁰ Almost = *break away*.

¹¹ Irreg. dat.; usually *sǣ*.

¹² For *ðēah*. ¹³ = *against*.

¹⁴ Cf. *Hamlet* 1. 4. 85: "I'll
make a ghost of him that *lets*
me."

¹⁵ See 127; here reflexive.

¹⁶ See note 13, p. 226.

ƿnd gefæstnode folmum¹ sīnum,
 worhte and wrēðede, wuldras² fylde
 beorhtne boldwelan; swā geblēdsod wearð
 engla ēðel ƿurh his ānes miht. [525]

5 For-ƿan is ^agesȳne^a, sōð³ ^aorgete^a,
 cūð ^aoncnāwen^a, ƿæt ðū Cyninges eart
 ƿegen gepungen ƿrymsittendes⁴;
 for-ƿan ƿē sōna ^bsēholm^b oncnēow,
^bgārsecges begang^b, ƿæt ðū gife hæfdes⁵ [530]

10 Hāliges Gāstes. ^cIIærn^c eft onwand,
^cāryða geblond^c; egesa gestilde,
 wiðfæðme wæg; wædu swæðorodon
 seoðƿan hīe ongēton ƿæt ðē God hæfde
 wære⁶ bewunden,⁷ sē ðe wuldres blæd [535]
 15 gestaðolade strangum mihtum.”

* * * * *

*Andrew is carried to the City.*⁸

ƿus Andreas ƿndlangne dæg⁹
 hērede¹⁰ hlēoðorewidum Hāliges lāre,
 oð-ðæt hine sēmunigā slēp oferēode¹¹ [520]
 on hrƿnrāde Heofoncyninge nēh.¹²
 20 ƿā ^agelædan^a hēt¹³ līfes Brytta

¹ See 174.

² Perhaps Anglian genitive; used for the inst. after *fylde*, as in the poem of *Christ*, ll. 408–409.

³ Here a noun.

⁴ Agrees with *Cyninges*.

⁵ Original form (95).

⁶ = *with his covenant*.

⁷ MS. *bewunde*.

⁸ Note the break here (ll. 537–517). The interval is occupied by discourses.

⁹ See 170. ¹⁰ MS. *berede*.

¹¹ See p. 224, l. 21.

¹² For *nēah*.

¹³ Construe, *hēt . . . sīne en-*

ofer ȝða geþræc englas sīne,
 fæðmum ^afērigeam^a on Fæder¹ wære
 lēofne mid lissum ofer lagufæsten.² [825]

* * * * *

Lēton pone hālgan be hērestrāte
 5 swefan on sybbe under swegles hlēo,
 bliðne³ bīdan burhwealle nēh,⁴
 his niðhētum, nihtlangne fyrst,
 oð-þæt Dryhten forlēt dægandelle [835]
 scire scīnan. Sceaðu sweðerodon

10 wƿum under wolcnum. þā cōm wederes blæst,⁵
 hādor heofonlēoma, ofer hofu blican.
 Onwōc þā wīges⁶ heard, wang scēawode;
 fore burggeatum ^abeorgas^a stēape, [840]
^ahleoðu^{a7} hlifodon; ymbe hārne stān

15 tigelfāgan trafu,⁸ torras stōdon,
 windige weallas. þā se wīsa⁹ oncnēow
 þæt hē Marmedonia mægðe hæfde
 sīðe,¹⁰ gesōhte, swā him sylf bebēad, [845]
 þā¹¹ hē him foregescrāf, Fæder mancynnes.

glas . . . gelædan lēofne . . .
 ofer lagufæsten . . . on Fæder
 wære.

Is construed both with **burh-**
wealle and **niðhētum**.

⁵ Not *blast*.

⁶ See 155.

¹ Genitive.

⁷ See **hlīð**, and 20.

² Here follow four lines which
 are probably corrupt, and are
 therefore omitted.

⁸ See 47. 4.

⁹ MS. *wīs*.

¹⁰ See 174. *a*.

³ = *kindly, amiable*.

¹¹ MS. *þam*. Translate, *when*.

Andrew's Disciples relate their Adventure.

Geseh¹ hē pā on grēote² gingran³ sīne,
 beornas beadurōfe, bīryhte⁴ him
 swefan on slāpe. Hē sōna ongann
 wīgend wēccan, ond worde cwæð: — [850]
 5 “Ic ēow sēgan mæg sōð⁵ orgete,⁶
 þæt ūs gystrandæge⁷ on geofones strēam⁸
 ofer ārwelan æðeling ferede.
 In pām cēole wæs cyninga Wuldor,⁹
 Waldend werðeode¹⁰; ic his word oncnēow, [855]
 10 þēh hē his mægwlite bemiðen hæfde.”
 Him pā æðelingas ondsweorodon
 geonge *gēnewidum*, *gāstgerȳnum*: —
 “Wē þē, Andreas, ēaðe gecȳðað
 sīð ūserne, þæt ðū sylfa miht [860]

¹ For *geseah*.² Gr. ‘on the earth’ (ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ).³ See 169.⁴ The only occurrence of this word; *ætrihte*, similarly formed, is found three times in poetry.⁵ Noun in acc.⁶ Agrees with *sōð*.⁷ See 176.⁸ Cf. the ‘stream of Oceanus,’ *Od.* 11. 21, and often in Homer.⁹ To this kenning there are several analogies in Greek and Latin. Thus Ulysses is referred to as ‘great glory of the Achæians,’ *Il.* 9. 673, and elsewhere; the bull is called the ‘glory of the

herd’ by Ovid (*A. A.* 1. 290); and *decus* is used by Virgil(?) almost exactly as here, — *decus Asteria* (*Cul.* 15) for *decens* or *pulchra Asteria*, like *cyninga wuldor* for *wuldorlic cyning*. An interesting mediæval parallel is the line by Hilary, a disciple of Abelard, and probably an Englishman, cited by Lenient, *La Satire en France au Moyen Age*, p. 20, note: “Papa summus, paparum gloria.” So he apostrophizes a girl with “Ave, splendor puellarum” (Wright, *Biog. Brit. Lit.*, Anglo-Norman Period, p. 93).

¹⁰ MS. *weorðeode*.

ongitan gl̥awlice gāstgehygdum.
 Ūs s̥awērige sl̥ēp oferēode;
 p̥ā cōmon earnas¹ ofer ȳða wylm
 faran² on flyhte fēðerum hr̥ēnige,³
 5 ūs of sl̥ēpendum s̥awle ābrugdon, [865]
 mid gefēau f̥eredon flyhte⁴ on lyfte
 brehtnum bl̥iðe,⁵ beorhte⁶ qnd l̥iðe⁶;
 lissum⁷ lufodon qnd in lofe wunedon
 p̥ær wæs singāl sang qnd⁸ swegles gong,
 10 wlitig weoroda hēap⁹ qnd wuldres pr̥eat.¹⁰ [870]
 Ūtan ymbe Æðelne¹¹ englas stōdon,
 pegnas ymb p̥eoden p̥āsendm̥ælum;
 h̥eredon on h̥eliðo h̥ālgan stefne
 dryhtna Dryhten.¹²”

¹ Related to Gr. *ōp̥us*, a bird.

² Not in MS., but supplied for the verse-structure.

³ See 174. *d.* Like Gr. *γαῦπος*; Archilochus has, *exulting in his curls*. ⁴ Inst. (174. *a*).

⁵ = *blithe, joyful*. Note the rime and assonance in these lines.

⁶ Nom. plur.; or possibly adverbs. Will the last consonants permit of associating *l̥iðe* with Germ. *gelind*?

⁷ How may this contain the stem (*l̥ið-*) of the last word (34)?

⁸ Possibly miswritten for *geond*, or perhaps the rare preposition *and* (= *in, in presence of*); this is on the supposition that *swegles gong* means *revolution*

of the sky, cf. p. 224, l. 12. The music of the spheres is even suggested, though hardly in the poet's mind. *Swegel* may sometimes mean *music*, and possibly so here, but then one hardly knows how to translate *gong*.

⁹ So in Shakespeare: *Rich. III.* 2. 1. 53, “Amongst this princely *heap*”; *Jul. Cæs.* 1. 3. 23, “There were drawn Upon a *heap* a hundred ghastly women.”

¹⁰ A Hebraism; *multitude of glory*, nearly = *glorious multitude*.

¹¹ Jesus, according to the original.

¹² Biblical expression; see Rev. 17. 14; 19. 16.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I

SOME USEFUL BOOKS FOR THE STUDY OF OLD ENGLISH.

I. A SELECTION FOR THE BEGINNER.

Political and Social History.

- GREEN, *Short History of the English People*. (Various editions.)
FREEMAN, *Old English History*. New York, 1876.
TRAILL, *Social England*, Vol. I., Chap. II. London and New York, 1894.

Religious and Cultural History.

- LINGARD, *The Anglo-Saxon Church*. London, 1858, 2 vols.
BRIGHT, *Early English Church History*. 3d ed. New York, 1897.
TURNER, *History of the Anglo-Saxons*. London, 1852, 3 vols.
GILES, Translation of *Bede's Ecclesiastical History of England, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. (Temple Classics.)

Literary History.

- TEN BRINK, *Early English Literature*. New York, 1883. (The best.)
BROOKE, *History of Early English Literature*. New York, 1892.
—, *English Literature from the Beginning to the Norman Conquest*. New York, 1898.
MORLEY, *English Writers*, Vols. I. and II. New York, 1888.

Biography.

- ASSER, *Life of King Alfred*. Boston, 1905.
PLUMMER, *Life and Times of Alfred the Great*. Oxford, 1902.
WHITE, *Ælfric: A New Study of his Life and Writings*. (Yale Studies in English II.) New York, 1898.

Biography. (*Continued.*)

PLUMMER, *Life of Bede*. (As below, under **Religious and Cultural History**.)

BEDE, *Account of Cudmon*. (In *Select Translations from Old English Poetry*, Appendix III.) (See **Translations**.)

MULLINGER, *Schools of Charles the Great*. London, 1877.

WEST, *Alcuin and the Rise of the Christian Schools*. New York, 1892.

For reference :

Dictionary of Christian Biography. London, 1877-87, 4 vols.

Dictionary of National Biography. London, 1885-1901, 63 vols., and Supplement, 3 vols.

Translations.

COOK AND TINKER, *Select Translations from Old English Poetry*. Boston, 1902. (Contains *Julith*, *The Phoenix*, *Widsith*, *The Battle of Maldon*, *The Battle of Brunanburh*, *The Dream of the Rood*, *The Seafarer*, *The Wanderer*, etc.; selections from *Beowulf*, *Genesis*, and other poems.)

TINKER, *Beowulf*. New York, 1902.

HALL (J. R. C.), *Beowulf, and the Fight at Finnsburg*. London, 1901.

SEDFIELD, *King Alfred's Version of the Consolations* (sic) *of Boethius*. Oxford, 1900.

ROOT, *Andrew: The Legend of St. Andrew*. (*Yale Studies in English VII.*) New York, 1899.

WHITMAN, *Cynewulf's Christ*. Boston, 1900.

HOLT, *The Elene of Cynewulf*. (*Yale Studies in English XXI.*) New York, 1904.

HARGROVE, *King Alfred's Old English Version of St. Augustine's Soliloquies*. (*Yale Studies in English XXII.*) New York, 1904.

(See also under **Literary History**.)

Readers.

SWEET, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. 7th ed. Oxford and New York, 1894.

BRIGHT, *Anglo-Saxon Reader*. 3d ed. New York, 1894.

Readers. (*Continued.*)

ZUPITZA-MACLEAN, *Old and Middle English Reader*. New York, 1893.

BANKSVILL AND HARRISON, *Anglo-Saxon Prose Reader*. New York, 1898.

Poetical Texts.

WYATT, *Beowulf*. Cambridge and New York, 1894.

COOK, *Juulith*. Boston, 1889; also in *Belles Lettres Series*. Boston and London, 1904.

—, *The Christ of Cynewulf*. Boston and London, 1899.

—, *Dream of the Rood*. Oxford and New York, 1905.

—, *Elene*. Boston and London, 1905. (Forthcoming.)

—, *Phœnic*. Boston and London, 1905. (Forthcoming.)

STRUNK, *Juliana*. Boston and London, 1904.

SEDFIELD, *Battle of Maldon, and Short Poems from the Saxon Chronicle*. Boston and London, 1904.

Prose Texts.

BRIGHT, *Gospel of St. Matthew*. Boston and London, 1904.

—, *Gospel of St. Luke*. Oxford and New York, 1893.

—, *Gospel of St. John*. Boston and London, 1904.

SWEET, *Selected Homilies of Ælfric*. Oxford and New York, 1885.

—, *Extracts from Alfred's Orosius*. Oxford and New York, 1886.

BOSWORTH AND WARING, *Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospels, with the Versions of Wycliffe and Tyndale*. London, 1888.

COOK, *Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers*, Vol. I., New York and London, 1898. Vol. II., New York, 1903.

History of the English Language.

EMERSON, *History of the English Language*. New York, 1894.

—, *Brief History of the English Language*. New York and London, 1896.

LOUNSBURY, *History of the English Language*. Revised ed. New York, 1894.

History of the English Language. (*Continued.*)

NESFIELD, *Historical English*. New York, 1899.

CHAMPNEYS, *History of English*. New York, 1893.

COOK, *English Language*. (In the *Universal Cyclopædia*. New York, 1903.)

Etymology.

SKEAT, *Principles of English Etymology: Series I., The Native Element*. New York, 1887.

(See also **Dictionaries.**)

Grammar.

SIEVERS-COOK, *Old English Grammar*. 3d ed. Boston, 1903.

WYATT, *Elementary Old English Grammar*. Cambridge, 1897.

HENRY, *Short Comparative Grammar of English and German*. New York, 1894.

Phonetics.

SWEET, *Primer of Phonetics*. Oxford and New York, 1890.

BELL, *English Visible Speech for the Million*. London and New York.

—, *Manual of Vocal Physiology and Visible Speech*. New York.

Dictionaries.

HALL, *Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*. New York, 1894.

SWEET, *Student's Dictionary of Anglo-Saxon*. New York and London, 1897.

MURRAY, BRADLEY, AND CRAIGIE, *New English Dictionary: A—Mandragon, O—Pennached, Q—Reign*. Oxford and New York, 1884–1905. (Cited as *New Eng. Dict.*)

II. A SELECTION FOR THE ADVANCED STUDENT.**Bibliography.**

WÜLKER, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der Angelsächsischen Literatur*. Leipzig, 1885.

KÖRTING, *Grundriss der Geschichte der Englischen Litteratur*. 3d ed. Münster i. W., 1899.

Bibliography. (*Continued.*)

- GROSS, *The Sources and Literature of English History*. London and New York, 1900.
- TINKER, *The Translations of Beowulf: a Critical Bibliography*. (*Yale Studies in English XVI.*) New York, 1902.
- Jahresbericht . . . der Germanischen Philologie*. Berlin (later Leipzig), 1870-. (Section XV is devoted to English.)

Political and Social History.

- KEMBLE, *The Saxons in England*. London, 1876, 2 vols.
- LAPPENBERG, *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings*. 2 vols. (Bohn Library.)
- GREEN, *The Conquest of England*. New York, 1884.
- , *The Making of England*. New York, 1883.
- FREEMAN, *History of the Norman Conquest*, Vol. I., Chaps. I.-III. Oxford and New York, 1873.
- PALGRAVE, *Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth*, Vol. I. London, 1831.
- STUBBS, *Constitutional History of England*, Vol. I., Chaps. I.-VIII. Oxford and New York, 1875.
- ADAMS (and others), *Essays on Anglo-Saxon Law*. New York, 1876.
- ANDREWS, *The Old English Manor*. Baltimore, 1892.
- CHADWICK, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*. Cambridge, 1905.

Religious and Cultural History.

- PLUMMER, *Venerabilis Bedæ Opera Historica*. Oxford and New York, 1896, 2 vols.
- STEVENSON, *Asser's Life of King Alfred*. Oxford and New York, 1904.
- GRIMM, *Teutonic Mythology*. London, 1879-89, 4 vols.
- HADDAN AND STUBBS, *Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents*. London, 1869-78, 3 vols.
- PADELFORD, *Old English Musical Terms*. (*Bonner Beiträge zur Anglistik IV.*) Bonn, 1899.
- STEVENS, *The Cross in the Life and Literature of the Anglo-Saxons*. (*Yale Studies in English XXIII.*) New York, 1904.

Religious and Cultural History. (*Continued.*)

ROEDER, *Die Familie bei den Angelsachsen*, I. Teil. Halle, 1899.

KEARY AND GRUEBER, *A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum: Anglo-Saxon Series*. London, 1887-93, 2 vols.

AKERMAN, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*. London, [1852]-55.

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APPENDIX II.

CORRESPONDENCES OF OLD ENGLISH AND MODERN GERMAN VOWELS.

Only a selection of the more regular correspondences is here given. The student must not be surprised at the occurrence of correspondences which he cannot reconcile with these; profounder study will usually show the reason for the discrepancy. The great majority of instances, however, will be found to fall under the following heads. The graphic representations of the vowels, not their sounds, is all that is here considered, but this will be found of much assistance in tracing and fixing cognates.

OLD ENGLISH SHORT VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

OE. **a** : Ger. *a* **baðian** : *baden*.

OE. **æ** : Ger. *a* **cræft** : *Kraft*.

Sometimes OE. **æ** : Ger. *e* . . . **hærfest** : *Herbst*.

OE. **e** : Ger. *e* **breccan** : *brechen*.

OE. **ē** : Ger. *e* (*ee*) **bēdd** : *Bett*; **hēre** : *Heer*.

OE. **i** : Ger. *i* **fisc** : *Fisch*.

OE. **o** : Ger. *o* **lof** : *Lob*.

OE. **u** : Ger. *u* **burg** : *Burg*.

OE. **y** : Ger. *ü* **fyllan** : *füllen*.

Sometimes OE. **y** : Ger. *u* . . . **hyldu** : *Huld*.

OE. **ea** (20, 21) : Ger. *a* **hearpe** : *Harfe*.

OE. **eo** (20, 21) : Ger. *e* **eorðe** : *Erde*.

APPENDIX III.

ANDREW'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE STEERSMAN.

[This extract from the Greek is found on pp. 134-138 of Tischendorf's *Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha*, and corresponds to lines 235-249 of the Old English *Andrews*.]

Ἀναστὰς δὲ Ἀνδρέας τῷ πρῶτῳ ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἅμα τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, καὶ κατελθὼν ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἶδεν πλοῖάριον μικρὸν καὶ ἐπὶ τό πλοῖάριον τρεῖς ἄνδρας καθεζομένους· ὁ γὰρ κύριος τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμει κατεσκεύασεν πλοῖον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν ὥσπερ ἄνθρωπος πρῶρεὺς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ· καὶ εἰσήνεγκεν δύο ἀγγέλους οὓς ἐποίησεν ὡς ἀνθρώπους φαινῆναι, καὶ ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ καθεζόμενοι. ὁ οὖν Ἀνδρέας θεασάμενος τὸ πλοῖον καὶ τοὺς τρεῖς ὄντας ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχαρη χαρὰν μεγάλην σφόδρα, καὶ πορευθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἶπεν Ποῦ πορεύεσθε, ἀδελφοί, μετὰ τοῦ πλοίου τοῦ μικροῦ τούτου; καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ κύριος εἶπεν αὐτῷ Πορεύεσθε ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῶν ἀνθρωποφά-

Then Andrew arose early, and went to the sea with his disciples, and, when he had gone down to the sea-shore, he saw a little boat, and in the boat three men sitting. For the Lord had prepared a ship by his own power, and he himself was as it were a steersman in the ship; and he brought two angels whom he made to seem as men, and they were seated in the ship. Andrew, therefore, when he saw the ship and the three men in it, rejoiced with very great joy, and, coming to them, said, Whither go ye, brethren, with this little ship? And the Lord answered and said unto him, We are journeying into the country of the man-eaters. Now Andrew, when he saw Jesus,

γων. ὁ δὲ Ἀνδρέας θεωσάμενος τὸν Ἰησοῦν οὐκ ἐπέγνω αὐτόν· ἦν γὰρ ὁ Ἰησοῦς κρύψας τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θεότητα, καὶ ἦν φαινόμενος τῷ Ἀνδρέῳ ὡς ἄνθρωπος πρωρεύς· ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀκούσας τοῦ Ἀνδρέου λέγοντος ὅτι καὶ γὰρ εἰς τὴν χώραν τῶν ἀνθρωποφάγων πορεύομαι, λέγει αὐτῷ Πῶς ἄνθρωπος φεύγει τὴν πόλιν ἐκείνην, καὶ πῶς ὑμεῖς πορεύεσθε ἐκεῖ; καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν Πρῶτόν τι μικρὸν ἔχομεν ἐκεῖ διαπράξασθαι, καὶ δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἐκτελέσαι αὐτό· ἄλλ' εἰ δύνασαι, ποιήσον μεθ' ἡμῶν τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν ταύτην τοῦ ἀπάξει ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ χώρῃ τῶν ἀνθρωποφάγων, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ὑμεῖς μέλλετε πορεύεσθαι. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς Ἀνέλθατε.

Καὶ εἶπεν Ἀνδρέας Θέλω σοί τι φανερὸν ποιῆσαι, νεανίσκε, πρὸ τοῦ ἡμᾶς ἀνελθεῖν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ σου. ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν Λέγε ὃ βούλῃ. ὁ δὲ Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν αὐτῷ Ναῦλον οὐκ ἔχομέν σοι παρυσχεῖν, ἀλλ' οὔτε ἄρτον ἔχομεν εἰς διατροφήν. καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτῷ Πῶς οὖν ἀπέρχεσθε μὴ παρέχοντες ἡμῖν τὸν ναῦλον μήτε ἄρτον ἔχοντες εἰς διατροφήν; εἶπεν δὲ Ἀνδρέας τῷ Ἰησοῦ Ἀκουσον, ἀδελφέ· μὴ νομίσης ὅτι κατὰ τυραννίαν οὐ knew him not, for Jesus was hiding his godhead, and appearing to Andrew as a steersman. Jesus hearing Andrew say, I also am going to the country of the man-eaters, saith unto him, Every one fleeth from that city, and why go ye thither? Andrew answered and said, We have a certain little business to perform there, and must needs finish it; if thou canst, do us this kindness to carry us to the country of the man-eaters, to which ye also are bound. Jesus answered and said unto them, Come.

And Andrew said, I will make known to thee somewhat, young man, before we enter into thy ship. Jesus said, Say what thou wilt. Then Andrew said unto him, We have no passage-money to give thee, neither have we bread for food. Jesus answered and said unto him, Why then do ye depart, seeing that ye neither give us passage-money nor have bread for food? Andrew said unto Jesus,

δίδομέν σοι τὸν ναῦλον ἡμῶν, ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς μαθηταί ἐσμεν τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ. ἐξελέξατο γὰρ ἡμᾶς τοὺς δώδεκα, καὶ παρέδωκεν ἡμῖν ἐντολήν· τοιαύτην λέγον· ὅτι πορευόμενοι κηρύσσειν μὴ βιασιάζεσθε ἀργύριον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μήτε ἄρτον μήτε πῆραν μήτε ὑποδήματα μήτε ῥάβδον μήτε δύο χιτῶνας. εἰ οὖν ποιεῖς τὴν φιλανθρωπίαν μεθ' ἡμῶν, ἀδελφέ, εἰπὲ ἡμῖν συντόμως· εἰ οὐ ποιεῖς, φαιέρωσιν ἡμῖν, καὶ πορευθέντες ζητήσομεν ἑαυτοῖς ἕτερον πλοῖον. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν τῷ Ἀνδρέᾳ· Εἰ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἐντολή ἣν ἐλάβετε καὶ τηρεῖτε αὐτήν, ἀνέλθατε μετὰ πάσης χαρᾶς ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου. ἀληθῶς γὰρ βούλομαι ὑμᾶς τοὺς μαθητάς τοῦ λεγομένου Ἰησοῦ ἀνελθεῖν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου ἢ τοὺς παρέχοντάς μοι χρυσίον καὶ ἀργυρίον· πάντως γὰρ ἄξιός εἰμι ἵνα ὁ ἀπόστολος τοῦ κυρίου ἀνέλθῃ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ μου. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἀνδρέας εἶπεν· Συγχώρησόν μοι, ἀδελφέ, ὁ κύριος παρώσχη σοι τὴν δούξαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν, καὶ ἀνῆλθεν Ἀνδρέας μετὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ μαθητῶν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.

Hearken, brother; think not that because of arrogance we give thee not our passage-money, since we are disciples of the good God, our Lord Jesus Christ. For he chose us, the twelve, and gave us this commandment, saying, As ye go to preach, carry neither money on the way, neither bread, nor scrip, nor shoes, nor staff, nor two coats. If, therefore, thou wilt do us this kindness, brother, tell us plainly; if thou wilt not, declare it unto us, and we will go and seek for ourselves another ship. Jesus answered and said unto Andrew, If this is the commandment which ye have received and do keep, enter with all joy into my ship; for verily I had rather that ye, the disciples of him who is called Jesus, should enter into my ship, than those who give me gold and silver; for I am certainly worthy that the apostle of the Lord should enter into my ship. Then Andrew answered and said, Agree with me, brother, and the Lord give thee glory and honor. And Andrew entered into the ship with his disciples.

APPENDIX IV.

SPECIMENS OF THE DIALECTS.

The three best sources of information on the OE. dialects are Sievers' *OE. Grammar*, Bülbring's *Altenglisches Elementarbuch*, and Professor E. M. Brown's work on Mercian. The last is in two parts — (Part I.) *Die Sprache der Rushworth Glossen* (Göttingen, 1891), comprising the vowels, and (Part II.) *The Language of the Rushworth Gloss* (Göttingen, 1892), comprising a continuation of the vowels, the consonants, and inflection.

In some respects the non-West Saxon dialects agree. These common features, so far as they relate to the vowels, have been signalized by Sievers, and are here extracted from § 150 of my edition of his *Grammar*:—

1. In place of the West Saxon *æ* = Germ. *ē*, West Germ. *ā*, stands the vowel *ē*.

2. The WS. *ie*, *īe* is wanting, and hence the same is true of the unstable *y*, *ȳ* (*i*, *ī*) (19).

3. The sounds *ea*, *eo* (*io*), as well as their corresponding long diphthongs, are not so accurately discriminated as in WS. In Northumbrian especially there is great confusion between *ea* and *eo*. Kentish has a preference for *ia* and *io*, the former standing as well for WS. *ea* as for *eo*.

4. The sound *œ* is of more extensive occurrence.

I. NORTHUMBRIAN.

1. *Cædmon's Hymn.*

According to Sweet (*Oldest English Texts*, p. 148), "The hymn of Cædmon is written at the top of the page [*i.e.* in the famous Moore MS. of Bede] in a smaller hand than that of the List of Kings which follows it. It is not impossible that the hymn may have been written later than the List [which, according to Sweet, was written 'most probably in 737'], to fill the blank space. But the hand is evidently contemporary."

The *ae* is not always joined into a digraph, and the signs of length and of *i*-umlaut (*ē*) are wanting. These have been supplied, together with the punctuation and the division into lines; in other respects the manuscript has been followed.

The translation of the Hymn, as given by Bede (*Hist. Eccl.* IV. 24), is as follows, though it should be observed that Bede adds, "Hic est sensus, non autem ordo ipse verborum quæ dormiens ille canebat":—

"Nunc laudare debemus auctorem regni cælestis, potentiam creatoris et consilium illius, facta patris gloriæ, quomodo ille, cum sit æternus deus, omnium miraculorum auctor extitit; qui primo filiis hominum cælum pro culmine tecti, dehinc terram custos humani generis omnipotens creavit."

With reference to the words, "**heben til hrōfe**," it is interesting that Alcuin (*Anglia* VII. 7) has, "ut primum Creator mundum *quasi domum* præpararet, et post introduceret habitatorem, id est, dominum domus";

cf. "lacunar, hūshefen, oððe heofenhrōf" (Wülker-Wright, *Vocabularies*, 432. 8).

Variations from the EWS. norm are:—

1. Final -æs instead of -es: -ricæs, metudaes, -cynnaes.
2. Final -i for -e: mæcti, ðei.
3. Final -æ for -e: āstēlidaē, tiadaē.
4. Final -æn, -en for -on: hefaen-, heben.
5. Final -un for -on: seylun.
6. Final -un for -an: middun-.
7. Final -ur for -er: fadur.
8. Final -ur for -or: wuldur-.
9. Final -ud for -od: metud-.
10. Final -in for -en: dryetin.
11. Final -ist for -est: ærist.
12. Final -u for -an: foldu.
13. Final -eg for -ig: hāleg.
14. Final -en for -end: scepen.
15. ā for ea (æ): āll-, uārd, bārnum.
16. e for eo: uere, heben, hefaen-, metud-.
17. y for u: seylun.
18. ę for a, q: ęnd.
19. ęll for eal: āstēlidaē.
20. æ for ie: ælda.
21. æ, e, ę for i, ie: mæcti, -mectig, scepen.
22. īa for ēo: tiadaē.
23. a for æ: -fadur.
24. ē for ā: suē.
25. ō for ēo (ō): scōp.
26. gi- for ge-: gihuæs.
27. d for ǥ (þ): -gidane.
28. th for ǥ (þ): thā.
29. et for ht: dryetin, mæcti, -mectig.
30. b for f: heben.
31. til for tō.

Most of the foregoing variations are due either to the age of the document, or are common to at least two of the non-West Saxon dialects. The only ones

that seem peculiarly Northumbrian are 17, 31, and possibly 12. Of the rest, 10 and 25 do not agree with later Northumbrian (Lind.), and 22 looks not unlike Kentish. But 17 has that palatalization of *u* by preceding *sc* which we find in *seyūr*, *-scȳade*, *seyldor*, *seyniga*, *seula* (ui as in *druiġe* for *drȳġe*), and even *shȳa* (W.S. *scūa*), of the Lind. Gospels. **TH**, which in Old Norse replaces OE. *tō*, is found here and in Lind. Matt. 26, 31, besides being read in the Runie inscription on the Ruthwell Cross. **Foldu** resembles the *eorðu*, *-o* of Lind. Matt. 15, 35, 27, 45, etc., which is the regular form in these Glosses.

The Hymn is as follows:—

Nū seylun heġan hefenrīces uārd,
metudes mæeti and his mōdgidne,
uere uuldurfadur; sūc hē uundra ġihmaes,
ēci dryetin, or āsteliche.
5 Hē ārist scōp ālda bārmum
heben til hrōfe, hāleg seġpen.
Thā middungeard moncynnaes uārd,
ēci dryetin, after tīdlae,
firum foldu, frēa āllmeetiġ.

2. Bede's Death Song.

Of this Sweet says: "Preserved in the St. Gall MS. 254, of the ninth century, in the usual continental minuscule hand, evidently an accurate copy of an Old Northumbrian original."

As translated by Cuthbert, his pupil, it runs:—

“Ante necessarium exitum prudentior quam opus fuerit nemo existit, ad cogitandum videlicet, antequam hinc profiscatur anima, quid boni vel mali egerit, qualiter post exitum judicanda fuerit.”

Its variations from EWS. are:—

1. It has some of the peculiarities of L. 1, such as (1) *gōdæs*, *yflæs*, (2) *ni*, (3) *-færae*, *-hyeggannæ*, *-iŋgæ*, *gāstæ*, *uucorthæ*, (8) *-snottur-*, (15) *thārf*, (28) *there*, *uuiurthit*, *thŋc-*, *than*, *thārf*, *æththa*, *dēoth-*, *uucorthæ*.
2. Final *-a* for *-e*: *æppa*.
3. Final *-it* for *-eŷ* (cf. 35): *uuiurthit*.
4. Final *-id* for *-ed*: *dēmid*.
5. *ēi* for *īe*: *nēid-*.
6. *ē* for *æ*: *thēre*.
7. *iu* for *eo* (*ie*): *uuiurthit*.
8. *ēo* for *ēa*: *dēoth-*.
9. *æ* for *o*: *æththa*.
10. *ē* for *ē*: *dēmid*.
11. *hin-* (otherwise almost always poetical).
12. *egg* for *eg*: *-hyeggannæ*.
13. *i* for *g* (*ge*): *-iŋgæ*.

Of the foregoing only 8 and 13 are unmistakably Northumbrian. With *dēoth-* may be compared *ēoro*, Lind. Lk., p. 8, l. 15 (cf. Jn. 18. 26); *ēostro*, Lk. 22. 1, etc. (15); *ēoðe*, Matt. 27. 64, Lk. 14. 8 (cf. Matt. 10. 15); *ēoung*, Matt., p. 22, l. 15. The *iŋg* (for *gŋg* < *gang*) is simply an attempt to express the palatal *g* (*ge*); *geong* occurs frequently in the Lindisfarne Gospels, eight times uncompounded. Rushworth has *iærw-*, but not *iŋg* (p. 253, note 10). At least Anglian (North. Merc.) is (9) *æppa*; as *eðða* (*eppa*) it occurs in Rush. Matt. 5. 18, and in the Riddles ascribed to Cynewulf (44. 17).

The text is:—

Fore there nēidfrere nūnig ni unurthit
 thonesnotturra than him tharī sē.
 tō ymbhyeggumme ær his kinigge
 huat his gæstæ gōlæs ætintla yfles
 ; æfter deōthdæge dōmīd uneorthe.

3. The Day of Judgment.

The text is taken from Skeat's edition of Matthew. As far as practicable the readings have been conformed to the norms of the Lindisfarne Gospels (ca. 950). But as there is often great variation in the spelling and endings of the same word, normalizing has not been attempted in all cases. Where changes have been made, the MS. reading is given in a note. The equivalent for Lat. *et* is nearly always represented by a contraction, as is frequently that for *vel*, *aut*: these have been rendered by the usual words, **and**, **oððe**. The second of two alternative glosses has been enclosed in square brackets, and so has occasionally a superfluous word.

Variations from EWS. are (only the more important are registered):—

1. Of I. 1: (5, but not regularly, see foot-notes), (15) **ālle**, **-sāldes**, **-sāldon**, (21) **maht**, (23) **fadores** (cf. 24, **suā**); of I. 2: (10) **geblādsad**.
2. Loss of final **-n**: **catta**, **drinca**, **befora**, **ŕende**.
3. Uncontracted ind. pres. 3 sing. (cf. I. 2. 3): **sittes**, **scēades**, **setteŕ**, etc.
4. Plurals in **-as** (s), as well as **-aŕ**: **bŕas**, **āgnigas**, **gaas**.
5. Change of gender: **-mæhtes**.
6. Plural of long neuters in **-o**: **cynno**.

7. Plural of adjectives and past participles in -o: *sōðfæsto*, *āwærgedo*.
8. Weak plurals in -o: *llco*.
9. Shortened plurals of verbs in -o, instead of -e: *sōhto*.
10. *ea* (representing *eo*) for *e*: *catta*.
11. *æ* for *e* after *w* (denoted by *u*): *cucæðas*.
12. *ē* for *ēa* before palatals: *ēe*.
13. *ēg* for *āw*: *sēgon*.
14. *ē* for *y*: *dēdon*.
15. *i* for *y* before palatals: *drihten*.
16. Irregular umlaut: *cymmeð*.
17. Irregular gemination: *catta*, *cymmeð*, *untrymmig*.
18. *eg* for *ec*: *tiegen*.
19. *eg* for *g*: *hyneg*.
20. *d* for *t* (*d* original): *geblōdsad*.
21. *ð* for *t*: *seðel*.
22. *ð* for *d*: *mið*.
23. *-ig* for *-ing*: *cynig*.
24. Inorganic initial *h*: *hriordadon*.
25. Loss of final -e: *rie*.
26. The form *biðon*.
27. The form *hīa*.

Under the Northumbrian is printed the corresponding passage from the Vulgate, with collations of the Latin versions on which the Lindisfarne and Rushworth glosses are respectively based. The text is:—

Miððy uut'¹ cymes Sunu Mornnes in mæht his, and alle englas² mið him, ðā hē sittes ofer seðel godeundmæhtes³ his. And gesqmnad biðon befora hine alle cynno,⁴ and tōscēades hīa betuñh, suā⁵ hiorde tōscēades⁶ scīp⁷ frōm tiegenum. And hē setteð ðā scīp ēc sōð [uut'] tō suīð-

¹ Abbreviation of **uutedlice**
(-tet-), WS. **witodlice**.

² MS. **engles**.

³ MS. **-mæht**.

⁴ **cynne**.

⁵ MS. **sua**.

⁶ MS. **-as**.

⁷ MS. **scīpo**; this neuter is exceptional in its preponderance of plur. nom. acc. without ending.

rum his, ðā tiegeno sōðlice of winstrum. Donne [hē] cweðes ðe¹ cynig ðēm ðā-ðe tō suðrum his biðon [hīa], “Cymmeð gīe, geblōdsal faðores mīnes, lȳas² [āgnigas]” gegearwað⁴ iuh rīc frōm frymðo miðblangeardes. Ie gehyncgerde [ie was hyncgrig⁵] for-ðon, and ðā gesāðles mē eatta; ie was ðyrstig, and gesāðdon mē drinea⁶; gēst ie was, and gīe somnadon mee⁷; nacod, and gīe clāðdon [gīe wrigon] mee⁷; untrymig,⁸ and gīe sōhton mee⁷; in carcern,⁹ and gīe euōmon¹⁰ tō mē. Ðā quducardas [qudsuerigað] him sōðfaesto, cweðas, Drihten, huenne ðec wē sēgon hungrig [hyngrende], and wē hriordaðon¹⁰ ðec? ðyrstende [ðyrstig], and wē sāldon¹¹ ðe drinea¹²? huenne¹³ uutetli⁷ ðec wē sēgon gēstig, and wē somnadon ðec, oððe nacod, and wē āwrigon ðec? huenne ðec wē gesēgon untrymig and in carcern, and wē euōmon¹⁰ tō ðe?¹⁴ And geondweardeð ðe cynig, cweðes ðēm, “Sōðlice ie cweðo iuh, ðenle gīe dydon¹⁵ ānum of ðisum brōðrum mīnum lȳtlum, mē gīe dydon.” Ðā cweðes¹⁵ and ðēm ðā-ðe tō winstrum biðon, “Ofstigað¹⁶ gīe frōm mē, āwergedo, in fyr ēce,¹⁷ se-ðe foregegearwað is dīwle and englum [ðegnum] his. Mec gehyncgerde, and ne sāldo¹⁸ gīe mē eatta; mec ðyrste, and ne sāldo gīe mē drinea; gēst ie was, and ne gesomnade gīe mee; nacod, and ne āwrigon gīe mee; untrymig⁸ and in carcern, and ne sōhto gīe mee.” Ðā quducardas and ðā ileo [hīa], cweðendo, “Drihten, huenne ðec wē sēgon hyncrende,¹⁹ oððe ðyrstende,²⁰ oððe gēst, oððe nacod, oððe untrymig, oððe in

¹ Se is about one-half more numerous than *ðe*.

² MS. *byes*.

³ MS. *agneges*; for *-lgas*, etc., *-as* and *-að* are frequently found in these verbs.

⁴ MS. *gegearwað*.

⁵ MS. *hincgrig*.

⁶ MS. *dringe*.

⁷ MS. *meh*.

⁸ MS. *untrymmig*.

⁹ MS. *carchern*.

¹⁰ MS. *-un*.

¹¹ MS. *sealdon*.

¹² MS. *ðringe*.

¹³ MS. *huonne*.

¹⁴ MS. *dyde*.

¹⁵ MS. *coeðes*.

¹⁶ MS. *-es*.

¹⁷ MS. *écece*.

¹⁸ MS. *sealdo*.

¹⁹ MS. *hyncgende*.

²⁰ MS. *-a*.

carcern, and ne ęmbehtadon¹ wē ǣs? ” Ðā hē ęndueardeð ðǣm, cweðende, “Sōðlice ic cweðo iuh, ǣa hwīle ne dyde gīe ānum of lȳtlum ðissum [snā long gīe ne dēdon² ānum ðisra³ metlmaasta], ne mē gīe dydon.⁴” And gaas⁵ ǣas
5 in tintergo ēce, sōðfæsto⁶ uut’ in lif ēce.

Cum autem venerit Filius hominis in maiestate sua, et omnes angeli cum eo, tunc sedebit super sedem maiestatis suæ. Et congregabuntur ante eum omnes gentes, et separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab hædis. Et statuet oves quidem a dextris suis, hædos autem a sinistris. Tunc dicit rex his, qui a dextris ejus erunt: “Venite, benedicti Patris mei, possidete paratum⁷ vobis regnum a constitutione mundi. Esurivi enim, et dedistis mihi manducare; sitivi, et dedistis⁸ mihi bibere; hospes eram, et collegistis⁹ me; nudus,¹⁰ et cooperuistis¹¹ me; infirmus, et visitastis me; in carcere eram,¹² et venistis ad me.” Tunc respondebunt ei justi, dicentes: “Domine, quando te vidimus esurientem, et pavimus te? sitientem,¹³ et dedimus tibi potum? quando autem te vidimus hospitem, et collegimus¹⁴ te, aut nudum et cooperuimus te¹⁵? aut quando te vidimus infirmum, aut¹⁶ in carcere, et venimus ad te?” Et respondens rex, dicit illis: “Amen dico vobis, quamdiu fecistis uni¹⁷ ex¹⁸ his fratribus meis minimis, mihi fecistis.” Tunc dicit et¹⁹ his, qui a²⁰ sinistris²¹

¹ MS. *embigto*.

² Less common form for *dydon*.

³ MS. *ǣassa*. ⁵ MS. *gacs*.

⁴ MS. *dyde*. ⁶ MS. *-fæste*.

⁷ R. *regnum quod vobis paratum est ab origine mundi*.

⁸ L. *dedisti*.

⁹ L. *collegistis*.

¹⁰ R. *nudus eram*.

¹¹ L. *operuistis*.

¹² L. om.; R. *fui*.

¹³ R. *aut sitientem*.

¹⁴ L. *colleximus*.

¹⁵ L. om.

¹⁶ L. *et*.

¹⁷ R. *uni ex minimis his fratribus meis*.

¹⁸ L. *de*.

¹⁹ R. *rex*.

²⁰ L. *ad*.

²¹ R. *sinistris ejus*.

erunt: "Discedite¹ a me, maledicti, in ignem æternum, qui paratus² est diabolo et angelis ejus. Esurivi enim, et non dedistis mihi manducare; sitivi, et non dedistis mihi potum"; hospes eram, et non collegistis³ me; nudus, et non cooperavistis⁴ me; infirmus et in carcere, et non visitastis me." Tunc respondebant ei⁵ et ipsi, dicentes: "Domine, quando te vidimus esurientem, aut sitientem, aut hospitem, aut⁷ nudum,⁷ aut infirmum, aut⁸ in carcere, et non ministravimus tibi?" Tunc respondebit illis, dicens: "Amen dico vobis, quamdiu non fecistis uni de minoribus his, nec mihi fecistis." Et ibunt hi in supplicium æternum, justi autem in vitam æternam.

¹ L. *discendite*.² R. *libere*.³ L. *om.*⁴ L. *preparatus*; R. *quem preparavit pater meus diabolo*.⁵ L. *collexistis*.⁶ R. *om.*⁷ L. *operavistis*.⁸ L. *vel*.

II. MERCIAN.

Mercian has been thus characterized by Brown (*ut supra*, Part I., p. 81, with which should be compared his Part II., p. 91):—

"There is naturally much general agreement with Northumbrian, since both are Anglian. Variations from North. are in some cases approximations to WS., but not in all. In certain respects Mercian stands quite by itself; in particular—

"1. OE. stable *e* [*i.e.* not *ę*] is usually retained in Mercian, yet is more or less frequently changed to *æ*.

"2. The *o*-umlaut of *a* scarcely occurs in WS., and not at all in either Kentish or Northumbrian, but is well developed in Mercian.

"3. The *u*, *o*-umlaut of *e* to *eo*, and of *i* to *io*, *eo*, occurs at least more regularly in Mercian than in WS. and the other dialects.

"It is true that these peculiarities give no sharp outlines to Mercian, yet they sufficiently characterize it as a dialect, and not merely as Northumbrian modified by West Saxon scribes, or the reverse."

1. The Day of Judgment.

The text is from Skeat's edition of Matthew, normalized like the last. There is a difference of opinion about the date of the Gloss. Skeat says (ed. of Mark, p. xii) that it may be referred to the latter half of the tenth century, Brown (Part I., p. 83) would date it just before the decay of Latin studies to which Alfred testifies; the latter also infers that its origin was not near the Kentish border. The phonological and inflectional points of difference from both West Saxon and Northumbrian should be noted.

The passage is as follows:—

And¹ *mið-py*² *cymep þonne Sunn*³ *Mōnnes in ðrymme*
his, and *alle*⁴ *englas mið hine, þonne*⁵ *gesitæp*⁶ *on sedle*⁷
his *prymmes*. And *gesomnede*⁸ *bēoð beforan him alle*⁴

¹ Represented in MS. only by the abbreviation; **and** occurs but once in the Gospel, and is accordingly restored here; **a**, too, is more likely to occur in proclitics.

² Both *mið* and *mid* are found; here the following **þ** may have influenced.

³ MS. *suné*.

⁴ MS. *ealle*; **a** is more common before **l** + cons., though **eall** and **healf** are somewhat exceptional.

⁵ *þonne* is much commoner, and so **o** before nasals in general.

⁶ MS. *gesitæp*.

⁷ This word has **þ** and **t** (**tt**), as well as **d**.

⁸ MS. *gesomnede*.

pēode, and geseceadeþ¹ hīe in twā,² swā hiorde³ āseceadeþ⁴ seep from tienum. And setep þā seep⁵ on þā⁶ swiðran hālfē,⁷ his tiecen þonne on þā winstran hālfē.⁷ Þonne cwæþ⁸ se Cyning þēa he on þā swiþran hālfē his hēon, “Cunnaþ,⁹ geblētsade mines Fæder, gesittað, rice þīe eow gearwad¹⁰ was from setnisse middangeardes. For-þon-ðe mee¹¹ yngrade,¹² and ge sieldun mē etan; mee þyrste, and gē sieldun¹³ mē drinean; cuna ic wæs, and gē feornadun mee¹⁴; naeud ic wæs, and gē wrigun¹⁵ mee; untrum,¹⁵ and gē neosadun mīn; in carcerne¹⁶ ic wæs, and ge cwōmun¹⁷ tō mē.” Þonne andswarigaþ¹⁸ him¹⁹ [þēa] sōpfæste,²⁰ cwæpende,²¹ “Dryhten, hwonne²² gesēgun²³ wē ðe hyngrende, and wē fōddun²⁴ þē? oppe þyrstigne, and wē þe drinean sieldun? hwanne²⁵ þonne gesēgun²⁶ wē þe¹¹ cuman, and gefeornadun ðe¹¹? oppe naeudne, and wē þe¹¹ wrigun¹⁴? opðe hwonne²² wē þe¹¹ sēgun untrymne¹⁵ opðe in cwarterne,²⁵ and wē cwōmun¹⁷ tō þe?” And andswarade se Cyning, cwæþ tō heom,¹⁹ “Sōþ ic sæcege eow, swā longe swā gē dydun ānun þe²⁰ lēsesta²¹ þāra brōþre²⁶

¹ MS. *geseceadiþ*.

² MS. *tu*, but less common.

³ *heorde* also occurs.

⁴ MS. *ascadeþ*.

⁵ MS. *seep*.

⁶ Lat. omits *suis*.

⁷ MS. *healfē*.

⁸ Usual form for pres., as well as pret.; pres. also *cwæþ*.

⁹ MS. *cymæþ*.

¹⁰ Less common than *gearwad*.

¹¹ *mec*, *ðec* rather commoner in acc.

¹² Loss of initial *h* exceptional.

¹³ MS. *salden*.

¹⁴ MS. forms are *wriogan*,

wreogan, but this verb is exceptional.

¹⁵ With *i*-umlaut, and without.

¹⁶ MS. *carkærn*.

¹⁷ MS. *coman*.

¹⁸ MS. *andswærigaþ*.

¹⁹ Sing. *him*, plur. *heom*.

²⁰ *-fæste* rather more common.

²¹ *cwæpende* nearly as common as *cwepende*.

²² *hwanne* and *hwonne* about equal.

²³ MS. *gesagun*.

²⁴ MS. *fōddan*.

²⁵ MS. *quartern*.

²⁶ Here nom.; *þe* occasional for *se*.

mīne,¹ gē mē dydun.²” Þonne cwæp se Cyning ēc tō þām
 þā-þe on þām winstran hālfе bēoþan, “Gewitaþ frōm mē,
 āwærgde,³ in ēce⁴ fyr, ꝥte wæs gearwad⁵ Fæder⁶ mīn⁶
 dēofe and his englum.⁷ For-þon-þe mec⁸ hyngrede, and
 5 gē ne sāldun mē etan; mec⁸ ðyrste, and gē ne sāldun mē
 drincan; cuma⁹ ic wæs, and gē ne feormadun mec⁸; nacud,
 and gē ne wrigun¹⁰ mec⁸; untrum¹¹ and in carcerne,¹² and
 gē ne nēosadun mīn.” Þonne andswarigað hīe swāelce,¹³
 10 cwæpende,¹⁴ “Dryhten, hwanne¹⁵ gesēgun¹⁶ wē ðe⁸ hyng-
 rende, oppe þyrstigne, oppe cuman, oppe untrum,¹¹ oppe
 in carcerne,¹⁷ and wē ne þegnadun¹⁸ þē?” Þonne and-
 swaraþ¹⁹ heom,²⁰ cwepende,¹⁴ “Sōþ ic sæcge ēow, swā longe
 swā gē ne dydun anum meodumra²¹ pissa, ne mē gē ne
 dydun.” And gæþ²² hīe in æce⁴ tintergu,²³ þā sōpfeste²⁴
 15 þonne in æce⁴ lif.

¹ See p. 253, note 26.

² MS. *dydon*.

³ MS. *awærgede*.

⁴ *æce* rather more common.

⁵ MS. *gearward*.

⁶ Cf. the Latin of this text.

⁷ MS. *englas*.

⁸ See p. 253, note 11.

⁹ MS. *cuman*.

¹⁰ See p. 253, note 14.

¹¹ See p. 253, note 15.

¹² MS. *carkern*.

¹³ MS. *swilce*; the only other instance in the Gospel is *swælce*.

¹⁴ See p. 253, note 21.

¹⁵ See p. 253, note 22.

¹⁶ See p. 253, note 23.

¹⁷ MS. *carcraennæ*.

¹⁸ MS. *þegnedun*.

¹⁹ MS. *andswareþ*.

²⁰ See p. 253, note 18.

²¹ MS. *meoduma*.

²² More common than *gāð*; influence of the sing.?

²³ (Only instance of *u* in plur. of disyllabic neuters; cf. *ticcen*, above.)

²⁴ See p. 253, note 20.

2. Psalm XX. (XXI.)

The Psalm is taken from the Vespasian Psalter as printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*. This was formerly regarded as Kentish, and even yet Brown

(Part I., p. 82) is inclined to think that its Mercian is that of the region adjoining Kent. Sweet (p. 184) refers the gloss to the first half of the ninth century. The forms are less varied than in the last. The Latin is the Vulgate version, collated with that on which the gloss is based.

The text is:—

Dryhten, in megne ðinum bið geblissad cyning; and
ofer hǣlu ðine gefið¹ swiðlice! Last sǣwle his ðū sǣldes
him, and willan weolera his ðū ne biðcgedes hine. For-
ðon ðū forecwōme hine in blēdsunge² swētnisse³; ðū
settes hēafde his hēg of stāne deorwyrðum.⁴ Lif bed, 5
and ðū sǣldes him lēngu daga⁵ in weoruld weorulde.
Micel is wuldur his in hǣlu ðinre; wuldur and micelne
wlite ðū onsetes ofer hine. For-ðon ðū selest hine in
blēdsunge in weoruld weorulde; ðū geblissas hine in
gefan mid andwleotan⁶ ðinum. For-ðon cyning gehlyhteð 10
in Drylitne, and in mildheortnisse ðes hēstan ne bið
onstýred. Sīe [bið] gimæted hōnd ðin āllum fēondum
ðinum; sīe swiðre ðin gemæteð ālle ðā-ðe ðec⁷ figað.
Ðū setes hīe swē-swē ofen fýres in tīd andwleotan⁸
ðines; Dryhten in eorre his godræfeð hīe, and forswilgeð 15
hīe fýr. Wēstem heara of eorðan ðū forspildes, and sēd
heara frōm bearnum mōma. For-ðon hīe onhǣldun⁹ in
ðē yfel; ðōhtun gedæht ðæt hīe ne mæhtun gesteaðul-
festian. For-ðon ðū setes hīe bec, in lāfum ðinum ðu
gearwas andwleotan heara. Hēfe āp, Dryhten, in megne 20
ðinum; we singað and singað megen ðin.

¹ MS. *gefið*.

² We should expect *blōedsunge*.

³ MS. *swētnisse*.

⁴ MS. *deorwyrðem*.

⁵ MS. *daga*.

⁶ In this word *to* is commoner;
but the rule is *eo*.

⁷ MS. *ðe*.

⁸ MS. *andwllotan*; see note 5.

⁹ MS. *onhældon*.

Domine, in virtute tua letabitur rex; et super salutare tuum exultabit vehementer. Desiderium cordis¹ ejus tribuisti ei, et voluntate labiorum ejus non fraudasti eum. Quoniam praevenisti eum in benedictionibus dulcedinis; posuisti in capite ejus coronam de lapide pretioso. Vitam petiit² a² te,² et tribuisti ei longitudinem dierum in saeculum, et in saeculum saeculi. Magna est gloria ejus in salutari tuo; gloriam et magnum decorem impones super eum. Quoniam dabis eum in benedictionem in saeculum saeculi; letificabis eum in gaudio cum vultu tuo. Quoniam rex sperat³ in Domino, et in misericordia Altissimi non commovebitur. Inveniatur manus tua omnibus inimicis tuis; dextera tua inveniat⁴ omnes qui te oderunt. Pones eos ut ciliatum ignis in tempore vultus tui; Dominus in ira sua conturbabit eos, et devorabit eos ignis. Fructum eorum de terra perdes; et semen eorum a filiis hominum. Quoniam declinaverunt in te mala; cogitaverunt consilia,⁵ quae⁶ non potuerunt stabilire. Quoniam pones eos dorsum⁷; in reliquis tuis preparabis vultum eorum. Exultare, Domine, in virtute tua; cantabimus et psallemus virtutes tuas.

¹ MS. *animæ*.³ MS. *sperabit*.⁶ MS. *quod*.² MS. *petit*.⁴ MS. *invenit*.⁷ MS. *deorsum*.⁵ MS. *consilium*.

III. KENTISH.

The preference for the *e*-sound (both long and short) is, according to Zupitza (*Haupt's Zeitschrift*, XXI. 4), characteristic of the Kentish dialect. Sievers remarks (§ 154) that a distinctive characteristic of Kentish is the substitution of *e*, *ē*, for *y*, *ȳ*, and to some extent the converse.

In our reproduction of the following pieces, **ę** is employed only where it is found in the MSS., in order to avoid confusion between the theoretical and the MS. **ę**.

1. Lufa's Confirmation of her Bequest.

The will of which this is the concluding portion dates from 832. It is printed by Sweet in his *Oldest English Texts*, pp. 446–447, and by Earle, *Land Charters*, pp. 165–166. Earle adds: "This piece is given in Thorpe's *Analecta* as a specimen of East Anglian; but Kemble remarked that Mundlingham is in Kent."

Note the **e** (**ē**) for **æ** (**ǣ**), **ia** (**īa**) for **eo** (**ēo**); **b** for **f** is of course not peculiar to Kentish (I. 1. 30).

The text is as follows:—

✠ Ic Lufa, ēađmōđ Godes đīwen, đās forewedenan gōđ, and đās elnessan, gesette and gefestaie, ob mīnem erfelande et Mundlinghān, đēm hīum tō Cristes cirican; and ic bidde, and an Godes libgendes naman bebiade, đēm men đe đis land and đis erbe hebbe et Mundlingham, đet hē đās gōđ forđlēste ođ wiaralde ende. Se man, se đis healdan wille, and lēstan đet ic heboden hebbe an đisem gewrite, sē him seald andl gehealden sīa hiabenlice blēdsung; se his ferwerne, oðđe hit āgāle, sē him seald andl gehealden helle wīte, būte hē tō fulre bōte gecerran wille, Gode and mannum. *Uene ualete.*

✠ Lufe pincgewrit.

2. The Kentish Hymn.

The Hymn is No. 8 of Grein's *Bibliothek* (II. 290–291). The text is conformed to that of Kluge in his *Lesebuch*, pp. 111–112.

To be noted are the **io**, **ia** for **eo** (**hiofen**, **hiafen**), **io** for **ēo**, **e** for **æ** (**fegere**, **Feder**, **heleða**, **-fest**), **æ** for **ē**, *i.e.* **ǣ** (**blætsiað**, **hræmig**) and for **ie** (**geflæmdest**), and especially the **e** for **y** (**senna**, **gefelled**), and **ē** for **ȳ** (**ālēs**, **gerēna**). Standard West Saxon vowels are also found, and perhaps indicate a West Saxon scribe.

With respect to consonants, the omission of the middle one of three is noted by Zupitza as characteristic (**ænlum**). The loss of final **d** (**walden**) is found elsewhere in Kentish (Zupitza, p. 11); but see also I. i. 14. **Ne** (**nge**, **neg**) for **ng** (**cynine**, **cyninge**; cf. **pineg-**, p. 257, l. 12) is another mark (Zupitza, p. 13).

The Hymn is as follows:—

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------|------|
| | Wuton wuldrianī weorada Dryhten, | |
| | hālgan hlīoðorewidum hiofenrices Weard, | |
| | lufian hiofwendum lifes Āgend, | |
| | and him simle sīo sigefest wuldor | |
| 5 | uppe mid ænlum and on eorðan sibb | [5] |
| | gumena gehwilecum goodes willan! | |
| | Wē ðē heriað hālgum stefnum, | |
| | and pē blætsiað bilewitne Fēder, | |
| | and ðē panciað, pīoda Wālden, | |
| 10 | ðīnes weorðlican wuldordrēames | [10] |
| | and ðāre miclan mægena gerēna, | |
| | ðe ðū God Dryhten gāstes mæhtum | |
| | hafest on gewealdum hiofen and eorðan, | |
| | ān ēce Fēder, ælmehtig God! | |
| 15 | Ðū eart cyninga Cyninge cwicera gehwilces; | [15] |
| | ðū eart sigefest Sunu and sōð Hēlend | |
| | ofer ealle gesceft angla and manna! | |
| | Ðū Dryhten God on drēamum wunast | |
| | on ðære upplīcan æðelan ceastre, | |
| 20 | Frēa folca gehwæs, swā ðū æt fruman wære | [20] |

- efenēadig Bearn āgenum Fæder!
 Ðū eart heofenlic loht and ðæt hālige lamb,
 ðe ðū¹ mǣnscilde middangeardes
 for þīnre ārfæstnesse ealle tōwurpe,
 5 fiond geflēmdest, folle generodes, [25]
 blōde gebōhtest bearn Israēla
 ðū ðū āhōfe ðurh ðæt hālige trīow
 ðīnre ðrōwunga ðriostre semma,
 þæt ðū on hārahtle heafena rīces
 10 sitest sigelrēnig on ðā swīðran hand [30]
 ðīnum God-Fæder gāsta gemyndig.
 Mildsa nū meahlig manna cyning,
 and of leahtrum ālēs ðīne ðā lifan geseçft,
 and ūs hāle gedō. heleða Sceppend,
 15 niða Nergend, for ðīnes naman āre! [35]
 Ðū eart sōðlice simle hālig,
 and ðū eart āna āce Dryhten,
 and ðū āna bist eallra Dēma
 cwuera ge dēadra, Crīst Nergend,
 20 for-ðan ðū on ðrymme rīcsast and on ðrīnesse [40]
 and on ānnesse, ealles Wāldend,
 lifena hēahcynīc, Hāliges Gāstes
 fegere gefelled in Fæder wuldre!

¹ MS. 8y.

APPENDIX V.

I-UMLAUT ILLUSTRATED FROM GOTHIC.

The earliest Germanic language represented by existing specimens is the Gothic. Much the most considerable part of these specimens consists of fragments of a translation of the Bible, or rather of the Bible with the exception of the Books of Kings, made by Wulfila (less correctly, Ulphilas), a Goth of the fourth century. While it would be a serious error to regard Gothic as the parent of the other Germanic tongues, it is undoubtedly true that in many respects it most nearly represents what we may conceive to have been the character of the Primitive Germanic language. In particular, the original vowels of stem-endings and inflectional terminations are often extant in Gothic, while by the time of Old English they are either lost, or exist in a modified form.

From what has been said, it is manifest that a comparison of Gothic forms with those of Old English is often very instructive. The phenomenon known as i-umlaut, for example, becomes much more intelligible through such a comparison, as a few illustrations will render evident.

In the revised version of 2 Cor. 10. 12, the marginal reading is, "For we are not bold to judge ourselves among . . . certain of them that commend themselves." The Gothic has, "Unte ni gadaursum *dōmjan* unsis silbans," etc. Here the English word *judge* is repre-

sented by the Gothic *dōmjān* (pronounced *dōmyan*), to which corresponds the OE. *dōman*. Again, for OE. *sēc(e)an* (114), *neġrian* (116), the Gothic has *sōkjan*, *nasjan* (*s* changing to *r*), as in Lk. 19. 10: "Qam auk sunus mans *sōkjan jah nasjan jans fralusarans*."

According to 103, the ind. pres. 3 sing. of *forbēodan* is *forbīet* or *forbīett*. The corresponding Gothic form occurs in Lk. 8. 25: "Hwas siai sa, ei jah windan *faurbūdip jah watman*?" (Who then is this, that he commandeth even the winds and the water(s)?) The stem of the Gothic verb *faurbūdip* is *būd-*, which in OE. is represented by *bēod-*. Umlaut is caused by the *-i-* of the ending *-ip*, which is sometimes retained in OE. as *-(e)ð*, but frequently disappears, according to 23 and 34. Similarly Gothic *fraliusip* is represented in OE. by *forliest*, as in Lk. 15. 8, where, for the "if she lose one piece" of the English, the Gothic has, "jabai *fraliusip drakmin ainamma*." Again, take the OE. *hātan*, of which the ind. pres. 3 sing. is *hāet(t)*. Here the Gothic infinitive is *haitan*, and the ind. pres. 3 sing. *haitip*. Thus, in Lk. 15. 9, "*gahaitip frijondjos*" (call-eth together her friends).

In Mk. 1. 16, where our version has *net*, the OE. has *neġt*, and the Gothic *nati*: "*wairpandans nati in marein*." The doubling of *t* is to be accounted for according to 36, as the Gothic stem-ending was *-ja*. For OE. *cynn* the Gothic has *kuni*, as in Mk. 8. 12: "Hwa pata *kuni taikn sōkeip*?" (What would be the OE. representatives of *taikn* and *sōkeip*?) In Mk. 7. 35, where the OE. has "*tungan bend*," the Gothic has "*bandi tuggons*."

Many more illustrations might be given, but these will no doubt suffice to render the principle clear.

APPENDIX VI.

SPECIMENS OF OLD GERMANIC DIALECTS.

The chief Germanic dialects cognate with the Old English are Gothic, Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Norse, and Old Frisian (cf. Sievers' *Gram. of OE.* 1, and my *Phonological Investigation of OE.*). Of these, Gothic is the oldest, and Old Norse and Old Frisian, in their present forms, the latest; the others are fairly contemporary with Old English. By a comparison of these tongues, the basic, unitary Germanic language is reconstructed. Thus, to take a few of the words introduced below, we gain the Germanic stems *ain-*, *one*; *gast-*, *guest* or *stranger*; *siuk-*, *sick*; *kwēpan*, *say*; others will readily be discovered by a little attention. In general, the Gothic forms stand nearest to the Primitive Germanic, but some Gothic words have died out, or are replaced by others in the remaining tongues. The Germanic forms of many English words are given in the *New English Dictionary*, with those of the cognate dialects, and in some cases the remoter Indo-European form.

As far as possible, the texts below repose upon the same original, Matt. 25. 38-46. This affords an opportunity for comparison with Selection III, pp. 134-136, and with the dialectic texts on pp. 256-262. There being no corresponding prose text of Old Saxon, the

poetic paraphrase, from the *Heliand*, is thrown to the end. The Old Frisian stands by itself, its documents being chiefly legal.

As the Gothic text of this chapter covers only verses 38 to 46, the corresponding selections have been limited to these verses.

GOthic.

[From the version by Wulfila (ca. 311-383); see the article on Wulfila by Sievers, in Paul's *Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie*, Vol. 2. **w** has been substituted for the **v** used by the Germans in their editions, and the quantity of the vowels has been marked more regularly than usual; **ai** is generally long, but is short in **aippau** (cf. ON. *æða*), **fairra**, **garaihtans**; **ei** is always long (like Eng. *ee*).]

“Hwanuh pan puk sehwm gast, jah galapōdēdum? ¹
aippau naqadana, jah wasidēdum? hwanuh pan puk
sehwm siukana aippau in karkarai, ² jah atiddjēdum ³ du
pus?” Jah andhafjands sa pūdans ⁴ qipip du im,
“Amen qipa izvis, jah panei tawidēdup ainamma pizē ⁵
minnistanē brōprē meinaizē, mis tawidēdup.” Panuh
qipip jah paim af hleidumein fērai, “Gaggip fairra mis,
jus fraqipanans, ⁶ in fōn pata aiweino, ⁶ pata manwidō
unhulpin ⁷ jah aggilum is. Unte grēdags ⁸ was, jan ni
gēbup mis matjan ⁹; afpaursips was, jan ni dragkidēdup ¹⁰ ¹⁰
mik; gasts, jan ni galapōdēdup mik; naqaps, jan ni wasidē-
dup mik; siuks jah in karkarai, jan ni gaweisōdēdup meina.”
Panuh andhafjand jah pai qipandans, “Frauja, ¹¹ hwan puk
sehwm grēdagana, aippau afpaursidana, aippau gast, aip-
pau naqadana, aippau siukana, aippau in karkarai, jan ni ¹¹

¹ See Glossary, *gelaðian*.

² From Latin.

³ As if OE. *ætēodon (from
*ætangan).

⁴ See Gl. ðēoden.

⁵ Like OE. *foreweden*.

⁶ From same Indo-European
root as Gr. *αἰών*, Lat. *ævum*.

⁷ Cf. OE. *unhold(a)*.

⁸ Cf. Eng. *greedy*.

⁹ Verb; cf. Gl. *mēte*.

¹⁰ *gk* for *nk*. ¹¹ See Gl. *frēa*.

andbahtidēdeima¹ pus?" Panuh andhafjip im qipands, "Amen qipa izwis, jah panei ni tawidēdup ainamma pizē leitilanē, mis ni tawidēdup." Jah galeipaul² pai in balwein³ aiweinon, ip pai garailtans⁴ in libain aiweinon.

¹ Cf. OE. *ambilt*. German *Ant.*

² See Gl. *Itān*.

³ Cf. OE. *bealu*.

⁴ Cf. German *gerecht*.

OLD HIGH GERMAN.

[The longer extract is from Sievers' edition of Tatian. The Latin version of the Gospel harmony by the Assyrian Tatian (second century) was translated by a monk of Fulda, A.D. 830-835. The dialect is East Frankish. The translation is, in general, much more literal than that of the Rhine Frankish version, a specimen of which, from the beginning of the ninth century, is given in a note (from Henel's edition of the Monsee Fragments).

uu is of course used for *w*.]

"Uuanne gisāhun uuir thih gast uuesentan, inti gihalōtummēs¹ thih? oda nacotan, inti bithactummēs²? oda uuanne gisāhumēs thih unmahtigan oda in carkere, inti quāmunmēs zi thir?" Inti antlingenti ther cunig³ quidit
 5 in, "Uuār quidiu iu, sō lango sō ir tātut einemo fon thesēn mīnēn bruoderon minnistōn, thanne tātut ir iz mir." Thanne quidit her thēn thīe zi sīneru uuinistrūn sint, "Eruuīzzet fon mir, ir foruuergiton, iu ēuuīn fiur, thaz dār garo ist themo dīufale inti sīnēn⁴ engilon. Mih hungrita, inti
 10 ir ni gābut mir ezzan; mih thursta, inti ir ni gābut mir trinēan; ih uuas gast, inti ir ni gihalōtut mih; nacot, inti ir ni bithactut mih; unmahtie inti in carkere, inti ir ni uuīsōtut mīn." Thanne antlingent sīe inti quedent, "Trohtin,⁴

¹ Cf. German *holen*.

² German *bedecken*.

³ German *König*.

⁴ The Monsee Matthew has here:

"Truhtin, huuanne kasāhun uuir diu hungagan, odo durstagan, odo gast, odo nahhatan, odo sluhhan, sō in carcere, enti ni ambachtum dir?" Danne antuurtit im quidit, "Uuār iu sagem, sō lange sō ir iz ni tātut einhunelihhemo dero minnistōno, noh mir iz ni tātut."

uuanne gisāhun unir thili hungrentan, oða thurstentan, oða gast, oða macotan, oða ummahtigan, oða in carkere, inti ni ambahtitunēs thir? ” Thanne antlingit her in quedenti, “ Unār quidih īu, sō lango sō ir ni tātut einemo fon thēn minnirōn, noli mīr ni tātut. ” Inti farent thiē in ēuūnaz unīzzi, thiē rehton in ēuūn līb. 5

OLD (?) NORSE.

[The Norse extract is from the version of Odd the Wise, which appeared in 1540, and is here reproduced from the text in Vigfusson and Powell's *Icelandic Prose Reader*, w being substituted for v. The editors say of Odd's work (p. 438): " It is well worthy to stand by the side of that of Tyndal or Luther, and higher praise could hardly be given to it. Like our own Version, it was made just at the right time, when the spoken language was in the main still pure and classical, but yet rich and flexible enough to be easily adapted to the idioms and vocabulary of the Greek and Hebrew."]

“ Hwenar sām wēr pig hungraðan, og söddum pig? eðr þyrstan, swo wēr gēfum pēr drekka? eðr hwenar sām wēr pig gētkomiun, og hýstum¹ pig? eða nakinn, og klæddum pig? eða hwenar sām wēr pig sjúkan, eða i myrk-wastofu,² og kōmum til þīu? ” Og konungrinn³ mun⁴ 5 swara, og segja til þeirra, “ Sannliga segi eg yðr, hwat pēr gjörðut⁴ einum af þessum mīnum minztum bræðrum, þat gjörðu pēr mēr. ” Þā mun hana og segja til þeirra sem til wiustri handar eru, “ Farit hurt frā mēr, pēr bōlwaðir,⁵ i eilīfan eld, þann sem fyri būinn er fjandanum og hans árum. 10 Þwīat hungraðr war eg, og pēr gāfut mēr eigi at⁶ eta; þyrstr war eg, og pēr gāfut mēr eigi at drekka; gēstr war

¹ The verb *hýsa*, from *hūs*, house.

² ‘ *Mirkelosei* ’ (stofu = German *Stube*, Eng. *stove*).

³ -inn is the postpositive article.

⁴ Still used dialectally in Eng-

land for *shall* or *will*; cf. the Eng. *Dial. Dict.*

⁵ *Ger* is still used in Burns; cf. *New Eng. Dict.*

⁶ See Gothic, p. 272, note 3.

⁶ So in Eng. *utro*, from *at do*.

eg, og þér hýstuð mig eigi; nakinn var eg, og þér klæddut mig eigi; sjúkr og í myrkwastofu var eg, og þér witjuðut mín eigi." Þá munu þeir swara og segja, "Herra, hvenar sáu wæ'r þig hungraðan eða þyrstan, gæst eða nakinn, 5 sjúkan eða í myrkwastofu, og höfum þér eigi þjónat?" Þá mun hann swara þeim og segja, "Sannliga segi eg yðr, hwat þér gjörðut eigi einum af þessum enum minztum, þat gjörðut þér mér eigi." Og munu þeir þá ganga í eilífar þísir, en réttlátir í eilífít líf.

OLD FRISIAN.

[Though the texts of Old Frisian are of a comparatively late period, its grammatical condition fairly entitles it to rank with Old High German and Old Saxon. The extract which follows is from a paraphrase of the Ten Commandments which serves as a preface to a certain code of laws (Richthofen, *Friesische Rechtsquellen*, pp. 131-132). Frisian is next of kin to Old English among the Germanic dialects (Sievers, *Gram.* 1; Siebs, *Zur Geschichte der Englisch-Friesischen Sprache*, Halle, 1889.)

Thīn God thet is thi ēna, ther skippere is himulríkes and irthríkes, tham skaltu thīania. Thu ne skalt thīnes Godis nōma nāwet¹ idle untfā, thermithi send ti urbēden² alle mēnētha.³ Thu skalt fria⁴ thene hēlega Sunnandi, 5 hwante God hini rēste thā hi eskipin⁵ hede himulríke and irthríke; thērumbe⁶ skaltu ierne⁷ fria thene hēlega Sunnandi. Thu skalt ēria⁸ thīnne feder and thīnne mōder, thet tu theste⁹ langor libbe. Thu ne skalt nenne mōn-sлага dūa.

¹ OE. *nāwilt*; see Gl. *nāht*.

² Eng. *forbid*.

³ German *Meineid*.

⁴ German *feiern*.

⁵ With the prefix *a-* compare Eng. *y-* in *yclept*.

⁶ German *darum*.

⁷ OE. *georne*.

⁸ German *ehren*.

⁹ German *desto*, OE. *ðæs-ðe*.

OLD SAXON.

[Next to Old Frisian, Old Saxon is most nearly related to Old English. It is interesting, too, because a considerable part of an OE. poem, the *Genesis*, has been adapted from an Old Saxon original (see Cook and Tinker, *Select Translations from Old English Poetry*, pp. 104-105, 184-185). The most important text is the *Heliand*, written between 822 and 840, a versified harmony of the Gospels. Our extract consists of vv. 4405-4451 of the Munich MS.]

Huan gisah thi man enig
 bethuungen an sulivun tharabun? Huat, thu habes allarō
 thiōdō giuuald,
 iac sō samo therō mēdmō therō the io mannō barn
 geuunnun an thesaro ueroldi." Than sprikið im oft
 Uualdand God:
 "Sō huat sō gi dādun," quidið he, "an iuuues Drohtines 5
 namon,
 gōdes fargābun an Godes ēra
 thēm mannun the hēr minnistōn sindun therō nu undar
 thesaru mēnegi stand[a]l,
 ęndi þarh ōdmōdi arme uuārun
 uueros, huand sie mīnan uuilleou frēmīdun, — sō huat sō
 gi im iunaro uelono fargābun,
 gidādhun thūrh dīurida mīna, that antfeng iunua Drohtin 10
 selbo,
 thiū helpe quam te Hebeueninge. Bethū uuili iu the
 hēlaġo Drohtin
 lōnōn iuu[an] gilōhon; gibid iuu lif ēuwig."
 Uuęndið ina than Uualdand an thea uuinistron hand,
 the Drohtin te thēm farduanun mannun, sagal im that sie
 seulin thea dād antgelden,
 thea man iro mēngiuuerk: "Nu gi fan mi seulun," 15
 quidið he,
 "farun sō farflocane an that fiur ēuwig
 that thār gigareuuil uuard Godes andsacun,
 fiundō folke be firinuuerkun,
 huand gi mi ni hulpun than mi hunger ęndi þurst

unēgde te uundrun, eftha ik gennūdies lōs
 geng iānnermōd — unas mi grōtun tharf;
 than ni halde ik thār ēnige helpe than ik geheftid unas,
 an lithokospun bilokan, eftha mi legar bifeng,

5 suāra suhti; than ni uældun gi mīn siokes thār
 uuīsōn mid uuilhti. Ni uuas īu uuerd ēouuiliht
 that gi mīn gehugdin; bethīu gi an heilie sculun
 tholon an thīustre.” Than sprikid imu eft thīu thīod
 angegin :

“Uuola, Uuāldand God,” quedad sie, “huī uuilt thu sō
 uuīt thit uuerod sprekan,

10 mahlien uuīd these mēnegi? Huan uuas thi īo mannō
 tharf,

gunonō gōdes? Huat, sie it al be thīmun gēbun ē[g]un,
 uuelon an the[sa]ro uueroldi.” Than sprikid eft Uuāldand
 God :

“Than gi thea armostun,” quīdid he, “ēldibarno,
 mannō thea minnistōn an īuuomu mōdsebon,

15 helidos farhugdun, lētun sea īu an īuuomu hugi lēthe,
 bedēldun sie īuuaro dīurda, than dādun gi īuuomu Drolt-
 ine sō sama,

giuuernidun imu īuuaro uelonō; bethīu ni uuili īu
 Uuāldand God

antfāhen Fader īuuua, ac gi an that fīnr sculun
 an thene dīopun dōd dīubhūn thīonon,

20 unrēdun uuīdersakun, huand gi sō uuarhtun biuoran.”

Than aftar thēm uuordun skōdit that uuerod an tuē,
 thea gōdun ēndi thea ubilon. Farad thea fargriponon man
 an thea hētun hēl hrīuuigmōde,
 thea faruuarhton uueros, uuīti antfāhat,

25 ubil ēndilōs. Lēdid āp thanen
 hēr Hebencuning thea hlūttaron thēoda
 an that langsame lioht; thār is lif ēuwig,
 gigareuuīd Godes rīki gōdarō thīadō.

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY.

[The vowel *æ* follows *ad*, and *ŷ* follows *t*. The main or typical forms of words are those of Early West Saxon, the dialectic or late forms of the poetry and of Appendix IV being referred to that as the standard. Actual forms, when different from the type, are enclosed in parenthesis. Figures in parenthesis refer to the sections (and subdivisions) of the Grammar. Semicolons are employed to separate different *groups* of meanings; definitions separated by commas are more nearly synonymous. The sign < indicates derivation from. Modern English words cited in brackets, and not preceded by *cf.*, are direct derivatives; cognates thus cited are directly derived from the common ancestral form; where the relationship is more remote, or only a part of the word corresponds, *cf.* precedes. Old English words preceded by *cf.* or *see* are parallel or related forms. Direct derivatives included among the definitions are not repeated in brackets. The asterisk before a word indicates a theoretical form; for the manner in which such are framed see my *Phonological Investigation of Old English* (Ginn & Co.). The ending *-lic(e)* is assigned to adjectives and adverbs employed in the poetry; *-lic(e)* to those in prose.]

A.

ā, *always*; repeated for emphasis,
ā ā ā, *for ever and ever*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *ay*, from an allied root; in ME. our word appears as *o*, *oo*, — so in Chaucer, *Tr. and Cress.* 2. 1024: 'for ay and oo.']
ā- (142).
ā-belgan (III. 104), *anger, incense*.
ā-bēodan (II. 103), *announce, communicate*.
ā-beran (IV. 105), *carry, convey; sustain*.
ā-blāwan (R. 109), *blow*.

ā-bregdan (III. 104, 28), *liberate, disengage*. [Cf. Spenser's *abrade*, *abrayd*, *abraid*, e.g. *F. Q. 3.* 11. 8.]
ā-būtan, *about, around*.
ac (ah) (4), *but*.
ā-ceġnan (113), *produce, beget, bring forth*.
ācol-mōd (58, 146), *frightened, terrified*.
adesa (53), *adze, hatchet*.
ādī (51, h), *disease*.
ā-drædan (R. 110), *fear*.
ā-drēogan (II. 103), *endure*.
ā-drīfan (I. 102), *expel*.
ā-dūn(e), *down*. [< of *dūne*; see *dūn*.]
æce, see *ēce*.

acer (43), *field*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *broad acres*, *God's Acre*, the latter as in Longfellow's poem; Ger. *Acker*. Cognate with Lat. *ager*, Gr. *áγρoς*.]

ædre (ēdre), *straightway, immediately, at once*.

æfen (47. 7), *evening* (but *evening* itself is from the derivative **æfnung**). [Ger. *Abend*.]

æfen-glōmung (51. 3), *evening twilight*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *gloom-ing*.]

æfestfull (146), *envious*. [**æfest** is compounded of **æf**, a parallel form of **of**, and **ēst**, q.v.]

æfestian (118), *envy, be envious at*.

æfestig (146), *envious*.

æfre, *ever, always*; **æfre ne**, *never*. [afterward.]

after, *after*; *according to*; *about*; **after-ðon-ðe**, *after*.

æg- (142).

æg-flota (53), *sea-floater, ship*.

æg-hwā (88), *every one*; neut. *every thing*.

æg-hwanan (75), *from all sides, on all sides*.

æg-hwylc (-hwylc) (89), *every (one), any (one)*.

ægðer ge . . . ge (202), *both . . . and*.

æht (51. b), *council*.

æht (51. 1), *possession*; plur. *goods*. [Cf. **āgan**.]

æi (51. b), *awl*. [Ger. *Ahle*.]

ælc (89. a), *each, every, all*. [Mod. Eng. *each*.]

ælde, see **felde**.

ælmesse (el-) (53. 1), *alms*. [See *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *alms*.]

æl-mihtig (-mihti) (57. 3), *almighty*. [Ger. *allmächtig*.]

Æl-myrcan (53), plur. *Ethiopians*.

æmetta (53), *leisure*. [Cf. **æmtig**.]

æmtig (57. 3; 146), *empty, void*. [Cf. **æmetta**.]

æne, *once*.

ænig (89. a; 154. a; 146), *any (one)*. [< **ān**; Ger. *einig*.]

appel-bære (59, 146), *fruit-bearing*.

ær (47), *copper*. [See **ār**, *copper*; cf. the Ger. adj. *ehern*.]

ær, adv., *before, formerly, afore-time, ago*; frequently to be regarded as a mere sign of the pluperfect tense.

ær, prep., *before*. [Mod. Eng. *ere*.]

ær-dæg (43. 2), *dawn, break of day*.

ærend-wreca (53), *ambassador, envoy*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *errand*; OE. *wreccan* has a sense = *re-late*.]

ærest, *first, at first, in the first place*. (Mod. Eng. *erst*; Ger. *erst*.)

ær-ge-dōn (62), *previously done, former*. [**ær** + **dōn**.]

ærn (47), *edifice*.

ærra (67, 60), *former*.

ær-ðām-ðe, *before*.

ær-wacol (57, 146), *wakeful, sleepless*.

æsc-plega (53, 147), *ash-play, spear-play*.

æsc-rōf (58, 147), *spear-valiant, valiant with the spear*.

æt (47), *food*. [Cf. **etan**.]

æt (4), *at; from; to* (*New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *at*, I. 11, 12).

æt- (142).

æt-berstan (III. 104), *escape*.

æt-bregðan (III. 104, 162, 28), *withdraw, take away*.

- æt-ēowian (118), *appear*. [Cf. ætiewan.]
- æt-foran, *before*.
- æt-gædere, *together*; strengthen-
ing samod, — samod ætgædere = Lat. *simul*.
- æt-iewan (113), *reveal, display*.
[Cf. ætēowian.]
- æt niehstan, *see niehstan*.
- ætŷwan, *see ætiewan*.
- æðel-boren (62; 57. 3; 147), *high-born, patrician*.
- æðel-borennas (51. 5; 147), *noble birth, rank, station*.
- æðele (59), *noble, gentle, illustrious*. [Cf. *Ethel, Athel*, and Ger. *edel*.]
- æðeling (43, 143), *noble one, hero, man*.
- æðða, *see oððe*.
- æx (51. h), *ax*. [Cf. Gr. *ἀξίον*, Lat. *ascia* (?), Ger. *Axt* (the *t* a late addition).]
- ā-fūran (113), *frighten, terrify*.
- ā-feallan (R. 109), *fall*.
- ā-fēdan (113), *nourish, support*.
- ā-fierran (113), *remove, banish, put away*. [*< feorr*, by 16.]
- ā-fiersian (118), *drive away, banish*.
- ā-flieinan (113), *put to flight, expel*.
- ā-gēlan (-gēlan) (113), *neglect*.
- āgan (127), *own, possess, have*.
[Cf. Mod. Eng. *ought*, and see Schmidt's *Shakespeare Lexicon*, s.v. *owe*, 2.]
- ā-gūn (141), *depart*.
- ā-gēan, *back*. [*< ongēan*. Distinguish the meaning of this word from that of *bæcling*.]
- āgen (57. 3), *own*. [Past part. of *āgan*; Ger. *eigen*.]
- āgend (43. 6), *owner, possessor*.
- ā-gēotan (II. 103), *pour out, dissipate, destroy*.
- ā-giefan (V. 106), *give, pay*.
- ā-ginnan (III. 104), *begin*. [Cf. Ger. *-ginnen*.]
- āgnian (113), *appropriate*. [Cf. *āgan*; Ger. *ergänzen*.]
- ā-grōwan (R. 109), *grow up, grow over*.
- ah, *see ac*.
- ā-hebban (VI. 107), *raise* (i.e. *utter*); *exalt*; *entire, suffer, undergo*. [Ger. *erheben*.]
- ā-hlerdan (113), *harden* (em-bolden?). [Ger. *erhärten*.]
- ā-hliehhan (VI. 107), *rejoice*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *laugh*, Ger. *lachen*.]
- āhōf, *see āhebban*.
- ā-hrēosan (II. 103), *fall*.
- āht (ōht) (47; 89. b), *something*.
- ā-hwettan (113), *excite, whet; supply, fulfill*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *whet*, Ger. *wetzen*.]
- ā-lētan (R. 110), *give up*. [Ger. *erlassen*.]
- aldor, *see ealdor*.
- ā-lēgean (115, note), *deposit*.
- ā-liefan (113), *permit, allow*. [*< lēaf, leave*; Ger. *erlauben*.]
- ā-liehtan (113), *illuminate, give light to*. [*< lēoht*; Ger. *erleuchten*.]
- ā-liesan (-lēsan) (113), *deliver*. [Ger. *erlösen*.]
- ā-liesend (43. 6), *redeemer*.
- ān (79), *one, at, a single, alone; admirable*; wk. *āna, alone*; on *ān, anon, at once*; *ānra gehwile, every one*. [Ger. *ein*.]
- and (and), *and*.
- and- (142).
- and-giet (-git) (47), *sense, meaning, understanding*. [Cf. *gietan*.]

- and-gietfullice** (76), *clearly, intelligibly.*
- and-lang** (qndlang) (58), *long, whole, all . . . long.* [Cf. Ger. *entlang* and the Chaucerian *endelong* (*Knight's Tale* 1820).]
- an(d)-licnes** (51. 5), *image.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *likeness*, Ger. *Gleichniss*, for (*ge*)*leichniss*.]
- and-lifan** (51. b), *sustenance.*
- and-swarian** (qndswarian, qnd-sweorian) (118), *answer.*
- and-swaru** (qndswaru) (51. a), *answer.*
- and-weard** (58, 146), *present.*
- and-weardan** (qnd-) (113), *answer.*
- and-wlita** (53), *countenance, face;* also in the sense of 'angry countenance,' 'anger,' Lat. *rultus*. [Cf. Ger. *Antlitz*.]
- and-wyrdan** (113), *answer.* [Cf. Ger. *antworten*.]
- ān-feald** (58), *plain, simple.* [Cf. Ger. *Einfalt, einfältig*.]
- angel** (43. 4), *hook.* [Mod. Eng. *angle*, Ger. *Angel*.]
- an-ginn** (origin) (47), *beginning; vehemence, impetuosity, violence.*
- an-grislic** (58), *fierce, raging.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *grisly*.]
- an-lic** (on-) (58), *like, similar.*
- anlicnes**, see *andlicnes*.
- ān-nes** (51. 5), *oneness, unity.*
- ān-rīdnes** (51. 5), *boldness, confidence, assurance.*
- an-sien** (51. b), *countenance.*
- an-timber** (47), *material, substance.*
- an-weald** (43), *power, rule, jurisdiction.* [Ger. *Anwalt*.]
- ār** (43), *messenger.*
- ār** (51. b), *honor; dignity, station.* [Ger. *Ehre*.]
- ār** (47), *copper.* [See *æar*, *copper*; Mod. Eng. *ore*.]
- ā-rīcean** (114), *reach.* [Ger. *erreichen*.]
- ā-rafnian** (118), *endure, stand.*
- ā-rāran** (113), *lift.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *rear*.]
- ā-rūadian** (118), *redden, blush.* [Cf. Ger. *erröthen*.]
- ā-rēcean** (114; 164. b), *relate, narrate, say.*
- ā-rēdian** (118), *find, choose.*
- ā-rētan** (113), *gladden.*
- ār-fæst** (58, 146), *gracious, loving; glorious; often translates Lat. pius.* [See *ār*, *honor*.]
- ār-fæstnes** (51. 5), *kindness; compassion.*
- ār-ge-bland** (-blond) (47), *commotion of the sea, mingling of the waves.* The word = *ear(h)-geblond*, *El.* 239; *Met.* 8³⁰; *Brun.* 26; see *eargrund*, *depth of ocean*; *ear*, *ocean*.
- ā-rīsan** (I. 102), *arise.*
- ārodlice**, *immediately, forthwith.*
- ār-wela** (53), *our-riches, i.e. sea.*
- ār-wierðe** (59, 146), *venerable.* [Cf. Ger. *ehrwürdig*.]
- ār-wierðnes** (51. 5), *reverence.*
- ār-ȳð** (51. b), *our-billow, wave.*
- ā-scēadan** (R. 110), *divide.*
- āscian** (āxian) (118; 159. b; 32), *ask.* [Ger. *heischen*, properly *eischen*.]
- ā-seccgan** (123), *say, relate.*
- ā-sēndan** (113), *send.*
- ā-seġtan** (113), *place, deposit.*
- assa** (53), *ass.*
- ā-stānan** (113), *adorn, set.* [*< stān*, by 16.]
- ā-stellan** (114), *establish.*
- ā-stigan** (I. 102), *ascend, go aboard; descend.* [Ger. *ersteigen*.]

ā-streccēan (114), *prostrate*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stretch*.]

ā-styrian (118), *touch*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stir*.]

ā-swēbban (115. a), *put to sleep*, i.e. *slay*.

ā-syndrian (118), *separate, sever, divide*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *sever*.]

ā-tēon (II. 103), *draw; inhale*.

ā-tēorian (118), *fail, give out*.

ā-ſennan (115. a), *apply, direct*. [Cf. Ger. *anwen.*]

ā-ſindan (III. 104. 62, 60), *swell*.

āſum (43), *son-in-law*. [Ger. *Elam.*]

āſunduan, see **āſindan**.

ā-wēccēan (114), *araken, arouse*. [Ger. *errecken.*]

ā-wēgean (115. a), *move*.

ā-wēndan (113), *change, shift, transform*.

ā-wēndednes (51. 5), *translation, version*.

ā-wiergan (113), *curse; past part., accursed*.

ā-wiht (39. b), *ought, a bit; almost* as an adv., *at all*. [Mod. Eng. *ought.*]

ā-wrēon (I. 102), *clothe*.

ā-writan (I. 102), *write*. [Cf. Ger. *reissen, ritzen.*]

ā-wyrean (114), *perform, do*. [Ger. *erwirken.*]

āxian (32), see **āscian**. [Mod. Eng. dial. *axe.*]

B.

bæc, *back*.

bæcling, *back; on bæcling, back*.

bæð (47. 4), *bath*. [Ger. *Bad.*]

bæð-stēde (44, 147), *gymnasium*.

bæð-weg 43. 215, *bath-way, bath-road*.

baldor, see **bealdor**.

bān (47. 24), *bane*. [Ger. *Bein.* (*12fiedelheit*)]

bana (53), *slayer, murderer*. [Mod. Eng. *bane.*]

bāsnian (118), *walk, bide one's time*.

bāt (43), *boat*.

baðian (118), *bath*. [Ger. *baden.*]

be, *near; concerning; according to; on*. [See *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *by.*]

be (142).

bēacen (47. 24), *portent? stand-up?* [Mod. Eng. *beacon.*]

beadu (51. a), *battle, war*.

beadu-rōf (58), *raffish in war*.

beadu-wang (43), *battle-plain, field of battle*.

bēag (43), *torque, armilla, bracelet, collar, crown*. [Cf. **būgan**, 103]

beald (24), *bold*. [Ger. *bold.*]

bealdor (*baldr*) (43), *ruler, king*. [See **beald**.]

bearn (47. 38), *son, child*. [Scotch *baire*; cf. *beran.*]

bēatan (R. 109), *beat, smite, strike*.

be-bēodan (II. 103), *command, bid; commend*.

be-būgan (II. 103), *encircle, encompass, surround; extend*.

be-byrgan (113), *bury, inter*.

be-clȳsan (113), *enclose, shut up*. [*< Lat. clāsus, by 16.*]

bēc-ræding (51. 3), *reading*.

be-cuman (IV. 105), *come, befall, arrive, attain, fall*. [Ger. *be-kommen.*]

be-cweðan (V. 106), *say, declare*. [Mod. Eng. *bequeathe.*]

be-dēlan (113, 177), *deprive*.
beðð (47), *bed, couch*. [Ger.

Bett.]

beōdon, *see begān*.

be-fæstan (113), *commit, give over*.

be-fōn (R. 110), *embrace, grasp, comprehend*.

be-foran, *before*.

be-gān (141), *practise, pursue, ply*.

be-gang (43), *circuit, compass*.

be-gangan (R. 109), *practise; ply*.

bēgen (79), *both*.

be-gietan (-gitan) (V. 106), *acquire, obtain, reach*.

be-gyrdan (113), *begird*. [Ger. -*gürten*.]

be-hātan (R. 110; 164. a), *promise*.

be-healdan (R. 109), *behold*.

be-hēfe (59, 165), *useful*.

bēhð (51. b), *sign, proof*.

be-hygdig (57), *shrewd, sagacious*.

beġ (43), *bellows*.

be-limpan (III. 104), *belong, pertain*.

be-lūcan (II. 103), *belock* [Shak.], *enclose*.

be-miðan (I. 102), *conceal, disguise*. [Ger. -*meiden*.]

bēn (51. b), *prayer, petition, entreaty, supplication*. [See bēna, and cf. Mod. Eng. *boon*.]

bēna (53), *petitioner, suppliant*. [See bēn.]

be-nēman (113, 177), *deprive, strip*.

be-neoðan, *beneath*.

bēod (43), *table*.

bēodan (II. 103), *offer; command*. [Ger. *bieten*.]

bēon, *see wezan*.

beorg (21, 24), *hill, mountain*.

[Ger. *berg*, and Mod. Eng. (*ice*)-*berg*.]

beorht (58, 64, 21), *bright, fair, brilliant, radiant, glorious*.

[Mod. Eng. *bright* is due to metathesis (31).]

beorhte, *brightly*.

beorhtnes (51. 5), *brightness*.

beorn (43, 21), *warrior, hero, man*.

bēor-scipe (44. 1; 143), *banquet, feast*.

bera (53), *bear*.

beran (IV. 105; 184. a), *bear, carry; berende, productive* (155. b).

be-rēafian (118), *despoil*. [Mod. Eng. *bereave*, Ger. *berauben*.]

be-scierian (bi-scerian) (116), *withhold*.

be-sēon (V. 106, 101), *look* (often almost *turn*). [Ger. *besehen*.]

be-sittan (V. 106), *sit in, hold*. [Ger. *besitzen*.]

be-sorgian (118, 142), *grieve for, be concerned about*; translates Lat. *dolere*. [Ger. *besorgen*.]

be-stieman (-stēman) (113), *wet, moisten*.

be-swican (I. 102), *deceive*.

be-swician (118), *escape*.

bēt, adj., *better*.

bēt, adv. (77), *better*.

be-tācean (114), *assign*.

bētst (66), *best*.

be-tweoh, *among*.

be-twēon, *toward*.

be-twēonan, *among; betwēonan him, towards one another*.

be-tweox, *among, between*.

be-tyrnan (113), *revolve*.

be-ðecean (114), *cover, protect*. [Ger. *bedecken*.]

be-wāfan (113), *clothe*. [See wāfels.]

- be-wendan** (113; 184. *b*), *turn*. [Ger. *bewenden*.]
be-windan (III. 104), *encompass*. [Ger. *bewinden*.]
be-wrean (V. 106), *surround* (lit. *beat around*).
bibliotheca (Lat.), *library*.
bidan (I. 102; 156. *l*), *await, wait*.
biddan (V. 106; 156. *b*; 159. *b*), *ask, request, implore, beseech; bid; seek*. [Ger. *bitten*.]
biegan (113), *bow, bend*. [Causative of *būgan* (103), from *bēag*, pret. sing., by 16; cf. Ger. *beugen*.]
biema (53), *trumpet, clarion*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Nav's Priest's Tale* 578.]
big-leofa (53, 20), *food, sustenance*. [Cf. *libban*.]
bile-wit (57), *merciful*. [See *New Eng. Dict. s.v. bilowhit*.]
bill (47), *broadsword, falchion*. [Ger. *bille*.]
bindan (III. 104), *bind*. [Ger. *binden*.]
binnan, *within*. [Ger. *binnen*.]
bioð, see *wesan*.
bī-rihte (-ryhte), *beside*.
bisceop (43), *bishop*. [< Lat. *episcopus*, Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, from *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκέπτομαι*, look; cf. Ger. *Bischof*. A Continental borrowing. ca. A.D. 400.]
biscerian, see *bescerian*.
bisgian (118), *occupy, engross*. [See *bisig*.]
bisgu (51. *a*), *concern, trouble*. [See *bisig*.]
bisig (57), *busy*.
bītan (I. 102), *bite*. [Ger. *beißen*.]
biter (57), *bitter, unseful, grievous*. [Ger. *bitter*; cf. *bitan*.]
blā, see *wesan*.
blac (57. 2), *black*.
blācan (113), *bleach, fade*. [Mod. Eng. *bleach*.]
blād (43), *breath; abundance, blessedness*. [Cf. *blāwan*.]
blāst (43), *flame*. [Cf. *blāwan*.]
blāwan (R. 109), *blow*. [Cf. Ger. *blähen*, Lat. *flare*.]
blētsian (118, 33), *bless*. [< *blōd*.]
blētsung (51. 3; 144; 33), *blessing, benediction*.
blēwð, see *blōwan*.
bliean (I. 102), *shine*. [Ger. *bleichen*.]
blinnan (III. 104), *cease*. [See Spenser, *F. Q. B. 5. 22*.]
bliss (51. *b*; 34), *joy*. [< *blīðe*.]
blisse-sung (43, 147), *song of gladness*.
blissian (118, 34), *rejoice*. [< *bliss*.]
blīðe (59, 24), *blithe, merry, jovial, joyous, gladsome*.
blīðe (70), *joyously*.
blōd (47, 24), *blood*. [Ger. *Blut*.]
blōdig (57. 3; 146), *bloody*. [Ger. *blutig*.]
blōstma (53), *blossom*. [Cf. *blōwan*, and Lat. *flos*.]
blōwan (R. 109, 24), *blossom, bloom*. [Mod. Eng. *blow*; cf. Ger. *blühen*, Lat. *florere*.]
bōc (52, 24), *book*. [Ger. *Buch*.]
bōc-craeft (43, 147), *literature*.
Bōc-læden (47), *Latin*. [< OE. *bōc* + Lat. *Latinus*.]
bōc-land (47, 147), *freehold estate*.
bodlan (118), *proclaim, preach*. [Mod. Eng. *bode*.]
bolca (53), *gangway*.

- bold-wela** (53, 215), *Eden, Paradise* (lit. *house-wealth*).
- bord** (47), *shield*.
- bord-stæð** (47. 4), *shore, strand*. [Cf. Ger. *Gestade*.]
- bōsm** (43, 24), *bosom, surface* (cf. Shakespeare, *Tr. and Cress.* 1. 3. 112). [Ger. *Busen*.]
- bōt** (51. b), *repentance, amendment*.
- brād** (58, 24), *broad, spacious*. [Ger. *breit*.] [face.]
- brādnes** (51. 5), *breadth, face, surface*.
- brādan** (113; 184. b), *spread, dilate, expand*. [< **brād**, by 16; Ger. *breiten*.]
- brand-stefn** (brōnd-stæfn) (43), *lofty-proved* (reading **brant-stefn**; cf. **hēahstefn naca**, *Andr.* 205, **brante cēole**, *Andr.* 273).
- brant** (58), *high, lofty*.
- breahm** (brehtn) (43; 21. a), *beat, pulsation, stroke* (of wings).
- brecan** (IV. 105), *break; break away, burst away, hurry, speed*. [Ger. *brechen*.]
- bregdan** (III. 104), *draw*. [Mod. Eng. *brail*.]
- breogo** (bregu) (45, 20), *leader, king*.
- brehtm**, see **breahm**.
- breomo**, see **brim**.
- brēost** (47, 24), *breast*.
- Briton** (54, 20), *Britain; Briton*.
- brim** (47, 20), *billow, ocean, deep*.
- brim-hengest** (43), *wave-steed, sea-horse, i.e. ship*. [Cf. Ger. *Hengst*, and the OE. proper name *Hengist*, associated with *Horsa*.]
- brim-stæð** (47. 4; 147), *shore of the sea*. [Cf. Ger. *Gestade*.]
- brim-strēam** (43, 147), *ocean-stream, current*.
- bringan** (114), *bring, carry, take*. [Ger. *bringen*.]
- brōndstæfn**, see **brandstefn**.
- brōðor** (46. 1; 24), *brother*. [Ger. *Bruder*.]
- brūcan** (II. 103; 156. e; 17), *hold, possess, enjoy, make use of*. [Mod. Eng. *brook*, Ger. *brauchen*.]
- brūn** (58, 24), *burnished, glistening; dusky*. [Ger. *braun*; see *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *brown*.]
- brycg** (51. b; 24), *bridge*. [Ger. *Brücke*.]
- brytta** (53), *dispenser*.
- Bryttas** (43), plur., *Britons*.
- bufan**, *above*. [< **be** + **ufan**.]
- būr** (43, 24), *dining-room; private apartment, boudoir, bower*. [Mod. Eng. *bower*.]
- burg** (52. 1; 24), *city*. [Mod. Eng. *borough*, Ger. *Burg*.]
- burg-geat** (47, 147), *city-gate*.
- burg-lēode** (44. 4; 147), *city-people, citizens*.
- burh-sittende** (61, 28), *city-dwellers, citizens*.
- burh-weall** (43, 28), *city-wall*.
- būtan**, prep. (24), *without, outside of, except, besides*. [< **be** + **ūtan**; cf. the Scotch 'but and ben.']
- būtan**, conj., *except*.
- bygean** (114), *buy*.
- byrd** (51. b), *birth, extraction*.
- byrig**, see **burg**.
- byrne** (53), *hauberk, corslet, mail-coat*.
- byrn-hama** (-hōma) (53), *hauberk, corslet*.
- bysen** (51. b), *example, illustration; suggestion*.

C.

- cald.** see **ceald**.
camp (43), *fight, battle*. [Ger. *Kampf*.]
campian (118), *strive, struggle, fight*. [< **camp**.]
camp-wig (*camp-*) (47), *combat*.
carcern (47), *prison*. [< Lat. *carcer*, under influence of *ærn*.]
cāsere (44. 1), *emperor, Caesar*. [Lat. *Cesar*.]
ceald (*cald*) (58; 21. a), *cold*. [Ger. *kalt*.]
ceaster (51. 4), *city*. [Lat. *castra*; Mod. Eng. *Chster, -caster, -cester*.]
ceaster-(ge)-waran (53), *plur., citizens*.
cēder-bēam (43), *cedar-tree, cedar*. [< Lat. *cedrus* + *bēam*.]
cēmpa (53), *soldier*. [< **camp**.]
cēne (59), *valiant*. [Ger. *kühn*, Mod. Eng. *keen*.]
cēol (43), *ship*.
ceorl (43. 24), *layman*. [Mod. Eng. *churl*, Ger. *Kerl*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1601.]
cēosan (II. 103; 184. a; 37), *chose, seek*. [Archaic Ger. *kiesen*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 737.]
cīegan (113), *call*.
cīele (44. 18), *cold*. [Mod. Eng. *chill*; cf. Ger. *Kühle*.]
cīepan (113), *sell*. [Cf. Ger. *-kaufen*.]
cierran (*cirran*) (113; 184. a; 18), *turn; turn back*.
cild (50, 38. 24), *child*.
cild-hād (43, 143), *childhood*.
cīning, see **cynīng**.
cīrice (53. 1), *church*. [Ger. *Kirche*; see *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *church*.]
cierran, see **cierran**.
cīst (51. 1), *chest*. [< Lat. *cista*, OE. orig. *cest*, then *cīst* (18), *cīst*.]
clāne (57, 24), *pure*. [Mod. Eng. *clean*, Ger. *klein*. The Ger. word has come to its present meaning through the series 'pure,' 'clean,' 'neat,' 'delicate,' 'fine,' 'tiny,' 'small'.]
clāennes (51. 5), *chastity*.
cleofu (20), see **clif**.
cleopian (*elypian*) (118, 20), *coll*. [Cf. our poetical *clepe, gelift*, and *Humt.* 1. 4. 19.]
clif (47, 20), *cliff*. [Cf. Ger. *Klippe*.]
clifer-fēte (59), *claw-fisted*.
elypian, see **cleopian**.
cnapa (53), *boy, lad*. [Cf. Ger. *Knabe*.]
cnēo (47. 3; 27), *knee*. [Ger. *Knie*; cf. Lat. *genu*.]
cnēoris (like 51. 5), *tribe, nation*.
cnihht (43), *young man, youth*. [Ger. *Knecht*, Mod. Eng. *knight*.]
cnysan (115. a), *smite*.
collen-ferhð (-fyrhð) (58), *inspired, elated*.
cōm, see **cuman**.
cōmpwig, see **campwig**.
costnung (51. 3; 144), *temptation*.
cræft (43), *power; skill, cleverness; art, trade, occupation*. [Mod. Eng. *craft*, Ger. *Kraft*.]
crēopan (II. 103), *creep, crawl*.
Crist (43), *Christ*. [< Lat. *Christus*.]
cucu (27; in this form irregular, according to the declensions of

this book; see also **cwlc**), *living, life, alive*.

cultur (43?), *coulter*. [*< Lat. culter.*]

cuma (53), *stranger, visitant, guest*.

cuman (IV. 105), *come*. [*Cf. Ger. kommen.*]

cumbol (47), *banner, standard*.

cunnan (130), *know, know how, can*. [*Ger. können.*]

cunnian (118; 156. d), *make trial of*.

cūð (58), *known, manifest*; the combination of **cūð** and **on-cnāwen**, *Andr.* 527, presents a difficulty — perhaps for **cūðe**, *adv.* [*Cf. 130.*]

cūðlice (70), *certainly; kindly*.

cwæð (pret.), see **cweðan**.

cwealm (43), *death*. [*Mod. Eng. qualm; cf. cwellan.*]

cweart-ern (47), *prison*. [*Perhaps modified from Lat. carcer, under the influence of ærn.*]

cwellan (114), *kill*.

cwēn (51. 1; 24), *queen, princess*.

cweðan (V. 106, 37), *say, speak*. [*Cf. Mod. Eng. quoth.*]

cwlc (57, 27), *alive, living*. [*See cucu. Cf. Mod. Eng. 'quick' and dead, 'cut to the quick.'*]

cwlc-sūsl (51. b), *hell-torment (lit. living torment)*.

cwide (44), *remark*.

cwuc, see **cwlc**.

cymlice (70), *finely, beautifully*.

cyne-helm (43), *crown*.

cynelle (57. 146), *royal*.

cyne-rīce (43, 145), *kingdom*.

cyne-rōf (58), *royally brave*.

cyne-setl (47), *throne*.

cynig (cining) (43, 143, 24), *king*. [*Ger. König.*]

cynn (47), *kind; tribe, nation, people*.

cyn-rēn (47), *generation*.

Cyrenise (57), *of Cyrene*.

Cyrenense, *Cyrene*.

cyssan (113), *kiss*. [*Ger. küssen.*]

cýðan (113, 30), *announce, make known, show*. [*< cūð, by 16; Ger. -künden.*]

cýððu (51. a; 144), *native land*.

D.

dæd (51. 1), *deed, act; mid dæde, indeed, in fact*.

dæg (43. 2; 24), *day*. [*Ger. Tag.*]

dæg-candel (51. b; 215), *candle of day*.

dæges (74), *by day*.

dæg-hwæmlice (70), *daily, day by day*.

dæg-rēd (47), *dawn*.

dæl (43; 78. 4; 24), *part; amount, quantity, number*. [*Ger. Teil.*]

dælan (113; 164. a), *distribute, dispense, bestow*. [*Ger. teilen, Mod. Eng. deal.*]

dærlēas (56; 155. a; 146), *deshitute, devoid*.

dagung (51. 3), *dawn*.

dēad (58, 24), *dead*. [*Ger. tot.*]

dēað (43), *death*. [*Ger. Tod.*]

dēað-dæg (dēoth-) (43. 2), *death-day*.

dēma (53), *judge*.

dēman (113, 90, 17), *doom, condemn*. [*Cf. Chaucer, Knight's Tale 1023.*]

dēofol (43, 24), *devil, demon*. [*< Lat. diabolos; so Ger. Teufel.*]

dēop (58, 24), *deep*. [*Ger. tief.*]

dēope (70), *deeply*. [*Cf. Chaucer, K. T. 1782.*]

dēoplic (57), *profound*.
dēor (47), *beast, animal*. [Ger. *Tier*.]
dēor-cynn (47), *kind (race) of animals*.
dēor-wierðe (59, 146), *precious*.
dēor-wurð (58, 146), *precious*.
dērian (116), *harm, injure*. [Cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 964.]
dīc (43), *dike*.
dīcian (118, 90), *ditch, dike*.
diegelnes (51. 5), *retreat*.
diere (dýre) (59), *precious, valuable*. [Ger. *teuer*.]
diht (47), *plan, design*. [< Lat. *dictum*.]
dohtor (52. 2), *daughter*. [Ger. *Tochter*.]
dōm (43, 17), *judgment; reputation, glory; choice, decision*.
dōmlīce (70), *gloriously*.
dōm-weorðung (51. 3), *honor*.
dōn (140), *do; make; put*. [Ger. *thun*.]
drēam (43), *joy, bliss*. [Ger. *Traum*, Mod. Eng. *dream*, but in different sense.]
drēnc (43), *drink*.
drēorig (57), *headlong? melancholy?*
drihten, see **dryhten**.
drihtguma, see **dryhtguma**.
drinc (drync) (43), *drink*.
drinean (III. 104), *drink*. [Ger. *trinken*.]
drohtað (43), *(mode, way of) life*.
drýgnes (51. 5), *dryness, dry land*.
dryhten (43. 4. c; 154. d), *lord*.
dryhtenlic (57), *lordly, of the lord*.
dryht-guma (driht-) (53), *retainer, vassal*.
drync, see **drinc**.

dugan (128), *avail*. [Ger. *taugen*.]
duguð (dagoð) (51. b), *host, band; sustenance; benefit*. [Ger. *Tagezöl*.]
dūn (51. b), *mountain, hill*.
dūst (47), *dust*. [Ger. *Dunst*.]
dynnan (115. c), *dash*.
dýre, see **diere**.
dýrstig (57), *rash, headstrong*. [Cf. *durran*, 132.]
dýrstignes (51. 5), *presumption, temerity*.

E.

ēa (52), *river*.
ēac, *also, likewise*; **ēac swilce**, *also; swilce ēac*, *also, moreover, as also, likewise*; **swā ēac**, *also*. [Ger. *auch*, Mod. Eng. *also*.]
ēad-giefa (-gifa) (53), *bliss-giver, happiness-giver*.
ēadig (57. 3; 146), *happy, blessed*.
ēadiglice (70), *blissfully, in bliss*.
ēadignes (51. 5), *bliss*.
ēage (53. 2), *eye*. [Ger. *Auge*.]
ēagor-strēam (43), *ocean-stream*.
ēag-ŷýrel (47), *window*. [ŷýr- < ŷurh, by 16 and 29.]
eahta (78; 154. c; 21), *eight*. [Ger. *acht*.]
ēalā, *O*.
ēa-lād (51. b), *ocean-way*.
eald (65, 58, 21, 19, 17), *old*.
eald-fēond (46. 3), *ancient foe*.
eald-geñiðla (53), *ancient, inveterate enemy*.
eald-hettend (43. 6), *ancient enemy*.
ealdor (aldor) (43. 4), *chief; king*.
ealdor (47), *life*.
ealdor-dōm (43), *primacy, supremacy, chief place*.
ealdor-duguð (51. b), *nobility, leaders*.

ealdor-mann (46), *leader, head, prince, noble.*

ealdor-scepe (44. 1; 143), *primacy, supremacy, chief place.*

ēa-liðende (61; or 43. 6 ?), *ocean-traversing.*

eall (58, 35, 24), *all, every; eall swā, just as, also; ealne weg, always; mid ealle (175), completely; ōurh ealle, entirely.*

ealles (71), *in all.*

eal-swā, *also, as.* [Ger. *also.*]

eard (43), *country.*

eardian (118), *dwell.*

earfoðlice (70), *distressfully, hard.* [Cf. Ger. *Arbeit.*]

earfoðnes (51. 5), *hardship.*

earfoð-rime (59), *difficult to number.*

earg (58), *cowardly.* [Ger. *arg.*]

earn (58, 21), *poor, wretched.* [Ger. *arm.*]

earmlie (57), *humble, lowly.* [Cf. Ger. *ärmlich.*]

earmlice (70), *miserably.*

earn (43), *eagle.*

earnung (51. 3), *merit, desert.*

ēastan (75), *from the east.*

Ēast-ēngle (44. 4), *plur., East Angles, i.e. East Anglia.*

ēast-norðerne (59), *northeast-erly.*

Ēastron (53, irregular), *Easter.* [Ger. *Ostern.*]

ēast-sæ (43; 51. b), *sea on the east.*

ēast-sūð-dæl (43), *southeast quarter.*

ēaþe (77), *easily, unhesitatingly; comp. ieð, irreg. ēaþ.*

ēaþ-mēdu (51. a), *reverence; humility, kindness.*

ēaþ-mōd (58, 146), *humble, lowly.*

ēaþ-mōdlice (70), *humbly.*

ēaþ-mōdnes (51. 5), *humility, reverence.*

Ēbrēas (54), *plur., Hebrews.* [*< Lat. Hebrews.*]

Ēbrēise (57, 146), *Hebrew.*

ēce (59), *everlasting, eternal.*

ēcg (51. b), *edge.*

ed- (142).

ed-nīwian (118), *renew.*

ēdre, *see* ædre.

ed-wit (47), *abuse, insolence.* [Cf. *wite*, and Mod. Eng. *twit.*]

efen-ēadig (57), *co-blessed, equally blessed.* [Among moderns, Bishop Ken seems most to have employed such compounds as these.]

efne (emne), *behold; just.*

eft, *again, once more; afterward; back.*

eft-hwecorfan (III. 104), *return.*

egesa (53), *dread, fear, terror; peril.* [Related to ON. *agi*, from which Mod. Eng. *awe.*]

egeslic (57), *dreadful, terrible.* [See *egesa.*]

eglan (113), *plague, harass, afflict.* [Mod. Eng. *ail.*]

egle (59), *grievous, hateful.* [See *eglan.*]

Egypta (54), *plur., Egyptians.*

ēhtan (113), *pursue.*

eleung (51. 3), *delay, postpone-ment.*

ele (44), *oil.* [*< Lat. oleum.*]

ellen (47), *courage.*

ellen-rōf (58), *strenuous in courage, of undaunted courage.*

elles (71), *else.* [el- = *other.*]

ellor-fūs (58, 30), *bound elsewhere.* [el- = *other.*]

elmesse, *see* ælmesse.

elp (43), *elephant.* [*< Lat. elephas.*]

el-ðeodig (57. 3), *foreign*. [From **el-** = *other*, and **ðeod**, q.v.]

emme, see **efne**.

emniht (52), but no *visible* umlaut, *equinox*. [**< esen-niht**; cf. **emme** for **efne**.]

ende (44), *end*. [Ger. *Ende*.]

endian (118, 90), *end*.

engel (43. 4; 23; 10), *angel*. [**< Lat.** *angelus*, Gr. *ἄγγελος*.]

Engle (44. 4), *the Angles, English*. [Of the invaders of Britain Bede says (*Hist. Eccl.* I. 15): "Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est, Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. . . . Porro de Anglis, hoc est, de illa patria quæ Angulus dicitur, et ab eo tempore usque hodie manere desertus inter provincias Jutarum et Saxonum perhibetur, Orientales Angli, Mediterranei Angli, Merci, tota Nordanhymbrorum progenies, id est, illarum gentium quæ ad Boream Humbri fluminis inhabitant ceterique Anglorum populi sunt orti." Cf. also the pun of Pope Gregory the Great (*Hist. Eccl.* II. 1): "Rursus ergo interrogavit, quod esset vocabulum gentis illius. Responsum est, quod Angli vocarentur. At ille, 'Bene,' inquit; 'nam et angelicam habent faciem, et tales angelorum in caelis decet esse coheredes.'"]

Englisc (57), *English*. [Note that any term corresponding to 'Anglo-Saxon,' as the designation of a language, does not exist in Old English. See the *Phil. Soc. Dict.* s.vv. *Anglo-Saxon* and *English*; Bailey's

Dictionary (1783) is the first authority given for the English term 'Anglo-Saxon' in its application to the tongue.]

ēode, see **gān**.

eorl (43), *hero, man*. [Not to be translated 'earl' in these texts.]

eoroste (70), *sharply, vehemently*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *earnest*. Ger. *Ernst*.]

eorostlice (70), *then, accordingly, thus*.

corre, see **ierre**.

eorðe (53. 1), *earth; ground; land*. [Ger. *Erde*.]

eorðlic (57, 146), *earthly*.

eorð-tilð (51. b; 147), *agriculture*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *tillth*.]

eorð-waran (53), plur., *dwellers on earth*.

eorð-weall (43), *rampart of earth, earthwork*. [**weall** = Lat. *val-lum*; one of the oldest Germanic words borrowed from Latin.]

ēower (81, 83), *your, of you*.

erbe(-), **erfe**(-), see **ierfe**(-).

ēst (51. 1; 165; 43; 30), *provision; consent, will*. [Cf. **unnan**, **æfestfull**, and Ger. *Gunst*.]

ēste (59, 165), *bountiful*. [Cf. **ēst**.]

ēstlice (70), *willingly*. [Cf. **ēst**.]

etan (V. 106), *eat*. [Ger. *essen*.]

ēvel (43. 4. a), *country, native land, home*.

ēvel-rice (48), *fatherland*.

ēvel-weard (43), *guardian of his country*.

F.

fæc (47), *time, period, interval, space*. [Ger. *Fach*.]

fæder (43. 8; 24), *father*. [Ger. *Vater*.]

- fæge** (59), *fated, death-doomed*. [Scotch *feig*, Ger. *feige*.]
fæger (57), *fair, beautiful, agreeable, lovely*.
fægernes (51. 5), *beauty*.
fægn (58), *glad, joyous*.
fægre (70; vowel long in poetry), *fairly*.
fægð (51. 6), *certain death(?)*.
fæmne (53), *virgin, maiden, damsel*.
færinga (70), *suddenly, on a sudden*.
færlíce (70), *suddenly*. [Cf. *færed*, and Mod. Eng. *fear*.]
fæst (58), *fixed, stable*. [Ger. *fest*, properly *fast*.]
fæsten (47), *fortification*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *fastness*.]
fæsten-geat (47), *fortress-gate*.
fæst-hafof (57; 155. d), *tenacious*. [hafof from the root of *habban*.]
fæstnes (51. 5), *firmament*.
fæstnung (51. 3), *hold, stay, support*.
fæst (47. 4), *utensil, implement*.
fæted (57), *beaten?*; **fæted gold**, *gold leaf?*
fæted-sinc (47), *treasure of plated articles?*
fæðm (43), *embracing arms; body; expanse, surface*. [Mod. Eng. *fathom*.]
fæg (58), *gleaming, glittering*.
fāh (58; but used as noun), *foe, enemy*. [Mod. Eng. *foe*.]
fāmig-heals (58), *foamy-necked, foamy-throated*. [Cf. Ger. *Hals*.]
faran (VI. 107; 184. a), *go*.
faroð (faruð) (43), *shore; more generally, as in the next three words, it appears to mean surge (and so, possibly, p. 212, l. 12)*.
faroð-lācende (61, 215), *surge-swimming*. [See *lācan*.]
faroð-riðende (61, 215), *surge-riding*.
faroð-stræt (51. 6; 215), *surge-street, street over the billows*. [stræt < Lat. *strāta*.]
faru (51. a), *adventure*.
feallan (II. 109), *fall*. [Ger. *fallen*.]
fealu (57. 5), *dusky* (as often translated; but perhaps rather its literal signification), *yellow* (as Tennyson applies it, *Geraint and Enid* 829, 'And white sails flying on the yellow sea'; but Tennyson, in *The Battle of Brunanburh*, translates *fealone* flōd by 'fallow flood'). [Cf. Ger. *fahl, falb*, and our 'fallow deer'.]
fēa-sceaft (58), *destitute*.
fēawe (58), plur., *few*.
fēccean (119, irreg.), *fetch*.
fēdan (113), *feed, nourish, support*. [< fōd-, by 16.]
fela (indecl. adj.; 154. a), *much; numerous, many (things)*.
feoh-ge-strēon (47), *riches*. [See *gestrēon*, and Mod. Eng. *fee*.]
feohtan (III. 104, 21), *fight*. [Ger. *fechten*.]
fēon (113), *hate*.
fēond (143; 46. 3; 24), *foe, enemy*. [Mod. Eng. *fiend*, Ger. *Feind*; see *fēon*.]
fēore, see *feorh*.
feorh (43, 47, 29), *life, soul*.
feorh-neru (51. a), *sustenance*. [Cf. *nerian*.]
feormian (118), *take in, entertain*.
feor(r) (67; 35. a), *far, distant*. [Mod. Eng. *far*.]
feorr, far, from (to) a distance.

- feorran** (75), *from afar, from of old*. [Cf. Ger. *fern*.]
fēorða (78), *fourth*. [Ger. *vierte*.]
fēower (78), *four*. [Ger. *vier*.]
fēower-tiene (78), *fourteen*. [Ger. *vierzehn*.]
fer-, see **for-**.
fēran (113), *go, journey*. [Cf. Ger. *führen*.]
ferhð (fyrhð) (43, 47), *mind*.
fērian (-ig(e)an) (116), *ferry, carry*.
fēða (53), *troop*.
feðer (51. b; 24), *wing, pinion*. [Ger. *Feder*, Mod. Eng. *feather*.]
fiellan (fyllan) (113), *fell, slay*. [Ger. *füllen*, Mod. Eng. *fell*.]
fierd (51. 1), *expedition, campaign*. [Ger. *Fahrt*; cf. *faran*.]
fierding (51. b), *warfare*.
fierd-wic (fyrd-) (47), plur., *camp*.
fierst (fyrst) (43), *period, space, interval*. [Ger. *Frist*.]
fifta (78, 30), *fifth*. [Ger. *fünfte*, Gr. *πέντος*.]
figað, see **fēon**.
findan (III. 104), *find, devise; encounter*. [Ger. *finden*.]
firas (43, 29), plur., *men*.
firgen-strēam (firgend-) (43), *mountain-stream, i.e. ocean-stream*.
firmamentum (Lat.), *firmament*.
fisc (43, 24), *fish*. [Ger. *Fisch*, Lat. *piscis*.]
fisc-cynn (47), *sort of fish*.
fiscere (44, 143), *fisher(man)*. [Ger. *Fischer*.]
fiscnoð (43), *fishery*.
fīser-fēte (59), *four-footed*.
fīfru (47), plur., *wings*. [Cf. *feðer*, and Ger. *Gefieder*.]
fīsc (47, 24), *flesh*. [Ger. *Fleisch*.]
fīan (43), *arrange*.
fīax-fēte (59), *web-footed*.
fīcogan (II. 103), *fly*. [Ger. *fliegen*.]
fīcōn (II. 103), *fly*. [Ger. *fliegen*.]
fīcōc (43), *company*.
fīōd (43), *flood*. [Ger. *Flut*.]
fīōd-wielm (-wylm) (43), *seething of the flood*.
fīota (53), *vessel* [lit. *float*].
fīōwan (R. 109), *flow*.
fīyht (43), *flight*.
fīnēst (43), *breath*.
fīōda (53), *food*.
fīōdor (47), *folded*. [Ger. *Futter*.]
fīole (47), *folk, people, nation*. [Ger. *Volk*.]
fīole-stōde (44), *folkstead, battle-ground*.
fīole-toga (53), *leader of the people, commander*. [*toga* < same root as *tēon*; cf. Ger. *Herzog*, OE. *heretoga*, and the meaning of Lat. *dux*.]
fīolde (53), *earth*.
fīolgian (118; 164. f), *attend, serve*. [Ger. *folgen*; cf. *fylgan*.]
fīolm (51. b), *hand*. [Cognate with Lat. *palma*.]
fīōn (R. 110), *catch; reach forth*.
fīōr (51. b), *journey*.
fīōr, see **faran**.
fīor (166, 175, 4), *for; before; of; on; in* (Fr. *selon*).
fīor- (142).
fīor-bærnan (113), *scorch, parch*.
fīor-dilgīan (118), *destroy*. [Ger. *vertilgen*.]
fīor-dūn (142), *destroy*. [Shak.]
fīor-drīfan (I. 102), *drive, impel*. [Ger. *vertreiben*.]

fore, *before*.

fore- (142).

fore-cuman (IV. 105), *anticipate*, *forestall*, *prevent*.

fore-cweden (62), *aforesaid*.

fore-ge-gearwian (118), *prepare*.

fore-ge-scrifan (I. 102), *pre-*
scribe. [Ger. *vorschreiben*; Lat.
scribo underlies both.]

fore-sæd (62), *aforesaid*. [Past
part. of *foresægean*.]

fore-scæawung (51. 3), *provi-*
dence. [Cf. Ger. *Vorsehung*.]

fore-settan (113), *close in*. [Ger.
vorsetzen.]

fore-spreccen (62), *aforesaid*.
[Past part. of *forespreccan*.]

fore-týnan (113), *cut off*. [Cf.
tūn, and 16.]

for-giefan (V. 106, 18), *give*,
grant. [See *giefan*; Ger.
vergeben.]

for-gieldan (-gildan) (III. 104;
24; 18; 164. h), *requite*, *recom-*
pense; *pay*, *give*. [Ger. *ver-*
gelten.]

for-gletan (V. 106, 18), *forget*.
[Ger. *vergessen*.]

for-grindan (III. 104), *wear out*
(like Lat. *conterere*).

forht (58), *afraid*, *terrified*.

forhtian (118), *tremble*.

for hwon, *why*.

for hwý, *why*.

for-herman (113), *ruin*, *reduce to*
poverty. [< *earn*, by 16; cf.
Ger. *verarmen*.]

for-lætan (R. 110), *let*, *allow*;
let go; *lay down*; *leave*, *leave*
off; *abandon*, *forsake*; *lose*.
[Ger. *verlassen*.]

for-lēosan (II. 103), *lose*. [Cf.
Mod. Eng. *forlorn*, and Ger. *ver-*
lieren.]

for-liden (62), *shipwrecked*. [Past
part. of *forliðan*.]

for-lidenness (51. 5), *shipwreck*.
forma (60, 68, 78), *first*.

for-niman (IV. 105), *waste*, *deso-*
late, *consume*; *fornumen* *bēon*,
perish, *decay*.

for-spildan (113), *destroy*.

for-swelgan (III. 104), *devour*.

for-swigian (118), *keep secret*,
conceal. [Ger. *verschweigen*.]

for-tredan (V. 106), *tread down*,
tread under foot. [Ger. *ver-*
treten.]

forð, *forth*.

for-ðam, *because*, *for this reason*,
therefore.

for-ðam-ðe, *because*.

for-ðan, *wherefore*.

forð-ā-tēon (II. 103), *bring*
forth.

forð-bringan (114), *bring forth*.

forð-faran (VI. 107), *pass away*,
depart; **forð-faren**, *deceased*,
dead. [Ger. *fortfahren*.]

forð-fōr (51. b), *departure*.

forð-ge-lēoran (113), *pass away*,
die.

forð-læstan (-lēstan) (113), *con-*
tinue, *supply*.

for-ðon (-ðe), *for*, *because*; *there-*
fore; *wherefore*.

forð-tēon (II. 103), *perform*, *rep-*
resent, *exhibit*; *bring forth*.

forð-weard, *advanced*.

for-wandian (118), *reverence*;
hesitate; **forwandiende**, *defer-*
ential, *diffident*.

for-weorðan (III. 104), *perish*.

for-wiernan (113; 156. f), *refuse*,
deny.

for-witan (126), *know in advance*.

for-wyrcean (114), *forfeit*. [Ger.
verwirken.]

fōt (46), *foot*. [Ger. *Fuss*.]
fracoð (57, 165), *odious, abominable*. [*< *fra-cūð*, cf. *May-hew*, *OE. Phon.* § 160.]
frægn, see **frignan**.
frætwa (-we) (51. a), plur., *ornaments*.
frætavian (118), *adorn, bedeck*.
frætving (51. 3), *array*.
fram, *from; by; of; from among*.
fram-gān (141), *make headway*.
framlice (*frum-*) (70), *promptly, bravely*.
frēa (53), *lord*.
frēne (59), *perilous, fearful, direful, terrible*.
frēne (70), *fearlessly, dauntlessly, valiantly*.
frēnes (51. 5; 144), *danger, peril*.
frēfran (115. b), *comfort, cheer*.
frēnde (59), *foreign, alien*. [Ger. *frēnd*.]
frēmman (115. a; 117; 164. c), *benefit, profit*. [Cf. the **fram-** (16) in **framgūn**.]
frēo (irreg. plur. **frige**), *free*.
frēod (51. b), *good-will, kindness*.
frēolice (70), *freely*. [Ger. *frei-lich*.]
frēond (46. 3), *friend*. [Ger. *Freund*, Goth. *frijōnds*, pres. part. of *frijōn*, to love; cf. **fēond**.]
frēond-scipe (44. 1; 143), *friendship*. [Cf. Ger. *Freundschaft*, with a different ending.]
frēorig (57; 174. d), *cold, benumbed*.
frēoðu (*frēoðu*) (51. a), *defense*. [Ger. *Friede*.]
frige, see **frēo**.
frignan (III. 104), *ask, inquire*.

frið (47), *countenance, support, aid, protection*. [Cf. **frēoðu**, and Mod. Eng. *Frede(rick)*.]
frōd (58), *old*.
frōfor (51. b), *comfort, consolation; sustenance*.
frōmlice, see **framlice**.
fruma (53), *beginning, first*.
frum-gār (43), *primipile, captain, chief*. [Cf. **fruma**.]
frum-sceaft (51. b), *creation*. [Cf. **fruma**.]
frymð(u) (51, 144), *creation*. [Cf. **fruma**, and 16.]
fugol (43. 4), *bird*. [Ger. *Vogel*, Mod. Eng. *bird*.]
fugol-cynn (47), *kind of birds*.
fūl (58), *vile, foul*. [Ger. *faul*; more remotely related are Lat. *pus, putro*.]
full (58), *full*. [Ger. *voll*.]
ful(1), adv., *full*.
full-frēmman (115. a; 117), *fin-ish*.
fultum (43), *help, aid, assistance, support*.
fultumian (118, 90), *assist*.
furðra (67), *first* (lit. *former*).
furðum, even; *whatever*.
fūs (58, 30), *ready*.
fylgan (118), *follow*. [Cf. *folg-ian*, and Ger. *folgen*.]
fyllan (118), *fill*. [*< full*, by 16; Ger. *füllen*.]
fyllan, see **fiellan**.
fyllu (51. a), *fill, feast*.
fȳr (47), *fire*. [Ger. *Feuer*.]
fȳrdwic, see **fierdwic**.
fȳrhð, see **ferhð**.
fȳrmest (78. 1; 69), *first*.
fȳr-spearca (53), *spark*.
fȳrst, see **fierst**.
fȳsan (113; 184. b), *hasten*. [*< fūs*.]

G.

- gād** (51. b), *goat*.
gærs (47, 31), *herb, grass*. [Ger. *Gras*.]
gaful-ræden (51. 5; 144), *fiere*.
gagates (Lat.), *jet*.
gālnes (51. 5), *lust, lewdness*. [Cf. Ger. *Geil(heit)*.]
gān (141), *go*. [Ger. *gehen*.]
gang (gong) (43), *course; circuit, revolution*.
gangan (R. 109), *go*.
gār (43), *spear, javelin*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *garlic*.]
gār-ge-winn (47), *battle of spears*. [See *gewinn*.]
gārsecg (43), *orcun*. [See p. 211, note 3.]
gäst (43), *spirit, ghost*. [Ger. *Geist*.]
gäst-ge-hygd (47), *thought of the mind*.
gäst-ge-rýne (48, 215), *secret of the soul, thought of the heart(?)*. [See *gerýne*.]
gāt (52), *goat*. [Ger. *Geiss*.]
gē (18).
ge . . . and, ge . . . ge (202), *both . . . and*.
ge (142).
ge-æmetgian (118), *release, disengage*. [Cf. *æmetta, æmtig*.]
ge-ægnian (118), *inherit, occupy, take possession of*. [See *ægnian*.]
ge-and-weard (58), *present*. [See *andweard*.]
ge-and-weardan (-and-) (113), *answer*. [See *andweardan*.]
gēar (47, 18), *year*. [Ger. *Jahr*.]
gēara, *formerly, of yore*.
geare (70), *well*. [See *yare(ly)* in Shakespeare, *Temp.* 1. 1, and elsewhere.]
gēarlic (57), *yearly, annual*. [Ger. *jährlich*.]
gearu-ðancol (gearoðancol) (57), *readily-witted*. [See *geare, ge-ðancol, ðancolmōd*.]
gearwian (118), *prepare*. [See *geare*.]
geat (47; 18), *gate*.
ge-āxian (118), *learn, discover*. [See *āscian*.]
ge-bed (47, 142), *prayer*. [Ger. *Gebet*; cf. *biddan*.]
ge-beorg (47), *defense, protection; outlook (on)*.
ge-bēorscipe (44. 1), *banquet, feast*. [See *bēorscipe*.]
ge-beran (IV. 105), *bear*. [See *beran*.]
ge-bīdan (I. 102), *await, wait*. [See *bīdan*.]
ge-biddan (V. 106), *pray*. [See *biddan*.]
ge-bīegan (113), *bend, curve*. [See *bīegan*.]
ge-bierhtan (113), *grow bright, shine*. [*< beorht, by 16.*]
ge-bilod (57), *billed*.
ge-bisgian (-bysgian) (118), *fatigue, weary, exhaust*. [See *bisig*.]
ge-bland (-blond) (47), *mingling, mixture, confusion*.
ge-blandan (-blondan) (R. 110), *mingle*.
ge-blēdsian, see *geblētsian*.
ge-blēod (58), *hued, colored*.
ge-blētsian (-blēdsian) (118), *bless*. [See *New Eng. Dict.* s.v. *bless*.]
ge-blissian (118), *rejoice, make joyful; geblissod wesian, joy*. [See *blissian*.]

- geblōnd(an), see geblāndfan].
 ge-blōwan (R. 109), *blow*. [See blōwan.]
 ge-brec (47), *approach, din*. [Cf. brean.]
 ge-bringan (114), *wait, carry, convey*. [See bringan.]
 ge-bygean (114), *buy; redeem*. [See bygean.]
 ge-byrd (51. b), *birth, extraction, lineage*. [Ger. Geburt; see byrd.]
 gebysgian, see gebisgian.
 ge-cēosan (II. 103), *choose, select*.
 ge-cēgan (113), *coll*. [See cēgan.]
 ge-cierran (113, 18), *turn; return*. [See cierran.]
 ge-cneordnes (51. 5), *accomplishment*.
 ge-cost (58; 174. d), *trial, trusty*.
 ge-cwēman (113), *please*.
 ge-cwēme (59), *pleasing, acceptable*.
 ge-cwēmlīce (70), *acceptably, agreeably*.
 ge-cweðan (V. 106), *say, speak*. [See cweðan.]
 ge-cȳðan (113; 164. b), *announce; prove, convince, show, exhibit, display; designate*. [See cȳðan.]
 ge-dælan (113), *divide, separate*. [See dælan.]
 ge-dafenian (118; 164. k), *best*.
 ge-dafenlic (57), *sitting, suitable*.
 ge-deorf (47), *labor, toil*.
 ge-dician (113), *construct*. [< dic; see dician.]
 ge-diersian (-dȳrsian) (118. 90), *exult, magnify, celebrate*. [< dicere.]
 ge-dōn (140), *do, perform; make*. [See dōn.]
 ge-drēfan (113), *disturb, agitate, trouble*. [Cf. Ger. trüben.]
 gedȳrsian, see gediersian.
 ge-ēacnian (113), *increase, augment*. [< ēac.]
 ge-earnian (118), *marit*. [See earnung.]
 ge-ed-nīwian (118), *renew*. [See ednīwian.]
 ge-ēnde-byrdan (113), *order, arrangement*.
 ge-ēndian (118), *end, come to an end*. [< ēnde; see endian.]
 ge-ēndung (51. 3), *end, close*.
 ge-festnian (118), *fasten, confirm, establish*.
 ge-faran (VI. 107), *experience, suffer*. [See faran, and 142, ge-24.]
 ge-fēa (53), *pleasure, joy, delight, gladness*.
 ge-feallan (R. 109), *fall, chance*. [See feallan.]
 ge-feoht (47), *battle*.
 ge-feohtan (111. 104), *fight*. [See feohtan.]
 ge-fēon (V. 106; 156. c; 29), *rejoice*.
 ge-feormian (118), *take in, entertain*. [See feormian.]
 ge-fēra (53, 142), *companion, fellow*.
 gefēran (113), *undertake, experience*. [See fēran.]
 ge-ferian (116), *ferry, carry, hear*. [See ferian.]
 ge-fēr-ræden (51. 5; 144), *company, fellowship, society*.
 ge-fēr-scipe (44. 1; 143), *attendance, companionship; retinue*.
 geflieman (-fliēman) (113), *put to flight*.
 ge-flit (47), *strife, dispute*. [Cf. Ger. Fleiss.]
 ge-frætwan (118), *adorn*. [See frætwan.]

- ge-frēfran** (115. *b*), *console, cheer*. [See **frēfran**.]
ge-frēmman (115. *a*), *effect, perform, work, perpetrate*. [See **frēmman**.]
ge-fultumian (118), *assist, help*. [See **fultumian**.]
ge-fyllan (113, 156), *fill; end, finish, accomplish*. [See **fyllan**.]
ge-fyrn, *adv., a long time ago*.
ge-gada (53), *associate, companion*.
ge-gaderian (118), *gather*.
ge-gaderung (51. 3), *gathering together, assembly, congregation*.
ge-gūn (141), *go; win, obtain*. [See **gūn**.]
ge-gearcian (118), *prepare*. [Cf. **geare**.]
ge-gearwian (118), *prepare*. [See **gearwian**, and cf. **gegierwan**.]
ge-gierela (53), *garment; raiment, apparel*.
ge-gierwan (-gyrwan) (113), *prepare*. [Cf. **gegearwian**.]
ge-glengan (113), *adorn*. [< **gleng**.]
ge-gōdian (118), *enrich*. [< **gōd**.]
ge-gremman (115. *a*), *irritate, enrage*. [See **gremian**.]
ge-grētan (113), *greet, salute*.
ge-gyrwan, see **gegierwan**.
ge-hāl (58), *whole, intact*. [See **hāl**.]
ge-hālgian (118), *hallow*. [< **hālig**.]
ge-hātan (R. 110), *promise, pledge; call*. [See **hātan**.]
ge-healdan (R. 109), *observe, keep; reserve; maintain, sustain*. [See **healdan**.]
ge-hēawan (R. 109), *cut down, slay*. [See **hēawan**.]
ge-herian (116), *glorify*. [See **herian**.]
ge-hieran (113), *hear*. [See **hieran**.]
ge-hiersum (57, 146), *obedient*.
ge-hiersumian (118; 164. *f*), *obey*.
ge-hiersumnes (51. 5), *obedience*.
ge-hladan (VI. 107), *lade, load, freight*.
ge-hogian (118), *consider, have in mind*.
ge-hrinan (I. 102), *attack*.
ge-hū, *in every direction*. [See **hū**.]
ge-hwā (89. *c*; 154. *b*), *each (one)*. [See **hwū**.]
ge-hwile (-hwyle) (89. *a*; 154. *b*), *each (one), every (one)*; **ānra gehwile**, *every (one)*. [See **hwile**.]
ge-hyhtan (113), *hope, trust*. [< **hyht**.]
ge-hȳran, see **gehieran**.
ge-innian (118), *give, bestow (on)*.
ge-in-seglan (118), *seal*. [< Lat. **sigillum**.]
ge-læccean (114), *catch, seize*. [Cf. **Shak., Macb.** 4. 3. 195.]
ge-lædan (113), *bring, carry*. [See **lædan**.]
ge-læred (62), *taught, educated, trained, skilled, skilful*. [Past part. of **læran**.]
ge-læstan (113), *stand by, assist*. [See **læstan**.]
ge-laſian (118), *invite*. [See **laſian**.]
ge-lēafa (53), *faith*. [Ger. **G(e)-laube**.]
ge-leornian (118), *learn*. [See **leornian**.]
ge-leſtan (113), *hinder*. [Ger.

- letzen; cf. Shak. *Hamlet* 1. 4. 85. and (Auth. Vers.) Rom. 1. 13.]
- ge-lie** (58, 163), *like*. [< *lie*, *body*; cf. Ger. *gleich*.]
- ge-līca** (53), *like, equal*.
- ge-līce** (70), *similarly, likewise*.
- ge-līegan** (V. 106), *border*. [See *līegan*.]
- ge-līenes** 51. 5), *likeness*. [Ger. *gleichniß*.]
- ge-līefan** (113; 156. *g*), *believe*. [Ger. *g(ē)lauben*.]
- ge-līf-festan** (113), *make alive, endow with life*. [See *līf*.]
- ge-līmp** (47), *adventure, misfortune*.
- ge-līman** (III. 104), *happen, befall*.
- ge-līmplic** (57), *adapted*.
- ge-lūgian** (118), *place, sit*.
- ge-lūmlice** (70), *frequently*.
- ge-lufian** (118), *love*. [See *lufian*.]
- ge-lystan** (113, 190), *desire*. [See *lystan*, and Ger. *g(ē)lūsten*.]
- ge-maca** (53), *mate, companion*.
- ge-mæceca** (53), *mate, consort, spouse*.
- ge-mæne** (59), *common, universal*.
- gemænelice** (70), *in common*.
- ge-mære** (48), *boundary, end*.
- ge-mang** (-mōng) (47), *troop, phalanx*.
- ge-manig-fieldan** (113), *multiply*.
- ge-mengan** (113; 184. *b*), *mingle, associate*.
- ge-meotu**, see *gemet*.
- ge-met** (47, 20), *boundary; sort; effect; law*.
- ge-mētan** (113), *find, encounter*. [See *mētan*.]
- ge-miltsian** (118; 164. *g*; 33), *pity, have compassion on*. [< *milts*.]
- ge-miltsiend** (43. *b*), *pitiful*.
- gemōng**, see *gemang*.
- ge-munan** (134), *remember, be mindful*.
- ge-myndig** (57), *mindful*.
- ge-myngian** (118), *recount, relate*.
- gēna**, see *gīena*.
- ge-nacodian** (118. 162.), *strip*. [< *nacod*.]
- gēn-ewide** (44. 28.), *very*. [See *ewide*.]
- ge-neabhe** (70), *often, frequently*.
- ge-nēa-līcan** (113), *approach, draw nigh*. [See *nēalīcan*.]
- ge-nēman** (115. *b*), *name*. [See *nēman*.]
- ge-nēosian** (118), *visit*. [See *nēosian*.]
- ge-nērian** (116), *save*.
- ge-nīman** (IV. 105), *take, seize*. [See *nīman*.]
- ge-nyhtsum** (57, 146), *abundant*. [Cf. *nugan* 136; Ger. *genügen*, and Mod. Eng. *enough*.]
- ge-nyhtsumian** (118; 164. *e*), *avail, suffice, be sufficient for, be of use*.
- geofon** (47), *ocean*.
- geoguð** (51. *b*; 18), *youth*. [Ger. *Jugend*.]
- gēomor-mōd** (58, 18), *sorrowful-minded*. [Cf. Ger. *Jammer*.]
- geond** (18), *along, through, throughout, over*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *beyond*.]
- geong** (58, 65, 18), *young*. [Ger. *jung*.]
- ge-openian** (118), *open*. [< *open*; cf. Ger. *öffnen*.]
- georn** (58; 155. *e*; 21. *b*), *eager*. [See *giernan*.]
- georne** (70), *surely, certainly*. [Ger. *gern*.]

georn-full (58), *busied, occupied*.
georn-fulnes (51. 5), *piety, zeal*.
geornlice (70), *assiduously, zealously*.

georran (III. 104), *rattle*.

gēotan (II. 103), *stream*. [Ger. *giessen*.]

ge-rādan (113), *read*; **gerād is**, *reads*. [Cf. Ger. *rathen*; see *rādan*.]

ge-řeccan (114), *interpret, expound*. [See *řeccan*.]

ge-rēnian (118, 28), *adorn*.

ge-reord (47), *repast*.

ge-reordian (118, 90), *feed, refresh*.

ge-řeſtan (113; 184. b), *rest, repose*. [*< řeſt*.]

ge-rētan (113), *refresh, invigorate, cheer*. [*< rōt, glād*.]

ge-riht (47), *direct way*. [See *riht*.]

ge-rim-cræft (43), *arithmetic, chronology*.

ge-rŷne (48), *mystery*. [*< rŷn*, by 16.]

ge-sāgan (113), *lay low*.

ge-sālan (113, 190), *happen, befall, chance*.

ge-sālig (57. 3), *delightful*. [Cf. Ger. *selig*.]

ge-samnian (-sōmnian) (118), *gather*.

ge-scēadan (R. 110), *separate*.

ge-sceaft (51. b), *creature, creation*.

ge-scēawian (118), *behold*. [See *scēawian*.]

ge-scieldan (-scyldan) (113), *defend, protect*. [Cf. *scield*.]

ge-scieldnes (51. 5), *defense, protection*.

ge-scleppan (VI. 107), *create*. [See *sleppan*.]

ge-scierpan (113), *clothe, apparel*.
ge-scierpla (-scirpla) (53), *raiment, apparel*.

ge-serēpe (59), *suitable, adapted*.

ge-scrifen (62), *prescribed, fixed, regular, customary*. [Past part. of *gescrifan* *< Lat. scribo*.]

ge-serŷdan (113, 16), *clothe*. [See *serŷdan*.]

ge-scyldan, see *gescieldan*.

ge-sēcan (114), *visit, gain, touch, attain*. [See *sēcan*.]

ge-sēcgean (123), *say; give (thanks)*. [See *sēcgean*.]

ge-sellan (114), *give*. [See *sellan*.]

ge-sendan (113), *send, throw*. [See *sendan*.]

ge-sēon (V. 106), *see; gesegen is, seems, Lat. videtur*.

ge-setennes (51. 5), *institute, ordinance*.

ge-sētnes (51. 5), *narrative*.

ge-settan (113), *set, place; occupy; appoint, settle; compose*. [See *settan*.]

ge-sewenlic (57), *visible*.

ge-siene (-sŷne) (59), *visible*.

ge-sihð (51. 1), *countenance*.

ge-sittan (V. 106), *sit; possess, inherit*. [See *sittan*.]

ge-sið (43), *companion*. [Cf. *sið*, and Ger. *Gesinde*.]

ge-slēan (VI. 107), *smite, strike*. [See *slēan*.]

ge-smierwan (113), *anoint*.

ge-smyltan (113, 17), *calm*. [*< smolt, serene; cf. smylte*.]

gesōmnian, see *gesamnian*.

ge-spann (47), *clasp, network*.

ge-spōwan (R. 109, 190), *succeed*.

ge-sprec (47), *conversation*. [Ger. *Gespräch*; cf. *sprecan*.]

- ge-standan (VI. 107), *assail*.
[See standan.]
- ge-staðellian (-staðolian) (118),
*establish, render steadfast; re-
store*.
- ge-staðolfæstian (-steaðolfæst-
ian) (118), *establish, perform*.
- ge-stigan (I. 102), *ascend to*.
[See stigan.]
- ge-stillan (113), *still, partly,
quiet; subside*. [See stillan.]
- ge-strangian (118), *strengthen*.
[< strang.]
- ge-stregdan (III. 104), *sprinkle*.
- ge-strēon (47), *profit, gain*. [Cf.
strēonan.]
- ge-strēowian (118), *streave*.
- ge-sund (58), *well*. [Ger. *ge-
sund*.]
- ge-swencan (113), *torment, vex,
wear out*. [See swencan.]
- ge-swengan (113), *swinge, toss*.
- ge-sweotollan (118), *manifest;
betray, expose, discover*. [<
sweotol.]
- ge-swerian (VI. 107), *swear*.
[See swerian.]
- ge-swican (I. 102; 156. k), *cease;
fail*. [See swican.]
- ge-swinc (47), *toil, effort*. [Cf.
swincan.]
- ge-swing (47), *rolling, undula-
tion*. [Cf. swingan.]
- ge-syndig (57. 3), *fair, favoring,
propitious*. [< gesund, by 16.]
- gesýne, see gesiene.
- ge-syngian (118), *sin*. [Cf. syn-
full.]
- getācnian (118), *signify, indicate*.
[See tācnian.]
- ge-tācnung (51. 3), *sign*. [<
tācen.]
- ge-tācean (114), *point out, direct;
appoint; teach*. [See tācean.]
- ge-tael (47), *reckoning*.
- ge-tēon (I. 103), *bring up; play*.
[See tēon.]
- ge-timbran (115. k), *farish, sup-
ply with, construct*.
- ge-trymman (115. a), *fortify*.
[See trymman.]
- ge-ðanc (47), *thought, mind*.
- ge-ðancol (-ðancol) (57), *consid-
erate*. [See ðancolmōd, gearo-
ðancol.]
- ge-ðeaht (47), *counsel, advice*.
- ge-ðeahtend (43. 6), *counsellor*.
- ge-ðencean (114), *remember*. [See
ðencean.]
- ge-ðree (47), *contendingly, tur-
bulence, tumult*.
- ge-ðrēstan (113), *gildet*.
- ge-ðrēan (113), *dismay*. [See
ðrēan.]
- ge-ðrēatian (118), *shake*. [See
ðrēatian.]
- ge-ðring (47), *throng, rush*.
- ge-ðungen (62), *excellent*. [<
ðēon, thrive.]
- ge-ðwārian (118), *agree*.
- ge-ðwāernes (51. 5), *concord,
agreement*.
- ge-ðȳn (113), *restrain*.
- ge-ðyncan (114), *seem, appear*;
geðūht is, *seems*. [See ðync-
ean.]
- ge-un-trumian (118), *enfeble, de-
bilitate, prostrate; geuntrumod,
sick, Lat. infirmus*. [< untrum.]
- ge-wāgan (113), *plague, molest*.
- ge-wātan (113), *wet, moisten*.
- ge-weale (47), *welter*.
- ge-weald (47), *control, rule, do-
minion*. [Ger. *Gewalt*; see
wealdend.]
- ge-wendan (113), *turn; return,
depart, go; translate*. [See
wenden.]

- ge-weorc** (47), *work*. [See **weorc**.]
ge-weorp (47), *smiting*.
ge-weorðan (111. 104), *become, be; make; happen; convert*. [See **weorðan**.]
ge-weorðian (118), *distinguish*. [See **weorðian**.]
ge-wieldan (113), *rule, have dominion over*. [< **geweald**, by 16; see Mod. Eng. *wiehl*.]
ge-wiht (47), *weight*. [Ger. *Gewicht*.]
ge-wilnian (118; 156. a), *desire*. [See **wilnian**.]
ge-winn (47), *labor, toil; hardship, distress*. [See **winnan**.]
ge-winna (53), *enemy*. [See **winnan**.]
ge-winnfullic (57), *laborious, toilsome, fatiguing*.
ge-wislice (70, 76), *openly, plainly*.
ge-wissian (118), *guide, direct*.
ge-witan (126), *find out, learn*. [See **witan**.]
ge-witan (I. 102; 184. a), *depart, go*.
ge-witt (47), *understanding*.
ge-writ (47), *writing, writ; letter; document, instrument, will*.
ge-writan (I. 102), *write*.
ge-wuna (53), *custom, wont*.
ge-wunian (118), *be wont, use; dwell*. [See **wunian**.]
ge-wyrcan (114), *make, build*. [See **wyrcan**.]
giefan (gifan) (V. 106, 18), *give*. [Ger. *geben*.]
gifeðe (gifeðe) (48), *chance*.
gifu (gifu) (51. a), *gift; boon*.
gieman (113; 156. f), *rule over*.
giēna (gēna), *yet*.
giernan (113), *desire; solicit (the hand of), woo*. [< **georn**, by 16.]
giest-hūs (47), *inn*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *guest-chamber*.]
giestran-dæg (gystran-) (43), *yesterday*.
giet (gīt, gȳt), *yet; still; as yet, hitherto*.
gif, if. [Not related to **giefan**.]
gifeðe, see **gifeðe**.
gifu, see **gifu**.
gin-cynn (47), *gems of every kind*.
ginn (43), *gem, precious stone*. [Borrowed from Lat. *gemma* before ca. 650.]
ginn (58), *spacious, ample*.
gingra (65, 53), *disciple*.
gio, *formerly, long ago, once upon a time*. [See **iu**.]
git, see **giet**.
glæs (47), *glass*.
glēaw (58), *prudent, wise*.
glēawlice (70), *shrewdly, judiciously, wisely*. [Ishment.]
gleng (51. b), *adornment, embel-glidan* (I. 102), *glide*. [Ger. *gleiten*.]
gōd (58, 5, 4), *good*. [Ger. *gut*.]
gōd (47), *prosperity; plur., goods, good things, property; benefactions*.
God (43, 5, 4), *God*. [Ger. *Gott*; according to Kluge, the 'Being invoked'.]
god-cund (58), *divine*. [godhead.]
god-cundnes (51. 5), *divinity*.
godecundmiht (-mæht) (51. 1), *majesty*. [Divine Father.]
God-Fæder (43. 8), *God-Father*.
god-spell (47), *gospel*.
gōd-webb (47), *purple*.
gold (47), *gold*.

- gold-frætwa (51. a), *plur., golden ornaments.*
 gold-hord (47), *treasure.*
 gold-lēaf (47), *gold leaf.*
 gong, see gang.
 græg (58), *gray.* [Ger. *grau.*]
 gram (57), *ferce, raging.*
 gremman (115. a), *enrage.* [**<** gram, by 16.]
 grēne (59), *green.* [Ger. *grün.*]
 grēot (47), *dust; shingle.* [Ger. *Grüss.*]
 grētan (113), *greet, salute; take leave of.* [Ger. *grüssen.*]
 grēwð, see grōwan.
 grindan (III. 104), *whirl.* [Mod. Eng. *grind.*]
 grōwan (R. 109), *grow.*
 grund (43), *earth; bottom; sea* (perhaps orig. *shallow, shout.*). [Ger. *Grund*, Mod. Eng. *ground.*]
 gryre-hwil (51. b), *period of terror.*
 gurron, see georran.
 guma (53), *man, hero.* [Mod. Eng. (*bride*) *groom.*]
 gūð (51. b; 30), *war.* [Ger. *-gund*, in *Hildegund*, e.g.; cf. *Gondibert.*]
 gūð-fana (53), *gonfalon, standard.* [See Mod. Eng. *gonfalon*; cf. Ger. *Fahne*, Mod. Eng. *vane.*]
 gūð-freca (53), *warrior.*
 gūð-rinc (43), *warrior.*
 gūð-sceorp (47), *war-trappings.*
 gyden (51. b; 17), *goddess.*
 gylden (146, 17), *golden.*
 gystran-dæg, see giestran-dæg.
 gýt, see giet.
- hād (43), *see.*
 hādor (57), *bright, serene.* [Ger. *heiter.*]
 hāl (47), *salvation; rescue, escape.* [Ger. *Heil.*]
 Hālend (43. 6), *Saviour, Jesus.* [Ger. *Hilfend.*]
 haeleð (43. 8), *hero, man.* [Ger. *Heil.*]
 hālu (51. a), *salvation; rescue.*
 hærfest (43), *hardest.* [Ger. *Herbst*; cf. Lat. *harper*, Gr. *καρπός.*]
 hærn (51. b), *ocean.*
 hæs (51. b), *order, direction, command.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *best*, Ger. *Geheiss.*]
 hētu (51. a), *heat.* [hāt, by 16.]
 hēðen (57. 2), *heathen.* [Cf. Ger. *Heide*, and Mod. Eng. *heath*; so Lat. *paganus* **<** *pagus.*]
 hāl (58), *whole, hode; hāl gedōn, save.* [Ger. *heil.*]
 hālig (57. 3; 146), *holy.* [**<** hāl; Ger. *heilig.*]
 hālsian (118), *conjure, implore, entreat.* [**<** hāl.]
 hām (74. 24), *home.* [Ger. *heim.*]
 hand (51. 1. 3), *hand.* [Ger. *Hand.*]
 hār (58), *hoar(y), gray.*
 hāt (58), *hot, fervent.* [Ger. *heiss.*]
 hātan (R. 110), *call; command; hātte, is, was called.* [Ger. *heissen*; cf. archaic Eng. *hight.*]
 hē (81).
 hēa, see hēah.
 hēa-clif (47), *lofty cliff.*
 hēa-dēor (47), *high-deer.* [Cf. Ger. *Hochwild*; without a prefix, OE. *dēor* rarely, if ever, means 'deer.']
 hēafod (47. 1, 6; 23), *head.* [Ger. *Haupt*, Lat. *caput*, for **cauput.*]

H.

- habban (121, 188), *have; possess; accept, keep; receive.* [Ger. *haben*; cf. Lat. *habere.*]

- hēafod-ge-rim** (47), *number by heads, poll.*
hēah (hēa) (65; 58. 1; 17), *high; great.* [Ger. *hoch.*]
hēah-cyning (43), *high king.*
hēah-ge-strēon (47), *sumptuous, superb treasure.* [See *gestrēon.*]
hēah-setl (hēah-) (47), *throne.*
hēah-stefn (58), *lofty-proved.*
healdan (R. 109), *hold; observe, maintain; keep, reserve.* [Ger. *halten.*]
healf (51. b), *hand, i.e. side.*
healf (58), *half.* [Ger. *halb.*]
hēallic (57, 146), *lofty.*
heall (51. b), *hall.* [Ger. *Halle.*]
hēan (58), *lowly, servile, of low degree; poor.*
hēanes (51. 5), *height, highest point.*
hēanne, see **hēah.**
hēap (43), *crowd, swarm, throng, assemblage.* [Ger. *Hauſe.*]
heard (58; 21. a; 24), *brave, intrepid.* [Ger. *hart.*]
hearde (70), *painfully, grievously.*
hearn (43; 21. a), *injury.* [Ger. *Harm.*]
hearpe (58. 1; 21. a), *harp, lyre.* [Ger. *Harfe.*]
hearpe-nægl (43), *plectrum.*
hearpe-stræng (43), *harpstring.*
hearpian (118, 90), *harp, play the harp.* [Ger. *harfen.*]
hēaðu-liðend (hēaðo-) (43. 6), *seafarer.*
heaðu-rinc (heaðo-) (43, 21), *warrior.*
heaðu-wæd (51. b), *warlike garment, martial weed.*
hēawan (R. 109), *hew, cleave.*
hebban (VI. 107), *elevate, lift; hebban up, be exalted.*
hefon, see **heofon.**
hefig (57), *grievous, irksome.*
hefigian (118), *become worse.*
hefignes (51. 5), *burden.*
hēhþo, see **hiehþu.**
helan (IV. 105), *conceal.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 235; Ger. *hehlen.*]
hell (51. b), *hell.* [Ger. *Hölle.*]
helm (43), *helmet; protector.* [Ger. *Helm.*]
help (51. 5; 5), *help.* [Cf. Ger. *Hilfe.*]
hēo (81).
hēof (43), *mourning, weeping.*
heofon (43. 4. d; 20), *heaven.*
heofon-candel (51. b; 215), *candle of heaven.*
heofon-cyning (43), *king of heaven.*
heofone (53. 3), *heaven.*
heofon-fyr (47), *celestial fire, fire from heaven.*
heofon-lēoma (53), *radiance of heaven.*
heofonlic (57), *heavenly, celestial, of heaven.*
heofonlice (70), *from heaven.*
heofon-riče (48), *kingdom of heaven, heavenly kingdom.*
heofon-ſrymm (43), *glory of heaven.*
heolfrig (57), *gory.*
heolstor (47), *darkness.*
heonan (75), *hence.*
heorte (53. 1; 24; 21. b), *heart.* [Ger. *Herz.*]
hēr (75, 24), *here.* [Ger. *her.*]
hēr-æfter, *hereafter.*
here (44. 2; 18), *army, host.* [Ger. *Heer*; cf. Mod. Eng. *harbar, heriot.*]
here-folc (47), *army.*
here-pæð (herpæð) (43), *highway.* [Cf. Ger. *Heerstrasse.*]

here-rūf (47), *plunder, spoil.*

here-stræt (51. b), *highway, lit. military road.* [Ger. *Heerstrasse.*]

here-wīða (53), *warrior.*

hergian (118), *harq, ravage, lay waste.* [Ger. *verheeren.*]

herian (116), *praise.*

heriges. see here.

herpað. see herepæð.

hēt, see hātan.

hī (81).

hider (75), *hither.*

hiehsta, see hēah.

hiehðu (hiehðo) (51. c), *height, high.*

hienan (113), *insult, oppress.* [*< hēan, by 16.*]

hiēnð (51. b), *injury, harm.* [*< hēan, by 16.*]

hieran (hīran) (113, 117), *hear.*

hiera, hiere (81, 83).

hiernes (51. 5), *obedience.*

higerōf, see hygerōf.

hiht, see hyht.

hilum, see hīwan.

hild (51. 5), *conflict, battle.* [Orig. *Hild, goddess of war.*]

hilde-lēoð (47), *battle-lay.*

hilde-nædre (53. 1; 215), *battle-adler, arrow.* [See *New Eng. Dict. s.v. adler.*]

hilde-wæpen (47. 1), *battle-weapon.*

him, hine, his, hit (81, 83).

hin-gang (-ing) (43), *departure.* [Ger. *Hingang.*]

hiw (47), *kind; color.* [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q. B. G. 33, 35.*]

hīwan (53), plur. *brethren, brotherhood, conventual house-hold, chapter.*

hlæfdige (53. 1), *lady.* [Cf. p. 222, note 2.]

hlæst (47), plur. *merchandise, cargo.* [Ger. *Last*; cf. *hladan.*]

hlāf (43), *bread; food.* [Archais. Ger. *Loth*; Mod. Eng. *loaf.*]

hlāford (43), *lord.* [*< hlāf + weard.*]

hlāford-lēas (58), *lordless, without a lord.*

hlāford-scepe 44. 1), *lordship, rule.*

hlanc (58), *rank, grant.*

hlēo (47. 3), *shelter; protector.* [Mod. Eng. *lee.*]

hlēotan (II. 103), *obtain, gain.* [Cf. Ger. *Loos*, Mod. Eng. *lot.*]

hlēoðor-cwide (44), *narrative, story; hymn.*

hlēoðrian (118), *speak; proclaim.*

hleōðu, see hlið.

hlifian (118), *tover.*

hlimman (hlymman) (III. 104), *resound.*

hlið (47, 20), *hill.*

hlōðian (118), *pillage, plunder.*

hlūde (70), *loudly.*

hlūtor (hlutter) (57), *pure, clear.*

hlymman, see hlimman.

hlynnan (115. a), *roar, boom.*

hōc (43), *hook.*

hof (47), *building, dwelling, abode.*

holm (43), *ocean, sea.*

holm-ðracu (51. a), *tossing of the sea, boisterous sea.*

holm-weard (43), *warden of the sea.*

holm-weg (43), *path of the ocean.*

holt (47), *grove, forest.* [Ger. *Holz*; cf. Chaucer, *Prol. G.*]

hōlunga (70), *in vain.*

horig (57), *squalid.*

horn-boga (53), *bow of horn.*

horn-fise (43), *sword-fish?*

horn-selp (47), *beaked ship.*

hors (47, 31), *horse*. [Ger. *Ross*.]

hosp (43 ?), *reproach, abuse*.

hrædlice (70), *with speed; immediately*.

hrædnes (51. 5), *celerity*.

hrafn (*hrfn*) (43), *raven*. [Ger. *Rabe*.]

hræw (47), *corpse*.

hran (43), *whale*.

hran-rād (*hrqn-*) (51. b), *path of the whale*.

hraðe (70), *quickly*.

hrefn, see **hræfn**.

hrēmīg (57; 174. d), *exulting*.

hrēoh (58), *rough, fierce, rude*.

hrēohnes (51. 5), *tempest*.

hrēosan (II. 103), *fall*.

hrēran (113), *agitate, toss*. [Ger. *rühren*.]

hring (43), *ring*. [Ger. *Ring*.]

hrōf (43, 24), *roof*.

hrqn-rād, see **hran-rād**.

hrȳðer (47), plur., *cattle*.

hū, *how*.

hund (78, 79), *hundred*.

hund-seofontig (78), *seventy*.

hund-tēontig (78), *a hundred-fold*.

hunger (43), *famine, starvation*. [Ger. *Hunger*.]

hungriġ (57), *hungry, an hungered*. [Ger. *hungriġ*.]

hup-seax (47), *hip-dagger*.

hūs (47), *house*. [Ger. *Haus*.]

hwā (88; 89. c), *who; any one*.

hwæl (43. 2), *whale*. [Cf. Ger. *Wall* (*Asch*).]

hwæl-mere (44), *whale-mere, whale-sea*.

hwænne, see **hwonne**.

hwær (75), *where*.

hwæt, *what*.

hwæt-hwega (*-hwugu*) (89. b; 154. b), *something*.

hwætlice (70, 76), *quickly*.

hwæðer, *whether*.

hwæðre (*-ere*), *yet, still, nevertheless*.

hwanan (*hwanon*) (75), *whence*.

hwaðerian (118), *rage*.

hwealf (58), *vaulted, hollow*.

hwelan (IV. 105), *roar, thunder*.

hwēol (47), *wheel*. [Cognate with Gr. *κύκλος*, Mod. Eng. *cycle*, (*bi*)*cycle*.]

hweorfan (*hwyrfan*) (III. 104), *return; turn; move*.

hwettan (113), *incite*.

hwider (75), *whither*.

hwil (51. b), *while, time; ō*

hwile ðe, *the while that, while*.

hwile (*hwyle*) (88; 89. a), *which, what; any*.

hwilum (72), *sometimes; a while*. [Mod. Eng. *whilom*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1.]

hwōn, *somewhat, a little*.

hwone, see **hwā**.

hwonne (*hwænne, hwoenne*), *when; until*.

hwylc, see **hwile**.

hwyrfan, see **hweorfan**.

hyge-rōf (*hige-*) (58), *valiant-souled*.

hyge-ðancol (57), *thoughtful-minded*.

hȳhsta, see **hiehsta**.

hyht (*hiht*) (43) *hope; joy, gladness, bliss; bent*.

hyldu (*hyldo*) (51. a), *kindness*. [Cf. Ger. *Huld*.]

hyngnan (115. b; 190), *hunger*.

hȳran, see **hieran**.

hyre, see **hiere**.

hyrned-nebb (58, 17), *horny-beaked*.

hyrst (51. b), *ornament*.

I.

ic (81).

idel (57), *empty, void*, Lat. *inanis* (Auth. Vers. 'without form').[Ger. *eitel*; cf. Shak., *Oth.* 1. 3. 140, 'deserts idle.']idelnēs (51. 5), *idleness, indolence*.ides (51. 5), *maid, nymph, woman*.

[From the Norse mythology we learn that this Germanic word signified 'demi-goddess,' or perhaps 'female guardian-angel,' as well as 'maid'; it was applied to giantesses and Norns, to heroic women, resembling the Valkyries, such as Brunhild and Gudrun, and to goddesses, such as Freyja. Cf. the remarks of Tacitus, *Germania* 8: "They even believe that the sex has a certain sanctity and prescience, and they do not despise their counsels, or make light of their answers. In Vespasian's days we saw Velleda, long regarded by many as a divinity."]

ie, see ēa.

īcan (ȳcan) (113, 33), *augment, aggravate*. [< ēac.]ieldē (īelde) (44. 4), plur. *men*.

ieldra, see eald.

ieldu (51. a; 19; 17), *age*. [Mod. Eng. *eld*; see Chaucer, *K. T.* 1589.]ielfete (53. 1), *swan*.ierfe (48), *inheritance*.ierfe-land (47), *heritable land, inheritance*.ierman (113), *afflict*. [< earm, by 16.]iermōu (51. a), *poverty*. [< earm; see 144.]iernan (III. 104, 31), *run; revolve*.ierre (eorre) (48), *wrath*.ierre (59), *wrathful*.ierð (51. 5), *field of corn, crop*.ierðling (43. 143), *plowman, husbandman, farmer*.

ieð, see ēaðe.

ig-land (47), *island*.ilea (86), *same*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 64.]in, prep. *in; into; by; through*.in, adv., *in*.in-beran (IV. 105), *carry in*.in-gān (141), *enter*.in-gangan (II. 109), *enter*.in-ge-bringan (114), *bring in*.innan, *within*.inne (69), *within, inside*.

in-segel (47), *seal*. [Borrowed from Lat. *sigillum*, ca. A.D. 500; the form *sigil* is earlier, ca. 400.]

in-sittan (V. 106), *sit within*.intinga (53), *cause; account*.in-tū, *into*.in-weardlice (70), *servently, ardently*.isern (47), *iron*. [Ger. *Eisen*.]isern (57), *iron*.iu (see gīo), *of old, formerly*.

L.

lā, *indeed, O*.lāc (47), *present, gift*.lācan (R. 110), *bound, leap, toss; sail*.lād (51. b), *way, journey*.

lāce-cræft (43), *remedy*. [Mod. Eng. *leechcraft*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 3. 18.]

lādan (113), *lead, bring, take; carry; produce*. [Ger. *leiten*.]

Læden (47), *Latin*.lāran (113, 17), *teach, direct*.lāring-māden (47), *pupil*.

- læs** (51. *b*), but irregular; the termination *-we* as in *beadu*, 51. *a*), *pasture*. [Archaic Mod. Eng. *leasow*.]
- læs, læs(es)t**, see **lȳtel**, and **ſŷ-læs-ſe**.
- læstan** (113), *carry out, perform, do*. [Ger. *leisten*, Mod. Eng. *last*.]
- Læstinga ēa**, *Lastingham* (near Whitby).
- lētan** (R. 110), *let, allow*. [Ger. *lassen*.]
- læſſu** (51. *a*), *affliction*. [< **lāſ**, by 16.]
- lāf** (51. *b*), *remnant*; **tō lāfe**, *left*.
- lago-**, see **lagu-**.
- lagu** (45), *ocean, sea*.
- lagu-fæsten** (47), *ocean, deep*.
- lagu-flōd** (lago-) (43), *sea-flood*.
- lagu-lād** (lago-) (51. *b*), *ocean-journey*.
- lagu-strēam** (43), *ocean-stream*.
- lām** (43), *dust* (lit. *loam*). [Ger. *Lehm*; more remotely cognate (ablant relation) with Lat. *limus*.]
- lamb** (50), *lamb*.
- land** (47. 24), *land, country*; **hēr on lande**, *in this country*. [Ger. *Land*, and cf. *hier zu Lande*.]
- land-būend** (lōnd-) (43. 6), *dweller in the land*.
- land-ge-mære** (48), *border*.
- land-scearu** (51. *a*), *land*.
- lang** (58, 65), *long*. [Ger. *lang*.]
- lange** (70, 77), *long* (of time).
- lang-sweored** (57), *long-necked*. [Cf. Koch, *Gram.* III. 71; Mätzner, I. 470.]
- lār** (51. *b*), *study; instruction, teaching; counsel, guidance*. [Ger. *Lehre*, Mod. Eng. *lore*.]
- lārēow** (43), *teacher, master; learned man*. [< **lār** + **ſēow**.]
- lāst** (43), *track, footprint*. [Mod. Eng. *last* (for shoes), Ger. *Leiste(n)*.]
- lātiēowdōm** (43, 14), *guidance*. [Cf. the etymology of **lārēow**.]
- lāſ** (58), *hostile; hateful*.
- laſſian** (118), *summon*. [Ger. (*ein*)*laden*.]
- lēad** (47), *lead*. [Ger. *Lot*.]
- lēaf** (51. *b*), *leave, permission*. [Ger. (*ſr*)*laub*, (*ſr*)*laub(niss)*.]
- lēaf** (47), *leaf*. [Ger. *Laub*.]
- leahſor** (43), *sin, iniquity*.
- lēan** (43), *reward, recompense*. [Ger. *Lohn*.]
- lēagean** (115, note), *place, put, set*. [From the second stem (92) of **lēgan**, by 16; Ger. *legen*, Mod. Eng. *lay*.]
- lēnetenlic** (57), *vernal*.
- lēneten-tid** (51. 1), *spring*. [Cf. Ger. *Lenz*, Mod. Eng. *Lent*.]
- lēng**, see **lange**.
- lēngra**, see **lang**.
- lēngu** (51. *a*), *length*.
- lēo** (Lat.), *lion*.
- lēoda** (lēode) (44. 4), plur., *people*. [Ger. *Leute*.]
- lēod-mearc** (51. *b*), *region*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *margrave*, *Marches*, *marquis*.]
- lēof** (58, 64, 165), *dear, well-beloved*; sb. *sir, master*; comp. *dearer, preferable*. [Ger. *lieb*, Mod. Eng. *liefe, love*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 2. 33.]
- leofa**, see **libban**.
- lēofwende** (59), *friendly*; **lēofwendum**, *ardently, fervently*.
- lēoht** (47), *light*. [Ger. *Licht*.]
- lēoht** (58), *bright, radiant*. [Ger. *licht*.]

- leoht-fruma (53)**, *author of light*; for liles **leohtfruma** cf. *Jan.* 8. 12, *Acts* 3. 15. [*cf. fruma.*]
lēoma (53), *light, radiance, brightness*.
leoma, see **lim**.
leornian (118), *learn*. [*Ger. lernen.*]
leorning (51. 3), *study*. [*Mod. Eng. learning.*]
lēoſ (47), *poetry, verse*. [*Ger. Lied.*]
lēt, see **lātan**.
libban (122), *live*. [*Ger. leben.*]
liegan V. 106, *lie; rest*. [*Ger. liegen.*]
lic-hama (53), *body*. [*hama = shape, cover; cf. Ger. Leichnam.*]
lic-ham-lēas (58, 146), *bodiless, incorporeal*.
lic-hamlic (57), *bodily*.
lician (118; 164. k), *please*. [*Mod. Eng. like; cf. Spenser, F. Q. 2. 7. 27.*]
lid (47), *vessel, craft, bark*. [*cf. liðan.*]
lid-weard (43), *shipmaster*.
lid-wērig (57), *weary with voyaging*.
liefan (113), *allow, permit*. [*< lēaf; Ger. (er)lauben.*]
lieg (43), *thunderbolt, levin*.
lieget (47. 7), *lightning*.
liehting (51. 3), *lighting, illumination*. [*< leoht, by 16.*]
lif (47), *life*. [*Ger. Leib.*]
lifde, lifgende, see **libban**.
lilic (57), *of life*. [*Ger. leiblich; cf. Spenser, F. Q. 2. 7. 20.*]
lim (47, 20), *limb, bough, branch*.
lind (51. b), *linden shield, shield*.
lind-wigend (l-wiggend) (43. 6), *shield-warrior*.
liſs (51. 5), *gentleness, tenderness, mild*. [*liſsum, gontig, tenderly.*]
liðan (1. 102), *set out; sail, cruise*.
liðe (59. 30), *good, obliging, friendly; gentle, mild*. [*Ger. gütlich; cf. Spenser, Virgil's Gnet 221.*]
liðe (70), *gently*.
loc (47), *look*.
locen, see **lūcan**.
lūcian (118), *look*.
lof (43), *honor, praise; in lofe, praising*. [*Ger. Lob.*]
loft (47), *air, sky*.
lond-, see **land-**.
lor (47), *destruction; tō lore weorðan, perish*.
lūcan (11. 103), *link? weave? close?*
luſe (53. 1), *love*. [*aiore.*]
luſian (118, 119), *love; worship*.
luſiend (43. 6), *lover*.
luſiendlic (57), *loving*.
luſlice (70), *dear*.
luſu (51. a; 53. 3; 24), *love*.
lungre, speedily.
luſt (43), *joy, desire, longing*. [*Ger. Lust; cf. Spenser, F. Q. 4. 4. 41.*]
lyfdon, see **libban**.
lyft (47; 51. b), *air; under lyfte, cf. our 'under the sun.'* [*cf. Ger. Luft.*]
lyre (44), *loss*. [*Stem formed from that of the third stem of lēosan, lose, by 16.*]
lyſtan (113), *list, like, cause enjoyment*. [*< luſt, by 16; cf. Spenser, F. Q. 2. 7. 18, 19.*]
lyt (58), *(but) few*.
lyt, adv., (but) little.
lytel (57, 66), *little; comp. less (or) smaller; superl. least*.
lyt-hwōn (58), *(but) few*.

M.

mā (77), *more, further; rather.*

mā-cræftig (57), *very expert? expert in seamanship?* [In favor of the latter may be quoted Grimm's note in his edition of *Andreas und Elene*, p. 103: "257. mācræftig, und nochmals A. 472 der comparativ mācræftigra. daher es selbst unpassend aus dem comparativ mā, magis gedeutet würde, der sonst nirgends und in keinem andern dialect bei zusammensetzungen verstärkt. Auch scheint der sinn etwas bestimmteres zu fordern, ein des meeres, der schiffahrt kundig; ich vermute ein altes subst. mā, synonym und wurzel von mere, mācræftig = merecræftig."]

mādm, see **mādm**.

mæcg, see **mæcg**.

mæden (47, 38, 28), *girl, maiden, damsel.*

mæg, see **mugan**.

mægen (47. 1), *power, strength; virtue; force, band.* [Eng. *main*.]

mægen-ēacen (57), *abundant in might, powerful.*

mægen-ſrymm (43), *glory, majesty.*

mægen-ſrymnes (51. 5), *glory, majesty.*

mægð (51. b), *tribe, nation, province.*

mægð (52), *maid, maiden.* [Ger. *Magd*.]

mægð-hād (43, 143), *virginity.*

mæg-wlita (44), *appearance, aspect.* [Cf. *andwlita*.]

mælan (113), *speak.*

mære (59), *renowned; splendid; great.*

mærðu (51. a), *achievement, famous exploit.* [Cf. **mære**.]

mærling (47), *brass.*

mæsse-prēost (43), *priest.* [mæsse < Lat. *missa*, *mass*; **prēost** < *presbyter*, from what Greek word?]

mæst (43), *mast.*

mæst, see **micel**.

mæð (51. b), *ability, capacity.*

mæðel-hēgende (mæðel-) (61), *speech-uttering, council-attending.*

mæw (43), *gull, sea-mew.* [Ger. *Möwe*.]

magan, see **mugan**.

magu-ðegn (43), *vassal, retainer.*

man (89. e), *one.*

mān-full (58. 2), *wicked, evil.*

mangere (44, 143), *merchant.* [Mod. Eng. *-monger*.]

manian (118), *admonish.*

manig (57), *many.*

manig-feald (58, 146), *manifold.*

mann (mūn) (46, 35, 17), *man.* [Ger. *Mann*; cf. Tacitus, *Germania*, Ch. II., and the proper name *Manu*.]

manna (53; cf. 53. 3), *man.*

mann-cynn (man-) (47), *man-kind.*

mān-scyld (-scild) (51. b), *sin, iniquity.*

māra, see **micel**.

marman-stān (43), *marble.*

mādm (43), *treasure, jewel.*

meahte, see **mugan**.

mechtig, see **mihlig**.

mæg (mæcg) (43), *disciple* (lit. *man*).

mēd (51. b), *meed, reward.* [Cf. **meorð**.]

med-micel (57), *short*.
medome (meodume) (59), *little, least*.
medu-burg (medo-) (52), *mead-city*. [Cf. Ger. *Met.*]
medu-wërig (medo-) (57), *mead-wary, drunken with mead*.
męnigu (51. a), *company, number*. [Ger. *Menge*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 12. 9.]
męnnise (57, 146), *human*. [*< mann*, by 16; cf. Ger. *Mensch*.]
meodume, see **medome**.
meorð (51. b), *reward*. [Cf. *męd.*]
meotud (43), *creator*. [As it were, the 'Meter,' 'Apportioner,' 'Fixer of Bounds.']
męre (44), *mere, sea*. [Ger. *Meer*; cf. Mod. Eng. *mermaid*.]
męre-bāt (43), *sea-boat, cessel*.
męre-faroð (43), *sea-waves (sea-voyage?)*.
meregreote (53), *pearl*.
męre-liðend (43. 6) *seafarer*.
męre-stręam (43), *ocean-stream*.
męre-swīn (47), *dolphin*.
męre-ðissa (-ðyssa) (53), *ocean-scourer, rusher through the deep*.
męrgen (43), *morning*.
mętan (113), *meet; find; find out*.
męte (44), *food*. [Mod. Eng. *meat*.]
męðe (59), *fatigued, weary*. [Ger. *müde*.]
męðel, see **męðel**.
micel (mycel) (57), *much, great, large; long; loud*. [Cf. Scotch *mickle*, Eng. *much*, and Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, Feb. 109.]
miclum (myelum) (72), *greatly*.
mid (57; 166. 1), *middle*.

mid (168; 172. 1; 177), *with*;
mid ealle (175), *completely*.
middan-geard (43), *world*. [Cf. Cleasby and Vigfussen's *Icelandic-English Dictionary*, s.v. *mīð-garðr*: "The earth (*Mīð-garð*), the abode of men, is seated in the middle of the universe, bordered by mountains and surrounded by the great sea (*úthaf*); on the other side of this sea is the *Út-garð* (*out-garð*), the abode of giants; the *Mīð-garð* is defended by the 'yard' or 'burgh' *As-garð* (*the burgh of the gods*), lying in the middle (the heaven being conceived as rising above the earth). Thus the earth and mankind are represented as a stronghold besieged by the powers of evil from without, defended by the gods from above and from within."]
mid-ðām-ðe, *when*.
mid-ðý, *when, while*.
mid-ðý-ðe, *when, while*.
mīht (51. 1), *power, might*. [Ger. *Macht*.]
mīht, see **mugan**.
mīhtig (57), *mighty*. [Ger. *müchtig*.]
mild-heortnes (51. 5), *mercy, compassion, loving-kindness*.
mīlts (51. 5), plur. as sing., *mercy, loving-kindness*. [*< mild, mīlt*, by 33.]
mīltsian (mildsian) (118), *have mercy upon*.
mīn (83, 81), *my*.
mis- (142).
mislic (57), *various*.
mislice (70), *variously, in different ways*; **mislice geblęod**, *variegated*.

mis-līcian (118), *displease*.
missenlic (57), *various (kinds of)*.
mis-ŷyncean (114; 164. 1), *mis-judge*; **ŷē misŷyncē**, Lat. *male suspicaris*. [Cf. Milton, *P. L.* 9. 289, Shak., *3 Hen. VI.* 2. 5. 108, *Ant. and Cleop.* 5. 2. 176.]
mōd (47, 146), *heart, soul, mind; courage*. [Ger. *Mut*.]
mōd-ge-ŷanc (43), *thought of the heart, counsel*. [Cf. Ger. *Gedanke*.]
mōdig (57), *noble-minded, magnanimous, courageous*. [Ger. *mutig*.]
mōdiglic (57), *high-souled*.
mōdignes (51. 5), *pride, arrogance*.
mōdor (52. 2), *mother*. [Ger. *Mutter*, Lat. *mater*.]
mōna (53), *moon*. [Cf. Ger. *Mond*, where *d* is a late addition.]
mōnað (43. 4. a), *month*. [Ger. *Monat*.]
mōn(n), see **man(n)**.
morgen (43), *morning*. [Ger. *Morgen*, Mod. Eng. *morn*.]
morgen-giefu (51. a), *dowry, marriage portion*.
morðor (47), *deadly injury*. [Mod. Eng. *murder*.]
mōtan (137), *may*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 9. 27.]
mugan (135), *can, be able*.
mund (51. 5), *hand*.
munt (43), *mountain*. [Lat. *mont(em)*.]
munuc (43), *monk*. [Ger. *Mönch*.]
murnung (51. b; 144), *sorrow, unhappiness, lamentation*.
muscule (Lat.), *mussel*.

mycel, see **micel**.
myelum, see **mielum**.
myngian (118), *admonish, adjure*.
mynian (118), *direct, inspire*.
mynster (47), *monastery*.

N.

nū (nō), *not even, by no means, not at all; no*.
nabban (121, 29), *have not*.
naca (53), *bark*. [Ger. *Nachn*.]
nacod (57), *naked; clothed in a tunic only* (p. 168).
nēdl (51. b), *needle*. [Ger. *Nadel*.]
nēdre, **næddre** (53. 1), *serpent*.
nēfre, *never*.
nēnig (89. a), *no one*.
nære, **næron**, **næs**, see 138.
nāht (nōht) (47; 89. b; 27), *naught, nothing; not*.
nā-hwær, *nowhere*.
nā-hwider, *nowhither*.
nālas (nālas), *not at all*.
nama (53, 24), *name*. [Ger. *Namen*.]
nān (89. a; 154. b), *no (one)*.
nāt, see 126.
nātes-hwōn, *not at all*.
ne (nī), *not*.
nē, *nor*; **nē . . . nē** (202), *neither . . . nor*.
nēah (58, 67, 60), *nigh, near*; **æt nēhstan**, *at length, finally*.
nēah, *adv., near, nigh at hand; superl. nearly*.
nēah (nēh), *prep., near*.
nēa-læcan (113), *approach*.
nearunes (nearo-) (51. 5), *anguish, agony*.
nearu (51. a), *difficulty*; **nearu ōrōwian**, *be in straits*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *narrow*.]

nēat (47), *cattle*. [Cf. M. A. Eng. 'neatherd,' 'neat's-foot' *oh*, 'neat cattle.' Shakespeare has (*Wind. T.* 1. 2. 124): 'The steer, the heifer, and the calf Are all called *neat*;' (*Cymb.* 1. 2. 118: 'Would I were A *neatherd*'s daughter.')]
nefne, *except*.
nēh, see **nēah**, *prep.*
neftan (139), *will not*. [See Chaucer, *Prol.* 559. Spenser, *R. Q.* 1. 6. 17; 1. 9. 15, Sink., *Heml.* 5. 1. 19.]
neftan (115. b), *mean* (*lit. want*).
nēosian (nēosan) (118; 156. a), *seek, look for*.
nēowolnes (51. 5), *abyss, deep*. [Orig. from **nihol**-, 'nihiloid-,' 'nihiloid-, *sloping*.]
neriend (neregend) (43. 6), *Sevior*.
nied (51. b), *need, necessity; use*.
nied-faru (nēid-) (51. a), *needful journey*.
nied-ðearflie (57), *needful, necess- stry*.
nichst, see **nēah**, *adv.*
nichsta, see **nēah**, *adj.*
nīeten (47. 1), *creature, beast, cattle*. [**< nēat**, by 16.]
nīeten-cynn (47), *kind of cattle*.
nihht (52), *night*.
nihhtes (74), *by night*.
nihht-lang (58), *night-long, of a night, one night*.
nihhtlic (57), *night*.
niman (IV. 105), *take; seize; capture, catch; pluck up*. [Ger. *nehmen*; cf. a character in Shak., *M. W.*]
nīs, see 138.
nīð (43), *man*.

nīðerlic (57), *low-lying*. [Cf. Ger. *nieder*.]
nīð-hete (44), *malignant foe*.
nīð-hyegende (62), *evil-scheming*.
nīð-plega (53), *hostile play, martial game*.
nū, see **nū**.
nūht, see **nūht**.
nūhton, see **nēlan**.
nord (69), *northward*.
nordān, *from the north*.
nord-afel (43), *northern part, north*.
notian (118; 164. v), *use*.
nū, *now; yet*.
nyste, see **nytan**.
nytan (126), *know not*. [See Chaucer, *Prol.* 284.]

O.

of-(142).

of. of: *from; out of; by*.

ofen (43), *oven*.

ofer. over: *across; upon; in*.

ofer-(142). [Ger. *über*-.]

ofer-brēdan (113), *suffuse*.

ofer-cuman (IV. 105), *overcome, overthrow*.

ofer-gān (141), *overcome, come upon*.

ofer-hygd (51. b), *pride, arrogance; mid oferhygdum, arrogantly, haughtily, superciliously*.

ofer-rēdan (113), *read through*.

ofer-swiðan (113), *overcome, conquer*.

ofer-ðecean (114), *cover over*.

ofer-winnan (III. 104), *conquer, subdue, overthrow*.

ofer-wrēon (I. 102), *cover over*.

ofestlice (ofost-, ofst-) (70), *quickly, forthwith*.

- ofet** (47), *fruit*. (Ger. *Obst*, properly *Obs*.)
ofostlice, see **ofestlice**.
of-slēan (VI. 107), *slay, kill*.
of-stigan (I. 102), *descend*.
ofstlice, see **ofestlice**.
oft, *often, frequently*.
of-tredan (V. 106), *trawl down, trample upon*. [Ger. *abtretan*.]
of-ðyncean (114), *offend, grieve, vex*.
ōht, see **āht**.
olfend (43), *camel*. [< Lat. *elephantem*?]
on, *on, upon; in; into; with; on ān*, see **ān**.
on- (142).
on-ālan (113), *inflame*.
on-clerran (-cyrran) (113), *turn*.
on-cnūwan (R. 109), *know; perceive; recognize; acknowledge*.
on-cweðan (V. 106), *address, call unto*.
ond(-), see **and(-)**.
on-drādan (R. 110; 159. a), *fear*.
ōnettan (113), *hasten, hurry*.
on-fangennes (51. 5), *reception*.
on-fōn (R. 110; 164. j), *receive, accept*.
on-gēan, adv., *again, back*.
on-gēan, prep., *against; toward; opposite*. [Cf. Ger. *entgegen*, for *engegen*.]
on-ge-slēan (VI. 107), *slay*.
on-gierwan (113), *divest, strip*. [Cf. *geare*.]
on-gletan (-gitan) (V. 106, 18), *perceive, learn, understand*. [Cf. *andglet*.]
ongin, see **anglinn**.
on-ginnan (III. 104), *begin*.
ongitan, see **ongletan**.
on-hieldan (-hældan) (113), *in-*
on-hrēosan (II. 103), *fall upon*.
on-hrēran (113), *stir up, agitate*.
on-innan, *into, among*.
oulic, see **anlic**.
on-lihtan (113), *light, illuminate*. [< *lēoht*, by 16.]
on-liesan (113), *release*.
on-lūcan (II. 103), *unlock*.
on-sendan (113), *send*.
on-seſttan (113), *lay*.
on-spannan (R. 109), *open*.
on-styrian (116), *move*.
on-týnan (113), *open*. [< *tūn*, by 16.]
on-wacan (VI. 107), *awake*.
on-weg, *away*.
on-windan (III. 104), *retreat*. [Cf. Ger. *entwinden*.]
on-winnan (III. 104), *assail*.
on-wriðan (I. 102), *uncover, disclose*.
on-wunian (118), *inhabit*.
open (57), *open*. [Ger. *offen*.]
ōr (47), *beginning*.
or- (142).
ōra (53), *vein? ore?*
ōreta, see **ōretta**.
ōret-mecg (-mæcg) (43), *warrior*.
ōretta (53), *combatant*.
orf (47), *cattle*.
or-feorme (59), *deprived, abandoned, forsaken*.
organa (Lat.), plur., *organs*.
or-giete (-gete) (59), *manifest*.
or-mæte (59), *boundless; enormous*.
or-mōðnes (51. 5), *despair, desperation*.
oroð (47. 6), *breath*.
ort-geard (43), *garden (orchard?)*.
orðian (118), *breathe*. [< *oroð*.]
ōð, *until*.
ōð- (142).

oðer (80; 89. a; 24), *other; second; rest of.*
oð-ðæt, *until.*
oððe (weðða), *or.*
oð-ðringau (III. 104), *wrest away.*

P.

pæll (43), *purple garment.*
pard (Lat.), *panther.*
pening (43), *penny* (but this does not represent the Latin, which has *sestertia*, not *sestertius*; the latter would represent four cents each, the former about forty-three dollars each). [Cf. Ger. *Pfund*.]
Piht (43), *Pict.*
plega (53), *game, play.*
plegian (118), *play; act.*
piht (43), *peril, risk.* [Ger. *Pflicht*, Mod. Eng. *plight*.]
pund (47), *pound, Lat. talentum, pondus.* [< Lat. *pondus*.]
purple (53. 1), *purple garment.* [< Lat. *purpura*.]

R.

racian (118; 164. i), *rule, govern, sway.*
ræd (43), *counsel, advice; order(s); benefit.* [Ger. *Rat*; archaic Mod. Eng. *rede*; cf. Shak., *Ham.* 1. 3. 51.]
rædan (113), *read.* [Cf. Ger. (*er*)*raten*.]
ræd-snottor (57), *discreet in counsel.*
ræs-bora (53), *counselor.*
ræswa (53), *chief, leader.*
rāh-dēor (47), *roebuck.*
rand (rōnd) (43), *shield.*

rand-wigend (-wiggend) (43. 6), *shield-warrior.*
rēad (58), *red.* [Ger. *rot*.]
rēaf (47), *raiment, apparel.* [Ger. *Rauh*, Mod. Eng. *robe*, through Fr. *robe*; cf. Ital. *roba*.]
rēaf-lāc (47), *rapine, plunder.*
reccēan (114), *relate, narrate; expound.*
rēce-lēasian (118, 156), *despise.*
recene, *straightway.*
regn (rēn) (43), *rain; shower.* [Ger. *Regen*.]
regollic (57), *regular.* [< Lat. *regula*; cf. Ger. *regel* (*recht*).]
rēn, *see regn.*
rēocan (II. 103), *reck.* [Ger. *reichen*.]
reord-berend (43. 6), *man gifted with speech* (lit. *speech-bearer*).
reordian (-igan) (118), *speak.*
rēst (51. b), *couch, bed.* [Cf. Ger. *Rast*.]
rēstan (113), *rest.*
rēðe (59), *ierce, violent.*
rēðnes (51. 5), *violence.*
ribb (47), *rib.*
rice (48. 1), *kingdom.* [Ger. *Reich*, Mod. Eng. (*Fred*)*rick*, (*Hen*)*ry*, (*bishop*)*ric*; cf. Lat. *rex*.]
rīce (59), *powerful, noble.* [Ger. *reich*, Mod. Eng. *rich*.]
rīcsian (118), *bear rule, have dominion.* [< *rīce*.]
rīht (47), *right.* [Ger. *Recht*.]
rīht (58), *right; direct.* [Ger. *recht*.]
rīhtlice (70), *accurately, correctly.*
rīht-wis (58, 146), *righteous.*
rīht-wisnes (51. 5), *righteousness.*
rīnan (113, 161), *rain.*
rīnc (43), *warrior, man.*
rīpe (59), *ripe.* [Ger. *reif*.]

rōd (51. *b*), *cross*. [Ger. *Rute*,
Mod. Eng. *rod*, *rood*; cf. *rood-
loft*, *Holgrood*, *Ham.* 3. 4. 14.]
rodor (43), *firmament, heaven*.
rōf (59), *stout*.
Romanisc (57, 146), *Roman*.
Romane (Lat.), plur., *Romans*.
rōnd, see **rand**.
rōse (53. 1), *rose*. [Lat. *rosa*.]
rōwan (R. 109), *row*.
rōwend (43. 6), *rower*.
rōwnes (51. 5), *rowing*.
rudu (51. *a*), *redness*.
rūm (43), *room, opportunity*.
[Ger. *Raum*.]
rūwe (53. 1), *tapestry?*

S.

sācerd (51. *b*), *priestess*. [< Lat.
sacerdos.]
sāw (43; 51. *b*), *sea*. [Ger.
See; cf. note, p. 324.]
sāw-bāt (43), *sea-boat, vessel*.
sāw-beorg (43), *sea-cliff*.
sāw (47), *seed*. [Ger. *Saat*.]
sāw-tīma (53), *seedtime*.
sāw-flota (53), *sea-floater*.
sāw-hengest (43), *sea-steed*. [Cf.
Ger. *Hengst*, Eng. *Hengist*.]
sāw-holm (43), *sea (swelling sea?)*.
sāw-lād (51. *b*), *sea-voyage*.
sāwleoda, see **sāwliða**.
sāwlic (57), *marine, of the sea*.
sāw-liða (-leoda) (53), *seaman,
sailor, mariner*. [Cf. *liðan*.]
sāw-mearh (43), *sea-steed*. [Cf.
Jebb, *Classical Greek Poetry*,
pp. 91-92: "Homer speaks of
'swift ships, which are the horses
of the sea for men'; Hesiod
would not have scrupled to use
the phrase 'horses of the sea'
as a substitute for the word

'ships,' leaving his meaning to
be guessed."]
sāw-wērig (57), *sea-weary*.
sāw-wiht (51. *b*), *sea-animal*.
salowig-pād (58), *dark-coated*.
samninga (70), *all at once, sud-
denly*. [Cf. *semninga*.]
samod (sqmod), *together*.
sand (47), *sand*. [Ger. *Sand*.]
sand-hlið (47, 20), *sand-hill*.
sang (43), *song*. [Ger. (*Ge*)*sang*.]
sār (47), *sorrow*.
sār (58), *grievous, sore*. [Cf. Ger.
sehr, (ver)*sehren*.]
sār-cwide (44), *taunt, gibe, rail-
lery, sarcasm*.
sārlic (57), *doleful*.
sārlice (70), *lamentably, mourn-
fully*.
sārnes (51. *b*), *grief, unhappiness*.
sāw(o)l (51. 4), *soul; life*. [Ger.
Seele.]
sāw-wol-lēas (58, 146), *soulless*.
sceadu (51. *a*; 18), *shadow*. [Cf.
Ger. *Schatten*.]
sceal, see **sculan**.
scealc (43, 18), *man*.
sceam-fæst (58, 18), *modest*.
[Mod. Eng. *shamefast*; see
Spenser, *F. Q.* 5. 5. 25.]
sceamu (51. *a*; 18), *shame*. [Ger.
Scham.]
sceap (47, 18), *sheep*. [Ger.
Schaf.]
sceap-hierde (44), *shepherd*.
[Ger. *Schafhirt*.]
scearpe (70, 18), *sharp*. [Ger.
scharf.]
sceat (43), *corner, region, quar-
ter*. [Ger. *Schooss*; in the
sense of Lat. *angulus*, *playa*,
as Isa. 11. 12, Rev. 7. 1.]
sceatt (43, 18), *coin*. [Ger.
Schatz.]

- seāa** (51. b; 18), *sheath*. [Ger. *Scheide*.]
seāa (53. 18), *encmg.* [Cf. Ger. *Schale*, *Schüttler*, Mod. Eng. *scuttle*.]
seāawian (118), *watch*; *behold*, *see*. [Ger. *schauen*, Mod. Eng. *show* (with changed meaning).]
seācan (118), *pour out*, *give to drink*. [Ger. (*ein*) *schenken*, archaic Mod. Eng. *skink*; cf. Shak., *I Hen. IV.* 2. 4. 26.]
secolde, see **seulan**.
seōor (18), see **seūr**.
seort (58. 65, 18), *short*.
seōtend (43. 6), *shooter*, *marksman*.
seō-wyrhta (53, 18), *shoemaker*.
seceels (43), *cloak*, *mantle*.
seild (seild) (43. 18), *shield*.
seild-burh (seild-) (52, 28), *testudo*, *roof of shields*, *shield-roofed phalanx*.
seiene (seȳne) (59. 18), *beautiful*. [Ger. *schön*; cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 210, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 1. 10.]
seleppan (VI. 107, 18), *create*. [Ger. *schöpfen*.]
seleppend (seippend, scyppend) (43. 6; 18), *creator*.
seieran (IV. 105, 18), *cut*, *cleave*. [Ger. *scheren*, Mod. Eng. *shear*.]
seiertra, see **seort**.
seīete (53. 1), *sheet*, *linen cloth*. [*<* **scēat**.]
seild, see **seild**.
seīnan (I. 102), *shine*. [Ger. *scheinen*.]
seip (47), *ship*. [Ger. *Schiff*.]
seip-fērend (43. 6; 147), *sailor*.
seip-herē (44. 2; 147), *naval force*, *fleet*.
seippend, see **seleppend**.
seip-weard (43), *shipmaster*.
seīr (58), *bright*, *glowing*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 2. 44. Shak., *Rich. II.* 5. 3. 61.]
seīre (70), *beautifying*, *ornamenting*.
seīr-mēked (57), *splendidly marked*, *splendidly decorated*.
seop (43), *minister*.
Seottas (43), *plum.*, *Seots*.
serid (57), *flect.* (German, *rigged*).
serūd (47), *clothing*, *raiment*, *attire*. [Mod. Eng. *shroud*.]
serȳdan (113), *chival*, *array*.
seucca (53), *the devil*, *Satan*.
seūfan (II. 103), *thrust*.
seulan (133, 188), *ought*, *must*; *shall*. [Cf. Ger. *sollen*.]
seūr (seōor) (43. 18), *storm*; *shower*. [Ger. *Schauer*.]
seȳne, see **seiene**.
seypend, see **seleppend**.
se (84; 87; 154. b).
sealm (43), *psalm*. [*<* Lat. *psalmus*.]
sealt-seāa (43), *salt-spring*.
sēamere (44. 1; 143), *tailor*. [Cf. Ger. *Samm*, Mod. Eng. *seam*.]
searu (49), *device*, *contrivance*.
searu-ðancol (searu-ðneol) (57), *discerning*, *sagacious*.
sēcean (sēcan) (114), *seek*; *seek out*; *visit*. [Ger. *suchen*.]
secg (43), *man*, *hero*.
segean (seegan) (123, 36), *say*; *speak*; *tell*.
sedl, see **setl**.
segl (47?), *sail*. [Ger. *Segel*.]
seld-cū (58), *strange*, *novel*, *out of the way*. [Cf. *F. Q.* 4. 8. 14.]
seīen (51. b), *bounty*, *bestowal*.
self (seolf, sylf) (86), (*my*, *him*) *self*; *own*; *same*; *very*. [Ger. *selb(er)*.]
seīlan (syllan) (114, 36), *give*; *give to be*; *sell*.

sēlest (sēlost) (66), *best*.
 sellie (syllie) (57), *strange, queer, remarkable*. [*< seldic.*]
 sēlost (76), *best*.
 sēlra (53, 66), *better*.
 sēmninga (70), *suddenly*. [See *samninga.*]
 sēndan (113), *send; hurl*.
 sēo, see *se*.
 seofon (78, 20), *seven*. [Ger. *sieben.*]
 seofon-feald (58, 146), *seven-fold*.
 seofōða (78, 80), *seventh*.
 sēol, see *seolh*.
 seolh (43. 3; 21), *seal*.
 seolf, see *self*.
 seolfor (47, 20), *silver*. [Ger. *Silber*, Goth. *silubr.*]
 seolfren (57), *silver*. [Ger. *silbern.*]
 seoððan, see *siððan*.
 session (118), *subside*.
 setl (sedl) (47), *seat; throne*. [Ger. *Sessel*; Mod. Eng. *settle.*]
 setnes (51. 5), *foundation*.
 settan (113), *set, set down; place; make; make to turn*. [Formed, by 16, from the second stem of *sittan* (cf. *lēcgan*); Ger. *setzen.*]
 sibb (51. b), *peace; love*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *gossip.*]
 sīd (58), *roomy, ample*.
 sīde (53. 1), *silk*. [*< Lat. sēta; cf. Ger. Seide.*]
 sie(n), see *wesan*.
 siexta (78, 80), *sixth*.
 siextiēne (syxtiēne) (78), *sixteen*. [Ger. *sechszehn.*]
 sige (44), *victory*. [Ger. *Sieg.*]
 sige-fæst (58, 146), *victorious, triumphant*. [*ulting in victory.*]
 sige-hrēmig (-hrēmig) (57), *ex-sig-hrēðig* (57), *exultant with victory*.

sige-rōf (58), *of victorious energy*.
 sige-ŷūf (43), *triumphal banner*. [ŷūf *< Lat. lufa.*]
 sige-wang (-wong) (43), *field of victory*.
 sigor (42), *victory, triumph*.
 simle, *always*.
 sin (83), *his*.
 sinc (47), *treasure, riches*.
 sinc-weorðung (51. 3), *gift of treasure, costly gift*.
 sind, see *wesan*.
 sin-gāl (58), *constant, never-reasing*.
 singan (III. 104, 22), *sing; praise*. [Ger. *singen.*]
 sittan (V. 106), *sit*. [Ger. *sitzen.*]
 sið (43, 30), *journey; adventure; plan, errand; time*. [Cf. Ger. *Gesinde*, Chaucer, *Prolog.* 485, Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 10. 33.]
 sið-fæst (43. 2), *journey; passage*.
 sið-fram (-from) (57), *ready for (their) journey*.
 sið-nese (53. 1), *prosperous voyage*.
 siððan (seoððan, syððan) (84. 3), *when; after; as soon as; afterward*. [Ger. *seitdem*; cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1244, Shak., *Cor.* 3. 1. 47.]
 slacian (118), *defer, delay*. [Mod. Eng. *slack(en).*]
 slæp (43), *sleep*. [Ger. *Schlaf.*]
 slæpan (R. 110), *sleep*. [Ger. *schlafen.*]
 slēan (VI. 107, 37), *smite, strike; strike down, slay*. [Ger. *schlagen*; cf. Chaucer, *Prolog.* 661.]
 slecg (51. b), *hammer, sledge*. [Cf. *slēan.*]
 smēan (113), *consider, inquire into*.

- smēaung** (51. 3), *meditation; investigation.*
- smercian** (118), *smile.* [Mod. Eng. *smirk.*]
- smið** (43), *blacksmith.* [Ger. *Schmied.*]
- smiððe** (53. 1), *smithy.*
- smylte** (59), *calm, smooth, unruffled.*
- smyltnes** (51. 5), *serenity, calm.*
- snel**(1) (58; 35. a), *active, swift, fleet.* [Ger. *schnell*, Scotch *snell.*]
- snellic** (57), *swift.*
- snelnes** (51. 5), *agility, celerity.*
- snēowan** (II. 103), *hasten, speed.*
- snottor** (57), *wise.*
- snūd** (43?), *speed.*
- snūde** (70), *quickly.*
- somod**, see **samod.**
- sōna**, *soon; immediately; at once; as soon; when.*
- sorg** (51. b), *distress; anxiety, trouble.* [Mod. Eng. *sorrow.*]
- sorgian** (118), *be anxious.* [Mod. Eng. *sorrow.* Ger. *surgen.*]
- sōð** (47), *truth.* [Mod. Eng. *sooth; cf. forsooth, soothsayer.*]
- sōð** (58), *true.*
- sōð**, adv., *verily.* [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 3. 3. 13.]
- sōð-fæst** (58), *just and true; righteous.* [Mod. Eng. *sooth-fast.*]
- sōð-fæstnes** (51. 5), *truth.* [Cf. Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 508.]
- sōðlice** (70), *indeed, truly.* [Cf. *soothly*, Spenser, *F. Q.* 5. 10. 8.]
- sparian** (118), *spare.* [Ger. *sparen.*]
- spell** (47), *account.*
- spildan** (113), *fling away.* [Cf. Shak., *Ham.* 4. 5. 20.]
- spræc** (51. b), *speech; language; tale.* [Ger. *Sprache.*] [*sprechen.*]
- sprecan** (V. 106), *speak.* [Ger. *springan* (III. 104), *speak.* [Ger. *springen*, Mod. Eng. *spring.*]
- spryttan** (113), *bring forth.* [Cf. Ger. *sprissen*, Eng. *sprout.*]
- stæfna**, see **stefna.**
- stānen** (57), *stone.* [$<$ **stān**, by 16; Ger. *steinen.*]
- stæppan** (VI. 107), *step, march.*
- stān** (43), *stone.* [Ger. *Stein.*]
- standan** (VI. 107), *stand; stand still; fall upon.*
- starian** (118), *gaze.* [Mod. Eng. *stare.*]
- stēap** (58), *lofty.* [Mod. Eng. *steep.*]
- stēde** (44), *place, position.* [Mod. Eng. *stead; cf. Ger. Stadt, Stätte.*]
- stēde-heard** (58), *firm, strong.*
- stēde-wang** (43), *plain.*
- stefn** (51. b), *voice.* [Ger. *Stimme; cf. Chaucer, Knight's Tale* 1704, Spenser, *Shep. Cal., Sept.* 224.]
- stefn** (43), *prov.* [Cf. 'from stem to stern.']
- stefna** (stæfna) (53), *prov.*
- stēoran**, see **stieran.**
- steorra** (53), *star.* [Cf. Ger. *Stern*, Lat. *stella*, Gr. *ἀστήρ.*]
- sterced-ferhð** (58), *resolute-souled, stout-hearted.*
- stieran** (stēoran) (113), *steer.* [Cf. Ger. *sternern*; and cf. Gr. *στραπός?*]
- stjern-mōd** (stjern-) (58), *stern of mood.*
- stig** (51. b), *road, course, line.* [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stile, stirrup, stair.*]
- stigan** (I. 102, 28), *ascend, enter, go abourd; go down* (cf. Ps. 107.

- 23). [Ger. *steigen*, Gr. *στέλλειν*; cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 9. 33.]
- stillan** (113; 164. i), *calm, appease, hush*. [Ger. *stillen*.]
- stille** (59), *still; quiet, silent*. [Ger. *stille*.]
- stilnes** (51. 5), *calm, quietness*.
- storm** (43), *storm*. [Cf. Ger. *Sturm*.]
- stōw** (51. b), *place*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *stow*.]
- strāl** (43), *arrow*. [Ger. *Strahl*.]
- stræt** (51. b), *street; public place*. [*<* Lat. *strātib*; Ger. *Strasse*.]
- strand** (43), *strand, sea-shore*. [Ger. *Strand*.]
- strang** (58, 65), *strong; powerful; violent; hard, severe, arduous*. [Cf. Ger. *streng*.]
- strangung** (51. 3), *invigoration, quickening*.
- strēam** (43), *stream, current*. [Ger. *Strom*.]
- strēam-wiclm** (-welm) (43), *whirlpool, maelstrom*.
- streng** (43), *rope; plur. cordage, rigging, tackle*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *string*.]
- strengre**, see **strang**.
- strengþu** (51. a; 144), *strength*.
- strēonan**, see **strienan**.
- strienan** (strēonan) (113), *win over, gain over, convert*. [See **gestrēon**.]
- stund** (51. b), *while; stunde* (176), *now*. [Ger. *Stunde*, archaic Mod. Eng. *stound*, as in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 354, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 8. 25, 38.]
- stycce-mælum** (72), *gradually, little by little*. [Cf. Ger. *stückweise*.]
- styrian** (118), *move; flow, roll*. [Mod. Eng. *stir*.]
- styriendlic** (57), *moving, that moves*.
- styrman** (113), *storm*. [*<* **storm**, 17; Ger. *stürmen*.]
- stýrn-mōd**, see **stíernmōd**.
- sulh-scear** (43?), *plowshare*. [Cf. Lat. *sulcus*.]
- sum** (89. a; 151), *some(one); (a) certain; one*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 397, 399.]
- sumer** (43. 5), *summer*. [Ger. *Sommer*.]
- sund** (47), *swimming; course; sea*.
- sundor-ierfe** (-yrfe) (44), *private property*.
- sunne** (53. 1), *sun*. [Ger. *Sonne*.]
- sunu** (45), *son*. [Ger. *Sohn*.]
- sūð-dæl** (43), *southern part; south*.
- sūð-westerne** (59), *southwestern*. [Cf. Ger. *südwest*.]
- swā**, *so; as; yet; since; such; which; call swā, see call; swā (swā) . . . swā (202), so . . . as, as . . . as; the . . . the; inasmuch as; whether . . . or*.
- swāesendu** (47), *plur., viands, food*. [For the plural, cf. Lat. *epulae*.]
- swæðorian**, see **swe(o)ðerian**.
- swā-hwæðer** (89. a), *whichever*.
- swā-hwæt-swā** (89. d), *what(so)-ever*.
- swan** (43), *swan*. [Ger. *Schwan*.]
- swā-swā**, *like; as; just as; as if*.
- swätig** (47), *bloody*. [Ger. *schweisig*.]
- swā-ðeah**, *nevertheless*.
- swaðu** (51. a), *track, footprint*.
- swefan** (V. 106), *sleep*.
- swefel** (43), *sulphur*. [Ger. *Schwefel*.]
- swæg** (43), *music*.
- swæg-cræft** (43), *music*.

swegel (47), *sky, heaven*.
swēging (51. 3), *noise*.
swēncan (113), *weary, fatigue, wear out*. [Formed from the second stem of **swincan**. by 16.]
swēora (53), *neck*.
sweorcan (III. 104), *grow dark, become overcast*.
swēord (swyrd) (47), *sword*.
swēot (47), *troop, army*.
sweotol (swutol) (57), *clear*.
sweotole (70), *clearly, plainly*.
sweotollice (70), *plainly, clearly*.
swerian (VI. 107), *swear*. [Ger. *schwören*.]
swēte (59), *sweet*. [Ger. *süss*; cf. Lat. *suavis*, Gr. *hēlys*.]
swētnes (51. 5; 144), *sweetness; goodness*.
sw(e)oðerian (118), *depart, melt away, vanish; subside*.
swīcan (I. 102; 164. n), *desert*.
swift (58), *swift, fleet*.
swiftnes (51. 5; 144), *swiftness, celerity*.
swige (53. 1), *silence*.
swigian (118), *be silent, keep silence*.
swile (89. a), *such, this sort*. [$< *swallic < swā + lic$; cf. *swich*, Chaucer, *Prol.* 3.]
swilce, adv., *likewise*.
swilce (swylce), conj., *as if; ēac swilce, swilce ēac*, see **ēac**.
swimman (III. 104), *swim*. [Ger. *schwimmen*.]
swincan (III. 104), *work with effort*. [Cf. **swēncan**, and archaic Mod. Eng. *swink*, as in Chaucer, *Prol.* 186, Milton, *Com.* 293.]
swingan (III. 104), *whip? throng?*
swið (58, 64, 30), *strong; comp. right*. [Cf. Ger. *geschwind*.]

swiðe (swiðe) (70), *much, greatly, very; comp. rather, more*.
swiðlice (70), *exceedingly, greatly*.
swið-mōd (58), *vehement-souled*.
swutol, see **sweotol**.
swylce, see **swilce**.
swyrd, see **sweord**.
swyðe, see **swiðe**.
sybb, see **sibb**.
sylf, see **self**.
syllan, see **sellan**.
sylic, see **sellic**.
syn(n) (51. b), *sin*. [Cf. Ger. *Sünde*.]
synderlic (57, 146), *separate, individual*. [Cf. Ger. *sonderlich*.]
syndon, see **wesan**.
syn-full (58), *sinful*.
syððan, see **sliððan**.
syxtýne, see **slextiene**.

T.

tācen (47), *sign, signal*. [Ger. *Zeichen*, Mod. Eng. *token*.]
tācen-bora (53), *groomsman* (lit. *standard-bearer*).
tācnian (118), *signify, betoken, indicate*.
tācean (114), *teach*.
tālan (113), *blame, censure*.
tāl (51. b), *censure; tō tāle, censurable, blameworthy*.
tēar (43), *tear*. [Cf. Ger. *Zähre* and Gr. *δάκρυ*.]
tēlg (43), *dye*.
tempel (47), *temple*. [$< Lat.$ *templum*.]
tēon (II. 103), *pull, bring*. [Ger. *ziehen*.]
tēon (tīan) (113), *arrange, ordain*.
ticcen (47), *goat*. [Ger. *Zicke*.]

- tīd** (51. 1), *time, season; while; day; hour*. [Ger. *Zeit*, Mod. Eng. *tide* in *Christmastide*, *Whitsuntide*.]
- tigel-fāg** (58), *variegated with tiles*. [tigel < Lat. *tegula*.]
- tigris** (Lat.), *tiger*.
- tīl**, *to*. [Mod. Eng. *till*; cf. Ger. *Ziel*.]
- tīlian** (118), *gain, obtain, provide*. [Ger. *zielen*, Mod. Eng. *till*.]
- tīlung** (51. 3), *acquisition, procuring*.
- tīma** (53), *time*.
- tīmbran** (115. b), *build, construct*. [Ger. *zimmern*.]
- tīn** (47), *tin*. [Ger. *Zinn*.]
- tīnterg** (47), *punishment*.
- tīr** (43), *glory, fame*. [Ger. *Zier*.]
- tīſ** (51. b; 28), *boon*.
- tīſian** (118; 159. a; 28), *grant, bestow*. [Cf. **tīſ**.]
- tō**, prep., *to; for; according to; the sign of the gerund, and governing the following infinitive as a noun in the dative*. [Ger. *zu*.]
- tō**, adv., *too*. [Ger. *zu*.]
- tō-** (142). [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 4. 7. 8; 5. 9. 10.]
- tō-berstan** (III. 104), *break up, go to pieces*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1753, 1833, 1899.]
- tō-breca** (IV. 105), *break in pieces, shatter*. [Ger. *zerbrechen*.]
- tō-dæg**, *to-day*. [Cf. Ger. *heut zu Tage*.]
- tō-dēlan** (113), *divide, part asunder, separate, disperse*. [Ger. *zerteilen*.]
- tō-dōn** (140), *separate*.
- tō-drāfan** (113), *drive away*. [drāfan < second stem drifan (102), by 16.]
- tō-foran**, *before*.
- tō-gædere**, *together*.
- tō-gēanes**, *towards, to meet*.
- tō-ge-īecan** (113), *add*.
- tō-ge-lēdan** (113), *bring*.
- tō-glīdan** (I. 102), *glide away, slip away*.
- tō-hopā** (53), *hope*. [Cf. Ger. *hoffen*.]
- tō-hrēosan** (II. 103), *fall away*.
- tohte** (53. 1), *conflict*.
- tō hwon**, *why*.
- tō-middes**, *amidst, in the midst of*.
- top** (43), *top? ball?* [Ger. *Zopf*.]
- torht** (58), *resplendent*.
- torr** (43), *tower; watch-tower; crag*. [< Lat. *turris*.]
- tō-scēacan** (VI. 107), *depart, pass away*.
- tō-scēadan** (R. 110), *separate, divide*.
- tō-slitān** (I. 102), *rend, tear, destroy*. [rupt.]
- tō-twāman** (113), *divide; inter-*
- tō-weorpan** (III. 104), *blot out, forgive (lit. break in pieces); quell, compose, Lat. dissolvere*.
- træf** (47. 4), *building*.
- trēo** (47. 3), *tree*.
- trēow-cynn** (47), *sort of tree*.
- trēownes** (51. 5; 144), *trust*.
- trēow-wyrhta** (53, 147), *carpenter*. [Cf. **wyrhta**.]
- trum** (57), *secure, strong*.
- trymman** (115. a), *confirm, establish, strengthen*. [< **trum**, by 16.]
- tungol** (47. 6), *star, heavenly body*.
- tūsc** (43), *tusk*.
- twā**, see **twēgen**.

ēgen (78, 79), *two*. [Mod. Eng. *twain*, Chaucerian *tweye* (*Prol.* 704), archaic Ger. *zween*.]
twēlf (78, 24), *twelve*. [Ger. *zwölf*.]
twēntig (78), *twenty*. [Ger. *zwanzig*.]
twēonian (118; 159. b), *doubt*.
Tyrise (57), *Tyrén*.
tyrnan (113), *revolve*. [Mod. Eng. *turn*.]

Ð.

Ṯā, pron.; see 84. 87. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 498.]
Ṯā (84. 1), *tho, where; there, where*. [Ger. *do*; archaic Mod. Eng. *tho*, as in Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 135, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 1. 18.]
Ṯace (53. 1), *roof*. [Ger. *Dach*. Mod. Eng. *thatch*.]
Ṯām, see 84.
Ṯær (75), *there, where*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 34. 172, 547.]
Ṯæra, **Ṯære**, see 84.
Ṯær-on, *therein*.
Ṯær-tō-Ṯacan, *besides, in addition to that*.
Ṯæs, see 84.
Ṯæs-Ṯe, see 157. 1.
Ṯæt, see 84; 189. 3.
Ṯæt, conj., *that*.
Ṯætte (34), *that; tō Ṯon Ṯætte*, *so that*. [$<$ **Ṯæt-Ṯe**.]
Ṯaflan (-igun) (118), *permit, allow*.
Ṯā-hwæðre, *yet*.
Ṯā-hwile-Ṯe, *while, so long as*. [Cf. Ger. *dieweil*.]
Ṯām, see 84.
Ṯanan (Ṯe) (75), *thence, from there; whence; from which; of*

which; by which. [Cf. Ger. *dannen*; cf. Mod. Eng. *thence*.]
Ṯane (43), *thank(s)*. [Cf. Ger. *Dank*.]
Ṯancian (118; 159. a), *thank*. [Cf. Ger. *danken*.]
Ṯancol-mōd (58), *discreet, heedful, attentive*.
Ṯane-snottor (*Sone-snottur*) (57), *wise of thought*.
Ṯāra, see 84.
Ṯās, see 85.
Ṯā-Ṯā, *when; Ṯā-Ṯā ... Ṯā* (202), *when ... (then)*.
Ṯā-Ṯe, **Ṯe**, see 87.
Ṯe ... Ṯe (202), *whether ... or*.
Ṯeah (Ṯēh), *though, although; yet; Ṯeah ... Ṯeah* (202), *though ... yet*. [Cf. Ger. *doch*.]
Ṯeah-hwæðre, *nevertheless*.
Ṯeah-Ṯe, *though, although; Ṯeah-Ṯe ... hwæðre*, **Ṯeah-Ṯe ... swā-Ṯeah** (202), *though ... yet*.
Ṯearf (51. b; 21. a), *need; plight, benefit*. [Cf. *Ṯurfan*.]
Ṯearfa (53; 21. a), *needy (one), poor*. [Cf. *Ṯurfan*.]
Ṯearfendlic (57), *poor*.
Ṯearle (70), *greatly, very, very much, exceedingly*.
Ṯearlice (70), *violently*.
Ṯeaw (43), *conduct; plur. morals, virtues*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 1. 23.]
Ṯegn (43. 28. 24), *vassal, retainer, thine*. [Archaic Ger. *Degen*; cf. Gr. *τέκνον*.]
Ṯēh, see **Ṯeah**.
Ṯeucean (114), *think, consider, reflect; derise*. [Cf. Ger. *denken*.]
Ṯenden (*Sende*), *inasmuch as*.
Ṯēnian (118; 164. c; 28), *serve, minister to*.

ſēnung (51. 3; 28), *ministration, service; first course.*

ſēod (51. 6), *people, nation; region, country, province.* [Cf. *Ger. Deutsch.*]

ſēoden (43), *lord.* [**< ſēod**; cf. **dryhten < dryht, cyning < cynn.**]

ſēoden-hold (58), *faithful to his lord.*

ſēod-guma (53), *man of the people.*

ſēod-scipe (44. 1; 144), *discipline.*

ſēos, see 85.

ſēow (58), *hand, unfree, serving.*

ſēow-dōm (43), *service.*

ſes, see 85.

ſider (ſyder) (75), *thither; wherever.*

ſiestru (ſriostro) (47), *plur., darkness.* [Cf. *Ger. düster*, and, for the plural, *Lat. tenebræ.*]

ſin (83, 81), *thy, thine.* [Cf. *dein.*]

ſinen (51. 5), *handmaid.* [Cf. *ſegn.*]

ſing (47), *thing; sake; ænige ſinga, in any way, by any means.*

ſing-gewrit (47), *document.*

ſis, ſisne, ſissa, ſisse, ſisses, ſissum, see 85.

ſiwen (51. 5), *handmaid.*

ſollan (118), *endure, experience.* [Scotch *thole*; cf. *Ger. dulden.*]

ſon, see 84, 175 ff.; sometimes for **ſæm, ſām**, through the shortened **ſam, ſan.**

ſone, see 84.

ſonne, then; when; since; than (with comparatives); **ſonne . . .**

ſonne (202), *when . . . (then).*

ſoſor (43), *ball.*

ſrēan (113), *rebuke.*

ſrēat (43), *band, crowd, multitude.*

ſrēatian (118), *reprove, chide.* [Cf. *Mod. Eng. threaten.*]

ſrida (78), *third.* [Cf. *Ger. dritte.*]

ſrie (ſrȳ) (78, 79), *three.* [Cf. *Ger. drei.*]

ſrines (51. 5; 144), *trinity.*

ſringan (III. 104), *press forward.* [Cf. *Ger. dringen*; cf. *Mod. Eng. throng.*]

ſriostro, see **ſiestru.** [*dreist.*]

ſriste (59), *bold, confident.* [Cf. *Ger.*

ſritig (78), *thirty.*

ſriſcyning, see **ſrȳſcyning.**

ſroht-heard (58), *patient, much-enduring.*

ſrōwian (118), *suffer, endure.*

ſrōwung (51. 3), *passion.*

ſrȳ, see **ſrie.**

ſrym(m) (43), *force; troop; glory.*

ſrym-fæst (58, 146), *glorious.*

ſrym-full (58, 146), *glorious.*

ſrymlie (57), *glorious.*

ſrym-sittende (61), *sitting in glory.*

ſrȳð (51. 6), *might; the translation of **prēata prȳðum**, p. 210, l. 5, is doubtful.*

ſrȳð-bearn (47, 38), *mighty son, i.e. mighty youth.*

ſrȳð-cyning (ſrīð-) (43), *king of might.*

ſū, see 81.

ſūhton, see **ſyncean.**

ſurfan (131), *need.* [Cf. *(be)-dürfen.*]

ſurh, *through; throughout; in; by; by means of; ſurh eall, see eall.* [Cf. *Mod. Eng. th(ough); Chaucer has thurgh, Knight's Tale 362.]*

Þurstig (57), *thirsty*. [Ger. *durstig*.]

Þus, *thus* (always with a verb of utterance in those texts).

Þúsand (78, 79), *thousand*.

Þúsand-mælum (72), *by thousands*.

Þwéal (47), *bath*.

Þwíeres (Þwēores) (71), *transversely*.

Þý, see 84, 175 ff.

Þýs, see 85.

Þyder, see **Þider**.

Þý-læs-þe, *lest*. [Cf. Lat. *quominus*.]

Þyllíc (89. a), *such like, this kind*.

Þýn (113), *coerce, restrain*.

Þyncean (114; 164. l), *seem*. [Ger. *dünken*, Mod. Eng. (*me*)-*thinks*.]

Þýrel (47), *hole*. [< *Þurhl (16). Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1852; Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 11. 20, 22.]

Þyrstan (113, 190), *thirst*. [Ger. *dürsten*, Mod. Eng. *thirst*.]

Þýssum, see 85.

U.

ufan-weard (58; 166. 1), *upper, above*.

úhte (53. 1), *dawn, daybreak*.

un-æðele (59), *plebeian, simple*.

un-ā-segende (61), *unspeakable, ineffable*.

un-ā-swundenlice (70), *forthwith, without delay*.

un-cūþ (58, 30), *unknown*. [Mod. Eng. *uncouth*; see Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1639, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 11. 20, Shak., *Tit. And.* 2. 3. 211.]

un-cystig (57, 146), *wicked*.

under, *under; among*. [Ger. *unter*.]

under-fōn (R. 110), *assume; receive, take in, entertain*.

under-standan (VI. 107), *understand*.

under-þeodnes (51. 5; 144), *submission*. [See **under-þiedan**.]

under-þiedan (113), *subjoin, add*. [< **þeod**, by 16.]

un-ēaþe, *with difficulty, hardly*. [Cf. **unīeþe**, and *F. Q.* 2. 1. 27.]

un-for-cūþ (58), *excellent*. [Cf. **fracoþ**.]

un-for-wandiendlice (70), *boldly, saucily, forwardly*.

un-ge-enāwen (62, 109), *unknown*.

un-ge-lāred (62), *untaught, unlearned, uneducated*. [See **lār-an**.]

un-ge-limp (47), *mishap, ill-luck*.

un-ge-rydelice (70), *suddenly, on a sudden*.

un-ge-sewenlic (57), *invisible*.

un-ge-þanc-full (58, 146), *unthankful, ungrateful*.

un-ge-þwāernes (51. 5; 144), *wickedness, depravity*.

un-ge-wēned (63), *unexpected*. [See **wēnan**.]

un-ge-wērged (62), *unwearied*. [See **wērig**.]

un-ge-wunelic (57, 146), *unusual*. [See **wunian**.]

un-īeþe (59), *difficult*. [See **unēaþe**.]

un-lifende (-lyfigende) (61), *unliving, dead*. [Cf. **libban**.]

unnan (129; 159. a), *grant, allow*. [See **ēst**.]

un-nyt (57, 155), *devoid, destitute*.

un-riht-wīs (58, 146), *unrighteous*.

un-riht-wisnes (51. 5; 144), *unrighteousness*.

un-rim (47; 154. a; 142), *multitude*.

un-rōt (58), *sorrowful, dejected*.

un-sceððig (57, 146), *innocent*.

un-scrȳdan (113, 162), *divest*.

[See *scrȳdan*.]

un-sōfte (70), *harshly, cruelly*.

[Cf. Ger. *unsanft*.]

un-stille (59), *unquiet, restless*.

un-stilnes (51. 5; 144), *disorder, confusion*.

un-trum (57), *sick*.

un-trynnes (51. 5; 144), *illness, disease, infirmity*. [*< untrum*.]

ūp, *up*.

ūp-ā-hāfednes (51. 5; 144), *pride, arrogance*. [Cf. *ūpāhebban*.]

ūp-ā-hebban (VI. 107), *lift up*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1570.]

ūp-ā-standan (upp-) (VI. 107), *rise up*. [Cf. Ger. *aufstehen*.]

ūp-ā-stigan (I. 102), *rise, ascend*.

ūp-gūn (141), *go up*. [Ger. *aufgehen*.]

ūp-gang (43), *rising*.

ūplīc (57, 146), *upper, above*.

uppan, *upon, on top of*.

uppe, *up*.

ūre (ūsēr) (83), *our, ours*. [Ger. *unser*.]

ūrig-feðere (59), *dewy-feathered*.

urnon, see *iernan*.

ūsēr, see *ūre*.

ūt, *out*.

ūt-ā-blāwan (R. 109), *blow out, breathe out, exhale*.

ūtan, *about, externally, on the outside*. [Ger. *aussen*.]

ūte (69), *outside*.

ūt-gūn (141), *go out*.

ūt-gangan (R. 109), *go out*.

uton (wuton), *let us*.

W.

wæccen (51. b), *vigil*.

wæd (47), *water, billow, flood*.

wæd (51. b), *garment; rope*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 148, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 3. 21, Shak., *Sonn.* 76. 6, and our 'widow's weeds'.]

wædla (53), *poor man, destitute one*.

wæfels (43), *cloak, mantle*.

wæg (43), *billow, flood*. [Cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 1100, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 12. 4.]

wæg-flota (53), *water-floater, ship*.

wæl (47), *slaughter*. [Cf. *Wal-halla, Walkyrie*.]

wæl-gifre (59), *greedy for slaughter*.

wæl-grim (57), *fierce, cruel, sanguinary*.

wæl-hrēow (58), *cruel*.

wæl-hrēownes (51. 5; 144), *cruelty*.

wælm, see *wielm*.

wæl-scel (47?), *carnage*.

wæpen (47. 1), *weapon; plur. arms*.

wær (47), *ocean*.

wær (51. b), *covenant; protection, care, safe-keeping*.

wær-fæst (58, 146), *covenant-keeping, faithful*.

wæstm (43), *growth, size; fruit*. [Cf. *weaxan*, and Ger. *Wachstum*; Mod. Eng. *waist*.]

wæter (47. 1, 6), *water*. [Ger. *Wasser*.]

- wæter-brōga** (53), *water terror*.
terrible waters.
wæter-egesa (-egsa) (53), *dream*
of the waters. *Dreadful waters.*
wæter-flōd (43), *water; flood.*
wæter-sceipe (44. f), *body of*
water.
wadian (118), *water.*
wald, see **weald**.
waldend, see **wealdend**.
wana (158), *wanting, lacking.*
wang (43), *field, mead.*
wann (wgn) (58), *dark, black.*
 [Mod. Eng. *wan*.]
waroð, waruð, see **wearoð**.
wāt, see **witan**.
wēa (53), *war*. [Cf. Ger. *Wch*.]
weald (wald) (43), *weald, for-*
est.
wældend (waldend) (43.6), *ruler,*
lord.
wealh-stōd (43), *interpreter, trans-*
lator.
weall (43), *wall, rampart*. [$<$ Lat.
vallum.]
weallan (R. 109), *settle, join*.
 [See **wielm**.]
weard (43), *guardian, warden.*
 [Ger. *-wart*.]
wearoð (waroð, waruð) (43),
strand, shore, beach.
wearoð-gewinn (waruð-) (47),
strife of the shore, i.e. surf,
breakers.
weorð, see **weorðan**.
weax (47), *wax*. [Ger. *Wachs*.]
weaxan (R. 109, 24), *grow, be fruit-*
ful, increase. [Ger. *wachsen*;
 cf. Shak., *M. N. D.* 2. 1. 56,
Hamlet 1. 3. 12.]
wēccēan (114), *wake*.
węg (43), *metal*. [Mod. Eng.
wedge; cf. Shak., *Rich. III.* 1.
 4. 26.]
- weder** (47), *weather*. [Ger. *Wet-*
ter.]
weder-candel 51. b, *weather-*
candle, i.e. the sun.
weg 43. 24, *way*. [Ger. *Weg*.]
wegan (V. 106), *carry*.
wel, *well*.
wela (53), *ready, rich, good.*
 [Cf. Chaucer, *Aspid's Tale* 15.]
welig 57. 146, *rich, wealthy,*
abundant. [Cf. our 'well off,'
 'well to do'.]
wel-willende (61), *benignant,*
kind-hearted, generous.
wel-willendlice (70), *beneficence.*
wel-willendnes (51. 5; 144), *gen-*
erosity, liberality.
wēn (51. 1), *expectation, prospect,*
chance; **wēn** is **Wæt**, perhaps,
perchance. [Ger. *Wahn*.]
wēnan 113; 156. g, *expect, look*
for; think, suppose, imagine.
 [Ger. *wānen*, Mod. Eng. *ween*;
 cf. Shak., *T. H. n.* IV. 2. 5. 88.]
węndan (113), *turn; return;*
translate. [Ger. *wenden*; cf.
 Mod. Eng. *weal, went*.]
węnding (51. 3), *rotation.*
węnian (116), *accustom, train.*
weoloc (43. 20), *cockle, whelk.*
weoloc-rēad (58), *scarlet.*
weoloc-sciell (51. b), *cockle-shell.*
weolor (-ur) (51. b; 20), *lip.*
weore (47; 21. b), *work; exer-*
cise; deed; energy. [Ger. *Werk*.]
weorod (weorud, werod) (47, 20),
host. [$<$ **wer**.]
weorðan (wyrðan) (104; 187;
 21. b), *become; be*; **weorðan**
tō sometimes nearly = **weorðan**.
 [Ger. *werden*; cf. our 'woe
worth the day.']
weorðian (118; 21. b), *honor, ex-*
alt. [Cf. Shak., *Lear* 2. 2. 128.]

- weorð-full** (58, 146), *honorable*.
weorðlic (-lic) (57, 146), *honorable; exalted*.
weorðlice (70), *worthily, honorably*.
weorð-mynt (43 — orig. 51. *h* — 144; 34), *dignity*. [*< *weorð-mundipa.*]
weorð-scipe (44. 1; 143), *honor, dignity*. [Mod. Eng. *worship*; cf. Shak., *W. T. 1. 2. 311, Lear 1. 4. 288.*]
weoruld, see **woruld**.
wēpan (R. 109), *weep*. [*< wōp*, by 16.]
wer (43), *man, husband*. [Cf. Lat. *vir.*]
wer-hād (43), *male sex*. [Cf. *hād.*]
wērig (57, 146), *weary*.
werod, see **weorod**.
wer-ðeod (51. *b*), *nation*.
wesan (138, 187), *be*.
westan, *from the west*.
west-sā (43; 51. *b*), *sea on the west*.
wic (47), *dwelling*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *ballivick*; cognate with Lat. *vicus*, Gr. *oikos.*]
wician (118), *visit, lodge, sojourn*. [*< wic.*]
wid (58), *wide*. [Ger. *weit.*]
wide (70), *widely, far*.
wid-fērende (61), *traveling (traveler) from a distance*.
wid-fæðme (59), *capacious, extensive*. [See *fæðm.*]
wid-gill (58), *extensive; spacious*.
wid-gilnes (51. 5; 144), *extent, compass*.
wielm (wylm, wælm) (43), *boiling, swelling, surging*. [See *weallan*, and Mod. Eng. *whelm.*]
wierdan (113), *mar, injure*.
wif (47, 38), *wife; woman*. [Ger. *Weib*; cf. Chaucer, *Prolog.* 445, Shak., *T. N. 5. 139.*]
wif-hād (43), *female sex*.
wig (47), *war*.
wigend (wiggend) (43. 6), *warrior*.
wig-hūs (47), *war-house, tower*.
wiht (47; cf. 89. *b*), *whit*.
wild (58), *wild*. [Ger. *wild.*]
wild-ðeor (47, 38), *wild animal, wild beast*.
willā (53), *will; request; desire; delight*. [Ger. *Wille.*]
willan (wyllan) (139, 188), *will, wish, desire*. [Cf. Ger. *wollen*, Lat. *velle.*]
wilnian (118), *desire*. [See Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 751.]
wīn (47), *wine*. [*< Lat. vinum; Ger. Wein.*]
wind (43), *wind*. [Ger. *Wind.*]
windan (III. 104), *fly about*. [Ger. *winden*, Mod. Eng. *wind.*]
windig (57, 146), *windy*. [Ger. *windig.*]
wine (44. 2, 4), *friend*.
wine-ðearfende (61), *needing a friend*. [Cf. *ðearf.*]
wīn-geard (43), *vineyard*.
winnan (III. 104), *struggle, toil*.
winstre (60), *left*.
winter (43. 5), *winter (year); storm*. [Ger. *Winter.*]
winterlic (57, 146), *winter, wintry*. [Ger. *winterlich.*]
wir (43), *wire*.
wis (58; 155. *e*), *wise*. [Ger. *weise.*]
wisian (118), *point out*. [Ger. *weisen.*]
wislic (57, 146), *wise, true*.
wist (51. *b*), *provisions, food*. [Cf. *wesan.*]

- witan** (126), *know*. [Mod. Eng. *to wit*, Ger. *wissen*; cf. Chaucer, *K. T.* 402, Spenser, *F. Q.* 1. 3. 6.]
- wītan** (I. 102), *blame, censure*. [Cf. Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 12. 16.]
- wīte** (48), *punishment, penalty, torture*. [Cf. **wītan**.]
- wītga** (53), *prophet (psalmist ?)*.
- witodlice** (witedlice) (70), *indeed, truly*.
- wið**, *with* (hostility); *against; toward; in return for*. [Not to be confounded with **mid**; cf. *withstand*.]
- wiðer-** (142).
- wiðer-trod** (47), *retreat*.
- wiðer-winna** (53), *adversary*.
- wið-innan**, *within*.
- wið-sacan** (VI. 107: 164 m), *renounce*.
- wið-standan** (VI. 107), *withstand*.
- wið-ſyngian** (118), *talk with, speak to*. [Cf. Mod. Eng. *hustings*.]
- wlane** (58), *proud, lordly*.
- wlancu** (51. a), *pomp, splendor*. [*< wlane*, by 16.]
- wlite** (44), *beauty*. [Cf. and-**wlita**.]
- wlite-beorht** (58), *beautiful*.
- wlitig** (57, 146), *beautiful, comely*.
- wloccn** (47), *cloud*. [Cf. Ger. *Wolke*, Mod. Eng. *wilkin*.]
- wolde**, see **willan**.
- wonn**, see **wann**.
- wōp** (43), *weeping (tears)*.
- word** (47), *word*. [Ger. *Wort*.]
- word-hord** (47, 147), *treasury of words*. [Cf. Ger. *Hort*.]
- word-locu** (53, 147), *coffer of words*.
- worhte**, see **wyrcean**.
- worn** (43), *multitude*.
- woruld** (51. 1. 3. 26, 20), *world; in woruld worulde, for ever and ever*.
- woruld-lī-sga** 51. 1, *worldly possession*.
- woruld-craft** (43), *secular occupation*.
- woruld-ge-ſyngð** 51. 1, *worldly honor, worldly glory*.
- woruld-lif** (47), *worldly life*.
- woruld-spēd** (51. 1), *worldly success*.
- wyrcean** (114), *agony, trouble*.
- wrēon** (I. 102), *robin*.
- wrēðian** (118), *support, uphold*.
- wrigon**, see **wrēon**.
- wudu** (45), *forest, wood*.
- wudu-bearu** (1420), 43. 7, *forest, grove*.
- wuldor** (47), *glory, splendor*.
- wuldor-cyning** 43, *king of glory, king of majesty*. [Cf. Ps 24. 7.]
- wuldor-dream** (43), *heavenly joy, heavenly rapture* (i.e. *glory-pyr*).
- wuldor-feder** (43. 8), *father of glory*.
- wuldor-spēdig** (57, 146), *glorious*.
- wuldor-ſrym(m)** (43), *glorious majesty*.
- ſyuldrian** (118), *glorify, magnify, celebrate*.
- wulf** (43, 24), *wolf*. [Ger. *Wolf*.]
- wund** (58), *wounded, sore*. [Ger. *wund*.]
- wundenlocc** (58), *curly-haired*.
- wundor** (47. 1), *wonder*. [Ger. *Wunder*.]
- wundorlic** (57, 146), *wonderful*. [Ger. *wunderlich*.]
- wundorlice** (70), *wondrously*. [Cf. Chaucer, *Prolog* 84.]
- wundrian** (118), *wonder*. [Ger. *wundern*.]

wunian (118), *dwelt, remain, live.*

[Ger. *wohnen*; cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 388, Spenser, *F. Q.* 2. 1. 51.]

wunung (51. 3), *dwelling.* [Ger.

Wohnung; cf. Chaucer, *Prol.* 606, Spenser, *F. Q.* 6. 5. 13.]

wurdon, see **weorðan**.

wuton, see **uton**.

wyllan, see **willan**.

wylm, see **wielm**.

wyn-sum (57, 146), *winsome, pleasant.* [Ger. *winnensum*.]

wyn-sunlice (70), *winsomely.*

wyrcan (114; 161; 184. a), *work; do; construct, make, build; yield.* [Cf. Ger. *wirken*, and Chaucer, *Knight's Tale* 1901.]

wyrhta (53), *craftsman, workman, maker.* [Cf. **wyrcan**; Mod. Eng. *-wright* (see Chaucer, *Prol.* 614).]

wyrm (43), *worm.* [Ger. *Wurm*.]

wyrm-cynn (47), *kind of worms.*

wyrt (51. 1), *herb.* [Mod. Eng. *wort*; cf. Ger. *Wurcz, Wurzel, Gerwürz*, and Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale* 401.]

wyrt-ge-mang (47), *spice.*

wyrt-ge-mengnes (51. 5; 147), *spice.*

wyſcan (113), *wish.* [Ger. *wünschen*.]

Y.

ŷcan, see **ŷcan**. [übel.]

ŷfel (57), *evil, wicked, bad.* [Ger.

ŷfel (47), *evil.*

ŷfele (70), *evil, wrongly.*

ymb(e), *about.*

ymb- (142).

ymb-clyppan (113), *embrace.*

ymb-hōn (R. 110), *surround.*

ymb-hwyrft (43), *compass, circuit; orbit.*

ymb-hygean (124), *consider.*

ymb-sellan (114), *envelop; beset.*

ymb-sittan (V. 106, 142), *sit around.*

ymb-trynman (115. a), *surround.*

ymb-ūtan, *about, around.*

yrre, see **ierre**.

ŷð (51. b; 30), *weave, billow, flood.* [Cf. Lat. *unda*, and 30.]

ŷð-bord (47), *ship?*

ŷð-lād (51. b; 215), *billow-road.*

ŷð-lid (47, 215), *ship.*

NOTE. — The EWS. forms of **sāw** (p. 310) are: sing. nom. **sāw**, gen. **sāws**, dat. **sāw**, acc. **sāw**. Other forms are: sing. gen. dat. **sāwe**; plur. nom. acc. **sāws**, **sāw**, dat. **sāwum**, **sāwum**.

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